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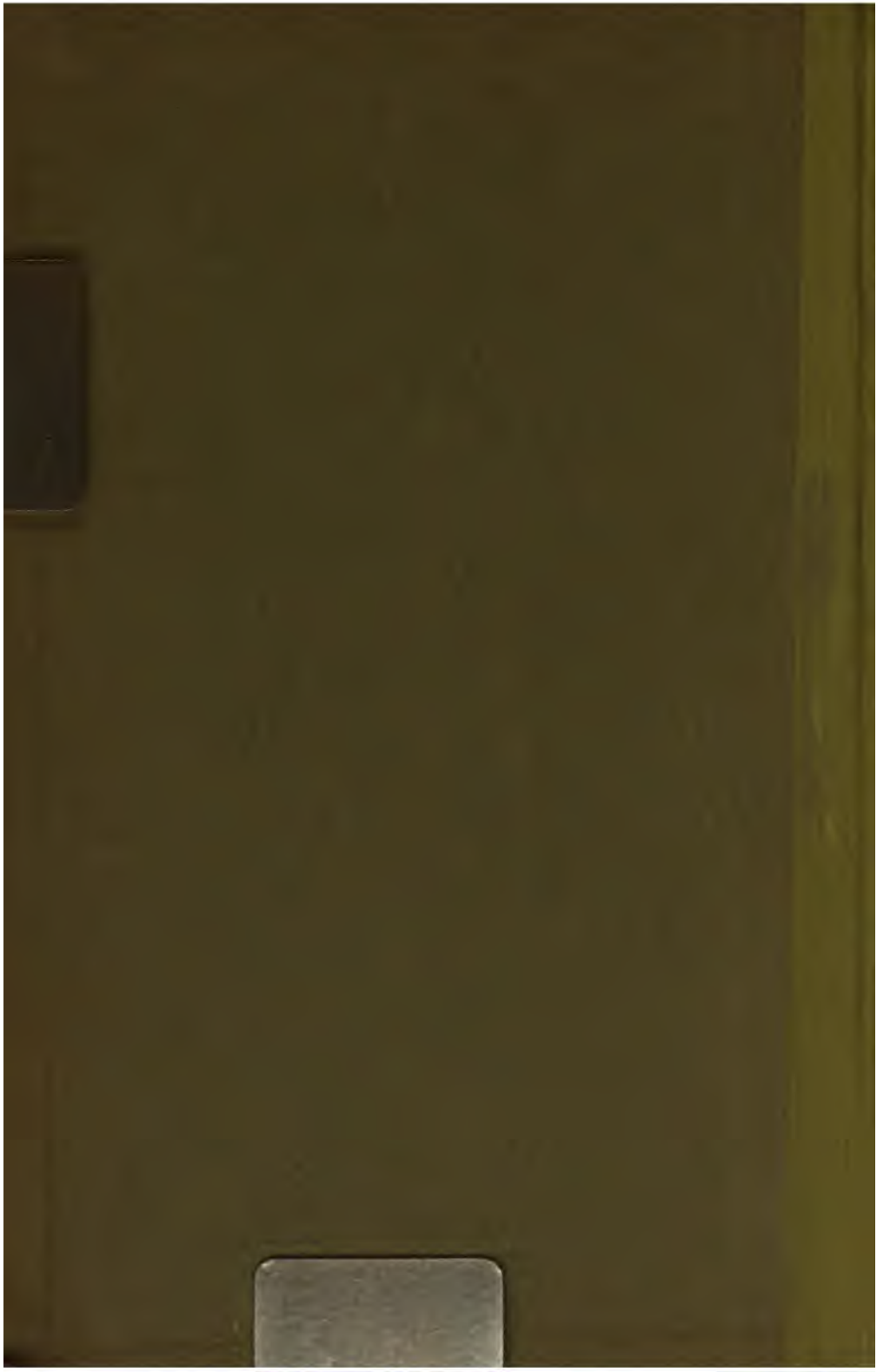

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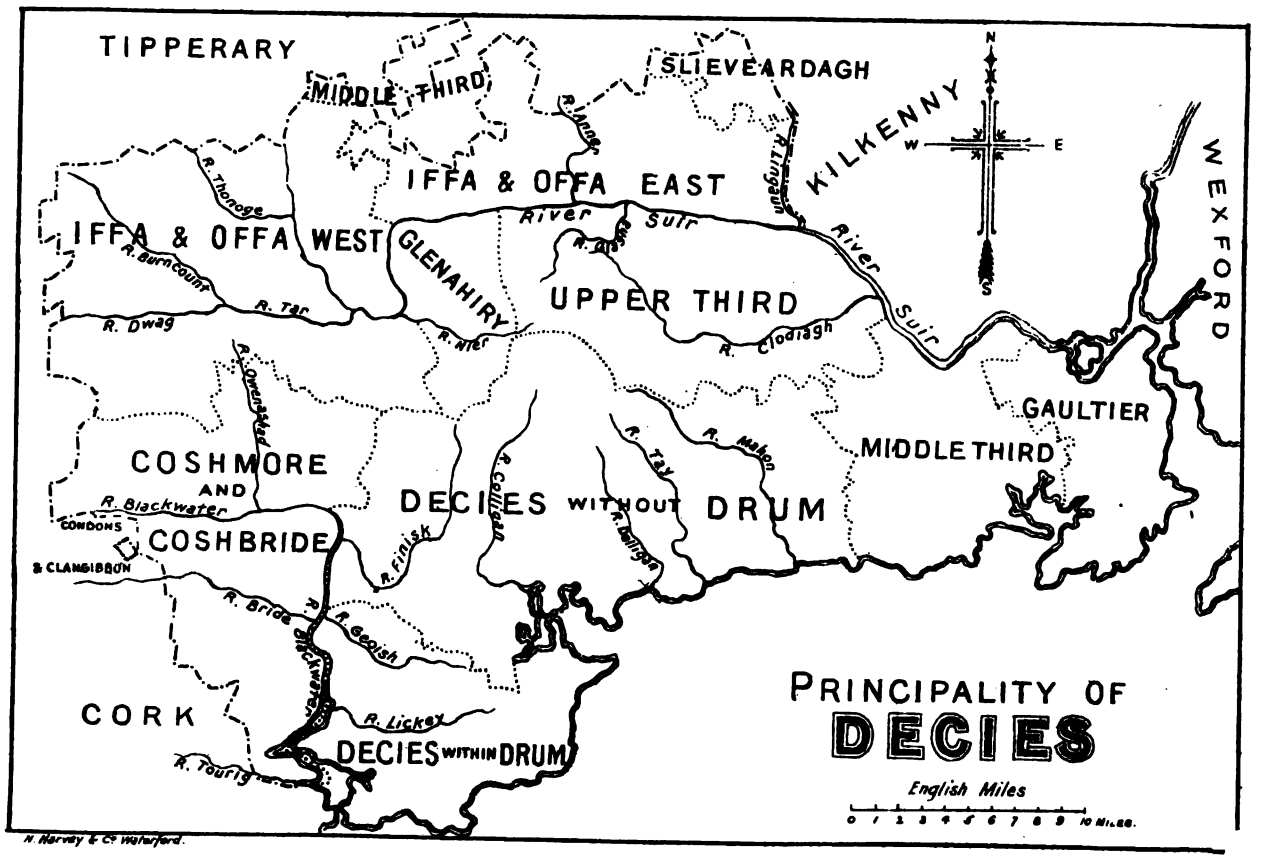
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GAULTIER
MIDDLE THIRD
COSHMORE AND COSHBRIDE
DECIES WITHOUT DRUM
DECIES WITHIN DRUM
CORK
CONDONS & CLANGIBBON
River Suir
R. Thonoge
R. Burncount
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N. Harvey & Co. Waterford.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF DECIES.

By

REV. P. POWER,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

LONDON:
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1907.

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INTRODUCTION.

NATIVE toponomy or the study of Irish Place-Names has hitherto received but scant attention at the hands of scholars. In the not distant future, however, the science is certain to attain a very considerable importance for, of the many branches of archæology, there is not one more useful to the scientific historian. It tells him—if he has learned to read its message—not only the physical appearance and character of the country in ages past, not only the story of flora and fauna in times whereof there is no written record, but many particulars moreover concerning the successive races who occupied the land—of their movements and their occupations, their culture and their social system, their institutions and their manner of thought. As the Saxon names of England borrow a hard and practical and matter-of-fact character from the racial mind of which they are the product so our Irish place-names, breathing a soft aroma of fancy, indicate themselves the offspring of a more imaginative people. At the same time it is proper here to note that there has been much exaggeration regarding the poetry latent in our Irish names. The imaginative in place-names is far less, proportionately, than the same element in the literature—less even than what one should *prima facie*, somehow or other, expect. It is the dreamy country schoolmaster and the disciple of Vallancey who have read into local nomenclature so much unwarranted poetry, or rather, subtilty—complexity of idea. As a matter of fact place-names in general, and Irish place-names in particular, are the simplest of simple things. In their concept there is no subtlety; in their genesis no conscious striving at effect. It is the "Red Bog," "Great Hill" or "Tree-Surrounded Homestead," with occasional dashes of fancy due to some resemblance—perhaps apparent,

perhaps apprehensible only by the Celtic mind. As a rule the place-name is merely descriptive. A tribe or family fixes its abode beside a hill or stream; thenceforth the hill or stream, though in contiguity perhaps with other and more imposing hills and streams, becomes to the members of that primitive community—"*the* Hill" or "*the* Stream," or even, "the *Great* Hill" or "the *Great* Stream." Magnitude or the opposite are merely relative; a ridge, thirty feet high, becomes "Árd-Mhór" (Great Eminence), to the dwellers on the plain adjacent. It matters not, that within vision, away in the distance, are other much greater eminences; with these our primitive community is nowise concerned. Similarly, originate our "Great Forts," and "Great Strands," our "Great Ridges" and "Great Homesteads."

Any comprehensive or scientific study of our place-names presupposes some knowledge of the various races which compose the population—some knowledge likewise of the various languages, religions and general culture of these races, as well as of the history, at least in outline, of the country. Authentic Irish history probably carries us no further back than the first century of our era (*a*). By the aid of Anthropology, Archæology and Philology we are able to see somewhat dimly beyond this—into the mists of the prehistoric dawn. It seems to be fairly well established now that there was a dual Celtic colonisation of Early Ireland as well as of Great Britain—a Gaodhalic colonisation and a Brythonic. Previous however to the advent of the Celtic vanguard our island we find in occupation of a race which, for want of a more definite name, we may (following scientists of various schools) call Pre-Aryans. These latter, probably now represented on the Continent by the Basques, appear to have been in the neolithic or polished-stone stage of development on their first contact with the Celts (*b*). They were entirely, or almost entirely, overcome in Ireland by the conquering Gaodhal in the first Christian cen-

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(*a*) MacNeill, *New Ireland Review*, March, 1906.
(*b*) W. Boyd Dawkins—"Early Man in Britain"; Stevens—"Flint Chips"; J. Romilly Allen—"Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times."

turies (*c*), but they were by no means exterminated. The Gaodhals, whom we may equate with the half-legendary and half-real Milesians of the Irish annalists, brought the whole island under their sway (*d*). On the other hand the settlements of the Brythons (the last-comers) appear to have been very restricted in area—confined in fact to the extreme south-east angle of the island. Inter-relationship, if any, of the aboriginal neolithic people with the later colonies is by no means easy to determine. The former we find styled Ivernians (*e*). Hence come the classic names of Ireland—Juvernia, Ivernia, Irene, Hibernia, &c., as well as the Irish Eriu, Erainn, Erie, Erin, &c. It is established that the Gaodhals and Brythons were allied races, speaking allied tongues, and that the one was in the bronze and the other in the iron age on their arrival in Britain (*f*). As the conquests of the Brythons in Ireland were so restricted we may regard them as having no appreciable effect on the general local nomenclature of the island. They may have however, and probably they actually have, in a slight and indirect degree, affected the local names of Decies.

From the prominence given to the Ivernians by Ptolemy, and from the manner in which the race in question has impressed its name upon the land, it is justifiable to conclude that it was the predominant people of prehistoric Ireland. It is placed by the Greek geographer on the middle south coast of Ireland, in the region corresponding with the present County of Waterford. For all practical purposes we may regard the Ivernians as the Firbolgs of Irish myth and legend and of MacFirbis's Genealogies. It is moreover highly probable that a strong Ivernian element still subsists in the blood of Decies. Authorities (*g*) are of opinion that the Ivernians, Firbolgs or neolithic aboriginals spoke a non-Aryan language. As in some small degree corroborative it may be noted that it is still an open

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(*c*) MacNeill, *New Ireland Review*, March, 1906, and successive Nos.
(*d*) "Book of Rights," *passim*.
(*e*) Tacitus—"Agricola," c. II.; Dr. Isaac Taylor—"Origin of the Aryans," p. 68; Beddoe—"Races of Britain," p. 227; Elton—"Origins of English History," p. 165, and Rhys—"Lectures in Celtic Philology," pp. 181 &c.
(*f*) Romilly Allen—"Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times."
(*g*) C. J. Taylor, "Origin &c.," *ut supra*.

question whether the river, and a few other geographical, names of Decies be Celtic at all. Be the solution of the question what it may the majority of river names of the region have so far defied analysis. It is just possible—and perhaps something more—that these names, together with some mountain names (Broe, Dyrick &c.) and the names of some more important territorial divisions (Decies, Iffa, Femhin &c.) are pre-Celtic and pre-Aryan. In this connection a list—perhaps not quite complete—of such river-names will be of interest :—Suir, Tar, Dwag, Thonog, Nire, Countaish, Buading, Lingan, Clodagh, Ire, Mahon, Tay, Nemh, Araglinn &c. To the foregoing list we may add as perhaps not quite clear:—Bualack, Funcheon, Colligan, Bricky, Licky, Bride, Anner &c.

For sake of completeness it will be necessary here to briefly recapitulate the stereotyped account of the Milesian conquest of Decies by the three sons of Fiacha Suidhe. There are varying versions of the tale, but all agree in essentials (*h*). Of the three sons of Fiacha aforesaid the most noted was Fergus, named from his martial prowess "of the Dreaded Spear." He slew Caellach, son of the monarch Cormac, thrust out the King's eye and killed the royal steward. For this *lèse-majesté* Fergus, with his brethren and followers, were driven forth from their tribal lands of Meath, routed in many battles by the royal troops and forced to fight their way to the extreme south. Here, through favour of their connection by marriage, the King of Cashel, they obtained the territory now roughly comprised in the County of Waterford. Some centuries later the Desii, as the tribesmen of Fergus were called, succeeded in extending their boundaries on the north by conquest of Northern Decies (approximately equivalent to the present Tipperary portion of Lismore Diocese) from the men of Ossory. Such in brief is the story of the expulsion and final settlement of the Desii, a story which MacNeill (*i*) rejects as pure invention. If the account given were history then the Desii as of undoubted

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(*h*) Professor Kuno Meyer, Ph.D., has edited two versions. The first from Laud, 610, is entitled "De Causis torche na nDéssi," and the second or later from Rawlinson, B. 502 and 512, has the heading "Tairered na nDéssi."

(*i*) *New Ireland Review*—series of articles already quoted.

Milesian stock should be a free and not a tributary people. As a matter of fact however we know, on the authority of the Book of Rights, that the Desii both of Waterford and of Meath were tributary. It seems expedient therefore to admit that the Desii were of original Iberian and not of Milesian or Celtic stock, and that in an age of history and genealogy fabrication, scil:—the 10th century, the story of the expulsion was invented, or distorted into its present form, and a brand-new full Milesian pedigree manufactured for an Iberian tribe. As however the matter is not of prime importance, or indeed of importance at all, for our present purpose it will not be necessary to pursue it further in this place.

The heads of Decies' history subsequent to the 3rd century may be enumerated in a single paragraph. They are—the conquest of Northern Decies already alluded to—the introduction of Christianity from Britain and the Continent—the subsequent general conversion of the tribesmen by SS. Declan and Patrick in the 5th century—the founding of Lismore in the 7th century—the advent of the Danes two centuries later—the building of Waterford by the Northmen—the advent of the English and the grant of Decies to Norman Knights and freebooters. With the settlement of the Anglo-Normans feudal law and forms take the place of the Brehan code, a Norman church discipline is introduced, and the peculiar Irish system of succession known as Tanistry as well as the immemorial rights of tribesmen are ignored. Forceful seizure of Irish lands necessitates a retention by force—hence reprisals, castle building and burning, and petty warfare interminable. Four centuries from the English invasion come the religious changes of Tudor times to make confusion worse confounded, discord more discordant, and to render more difficult than ever mutual understanding of the native and the stranger. Finally, to complete the cup of a nation's agony, are added James and confiscation, Cromwell and confiscation, the Boyne and confiscation, penal laws, confiscation and degradation. Hope, which rose with the volunteers, was stamped out in 1798 and 1800; it smouldered for half a century, was fanned to life by O'Connell and Young Ireland, and all but died out again at the

famine. Black '47 was more destructive of the spirit that went to make a nation than anything beside which had occurred since the landing of Strongbow. In the Place-Names of the Decies will be found reflections of every enumerated epoch and event—reflections so unmistakeable that from the bare names alone one might fill in the whole history in outline.

Many—perhaps the majority—of townland and parish names possess an antiquity far greater than the present shape of the name would suggest. With a form as of yesterday the name has not unfrequently behind it the hoary antiquity of several centuries. From their occurrence in early deeds and charters we know that many townland and nearly all parish names go back to the Invasion, and undoubtedly a large proportion of these to a period considerably more remote. Sub-denominations—i.e. names of townland sub-divisions, roads, wells, fields &c.—are generally less ancient, but even of these a certain proportion is of great age. In hundreds of instances what are now merely townland sub-divisions were formerly independent townlands, and similarly there are townland names which formerly designated not merely the present townland but a district or manor embracing several plowlands.

As he who runs may read the vast majority of our place-names are undoubtedly Celtic. Some, as we have just seen, are probably pre-Celtic, and there is a considerable sprinkling of Teutonic and apparently Teutonic names—English and Scandinavian. A few Norman-French names appear, as Gracedieu, Bewley (Beau Lieu) &c., but they are of little importance. Considering the protracted domination of the Northmen, and considering the strong Danish element in the population of Waterford City and Gaultier, the number of Scandinavian names is surprisingly small ; Ballygunner, Ballytruckle, Helvick and Faithlegg almost exhaust the list, and some of these are only in part, and some doubtfully, Danish. English names are mostly translations of original Irish names ; when not translations they are generally unnatural—the outcome of affectation. Probably most of the translated names date from the latter half of the 17th century, when (*temp.* Chas. II.) an Act was passed commanding the use of English instead of Irish names in

certain cases (*j*). The number of English names that are not translations of Irish originals is very limited indeed. Foreign names, other than those which are religious or designate ownership, have been curiously lacking in adhesiveness; at any rate they have rarely survived, and the explanation is probably to be found in their inappropriateness. There is a class of names which, though really Irish, simulate an English origin and appearance—as Glenhouse (*Gleann-a-Cowish*—"Glen of the Stepping Stones"), Sion (*Sheean*—"Fairy-Hill"), Bell Lake (*Baile-an-Locha*—"The Lake Homestead"), Baylough (*Beal-a-Locha*—"Lake Mouth"). Sometimes, too, the name has, through an incorrect apprehension of its component parts, been incorrectly Englished, like "Crow Hill" (Cnoc na bFraoćán), which should be "Hurt Hill" if the bFraoćán had not been mistaken for bPréaćán.

It is the dubious honour of the nineteenth century to have invented—or at any rate appropriated and developed—the idea of the place-name which is a lie or meaningless. Up to a hundred years ago every place-name conveyed some definite idea of the physical character, history or ownership of the place it represented. A new style of place-naming—the nonsensical—has developed with the process of Anglicisation within the past century. Can anything be more fatuous than the modern Selbournes, Holmacres, Malls and Blenheims—reminding one of Emerson's complaint of America, that "it is whitewashed all over by unmeaning names the cast-off clothes of the country from which the emigrants came." Can anything surpass in absurdity our Lakefields, where there are no lakes, our Hollywoods without holly or woods, our Prospects and Belleview from which nothing can be seen!

(*j*) "His Majestie taking notice of the barbarous and uncouth names by which most of the towns and places in this Kingdom of Ireland are called, which hath occasioned much damage to diverse of his good subjects, and are very troublesome in the use thereof, and much retards of reformation of that kingdom, for the remedy thereof is plased that it be enacted, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Lord Lieutenant and Council shall and may advise of, settle and direct in the passing of all letters patent in that kingdom for the future how new and proper names more suitable to the English tongue may be inserted, with an alias for all towns, lands, and places in that kingdom that shall be granted by letters patent, which new names shall henceforth be the only names to be used, any law, statute, custom, or usage to the contrary."—17 & 18 Chas. II.

Anglicisation of Irish names is a highly interesting process, following certain fixed phonetic laws. Sometimes indeed it appears to depart from law, but this is often because, for the nonce, it has come under the operation of another law. In this present connection Anglicisation is taken to signify something else than the mere translation of the name, scil:—the reduction of the Irish sound of the name to the nearest common English vocalisation. In the process the Irish gutterals and aspirates are softened or elided, quantities are changed, and the more delicate Irish vowel sounds, as well as difficult consonantal combinations, are entirely eliminated as offensive to Saxon ears. It is the Irish *sound* rather than the *form* of the name as spelled which is regularly made the subject of the process. Occasionally however, as in names embodying the word *Rath, Currach* (pr. Cṛoċ in Waterford) &c., the converse of the foregoing rule obtains, and it is the name as written, rather than as sounded, that is operated upon. In consequence of the elision &c. of gutterals, delicate vowel sounds, and difficult combinations the spelling of the name is usually much shorter in English than in Irish. Sometimes, too—where letters or combinations thereof are sounded alike in English and Irish—the name can hardly be said to change at all in spelling or in pronunciation, v.g. in Ballinaboola, Carrigsaggart (Ḃaile na Ḃuaile, Carraig Saġart) &c.

In connection with Anglicisation of Irish names there are a few special phenomena worthy of notice here. The first is incorporation of the Irish article in the Anglicised name. Of this we have instances in the case of Nire, a river name, and Neddans, name of a parish in Barony of Iffa and Offa. In both these cases, and in dozens such, the Initial n is simply a remnant of the article which formerly stood before the name—An Feadán, An Uiḋre &c.; compare Naul, Nore, Nobber &c. Differing considerably from the change just noticed are internal alterations frequently wrought by simple metathesis. Certain Irish consonants possess a mutual affinity which renders interchange not only possible but sometimes easy. The most common interchanges are of ṛ to n and *vice versa*. We have an instance of an ṛ to n change in Lisronagh,

the correct and original form of which is Lisroragh. Similarly *th* is sometimes changed to *f*, v.g. in Affane, Kilcalf, Ballylaffan (Áṫ Meaḋán, Cill Ċaṫa, Baile an Loċáin) &c. On the effects of aspiration and eclipsis in place-names there is no need to dwell, for these in place-names do not differ from the effects of aspiration and eclipsis generally. For benefit, however, of the reader who is ignorant of Irish it may be well to point out that, owing to the laws of Irish grammar and phonetics, a word may have quite a different sound in composition from that which it has when standing alone. Poll, a hole, for instance, is pronounced *powl*, but in the genitive singular with an article prefixed it becomes Puill (Fyel), while in the genitive plural, with a chief noun and an article prefixed, it is transformed into *bowl* as in Bóṫar na bPoll. Again Fiaḋ, a deer, is pronounced *Féah*, but prefix another noun and it becomes *éah*, as in Cluain Ṡiaiḋ. Very frequently the place-name is not, as we should expect, in the nominative but in an oblique case—the dative or, as we style it in this connection, the *locative*. This is a fact extremely puzzling to beginners. A little consideration will however make clear the mental process by which the oblique came to be substituted for the nom. case, scil:—the customary association of the place with motion to or from. We shall meet hundreds of cases throughout the present work of datives used as nominatives, e.g., in the various Leacans (nom. Leaca) &c.

There are many words—almost all unfortunately of frequent occurrence—entering into composition of place-names, which it is sometimes extremely difficult to distinguish. No word, for instance, occurs more frequently than Baile, which has been generally rendered "homestead" throughout the present work. To this are closely allied in sound, though not in meaning, the following :—Béal, a mouth, Bealaċ, a gap or pass, Buaile, a milking place, Bile, an old tree, and even Buille, a stroke or cast, and Balla a wall. To increase the difficulty all these, except one, are of the same gender as Baile, and two or three of them are pretty generally Anglicised *bally*. Compare Ballylooby (Béal), Ballybrien (Buaile), Ballymarket (Bealaċ), and

Ballyboy (Dalla) &c. In like manner Gabann "of a blacksmith," is liable to confusion with Gabainn "of a cattle pen," and both with Gabnaige "of a calf." Compare Cúinne a Gabann (*Gowan* blacksmith), Daile an Gabainn (*Gowan*, cattle pen) and Sid Gabnaige (*Gowna*, calf). More difficult still is distinction between cill, a church, and coill, a wood; they are both feminine and are indiscriminately Anglicised *Kyle* and *Kill*. In Kilnacarriga it is coill, whereas we have cill in Kilcop and Kiltagan. Closely related in sound to both cill and coill is another term also, of common use in local names—Caol, a narrow strip of land. Cúl and cúil, though of different genders, are perhaps the most puzzling of all. To increase the difficulty they differ but little in meaning and both generally occur only in the beginning of names. Sid, a fairy mound, and Suide, a sitting place, though sometimes confounded, are easily distinguishable thanks to the attenuation of the initial letter of the former; neither ought be confounded as they both have been, with Sios, a streak. Compare Shean, See-Mochuda, and Cheekpoint *infra*. The foregoing are but a few —the most common certainly—of the words liable to confusion in Irish place-name composition. If good native Irish speakers cannot always easily distinguish them it behoves the student of the subject to walk warily, to enquire carefully, to eschew dogmatism and never, if possible, to trust to a single authority. The student's endeavour should be to hear the name pronounced by more than one speaker of Irish, natives of the locality, who have heard the name from infancy. For neglect of local authority hardly anything will make amends. Analogy is of course helpful, so are the forms in ancient deeds and charters, so is the authority of an Irish manuscript, but local pronunciation is the most valuable of all and the student of toponomy who is not prepared to face the labour of local investigation were well advised to leave the subject alone. Nothing seems plainer at first glance than the derivation of Ballyduff, the name of a village in the Barony of Upperthird. There is a second Ballyduff in Coshmore and Coshbride, and this the reader has already had explained "Black Homestead." He

concludes at once the other Ballyduff must have a similar signification; yet here he is mistaken. Get the native Irish speaker to pronounce it and observe the result—Baile Uí Dubh—O'Duff's Homestead. Similarly Ballyboy (Par. Tallaghorton) immediately suggests—"Yellow Homestead", but there is no reference whatever to colour and the native speaker's rendering will at once demonstrate that it is—"O'Boy's Homestead". It is possible, of course, for the local pronunciation to be corrupt, but such corruption is extremely rare and where it does occur there are generally means of detecting it. There is no branch of Irish studies in which error has been so rife as in this of place-name interpretation. Things are improving, but till recently one could not take up a book, magazine or essay which touched at all on place-names in which he did not find error abounding. Irish toponomy was the one field in which every literary dabbler conceived himself at liberty to run amuck—experimenting and theorising without responsibility. It mattered not to him that he made himself the laughing-stock of Irish scholars for the latter were so few and their voice so small there was none so poor as to owe them fear.

Regarded etymologically our place-names may be conveniently divided into six general classes or groups:—(*a*) and (*b*) those derived from natural and artificial features respectively, (*c*) names derived from ownership, (*d*) names referring to occupations or employments, and (*e*) and (*f*) historical and legendary names respectively. Physical-feature names are far the most numerous of all. These embody such terms as Sliabh, a mountain (Slievenamon); Cnoc (*k*), a hill (Knockaderry); Drom (*l*), a ridge (Drumcannon); Cluain, a meadow (Clonmel); Bun, a bottom (Bonmahon); Magh, a plain (Macrary); Oileán, an island (Oileanavric); Inis, a river-holm (Inchanleama); Com, a mountain hollow (Coum); Ceann, a headland (Kinsalebeg); Fall, a cliff (Foylune); Carraig, a

(*k*) The word Cnoc, a hill, forms the first part of no fewer than 1,608 townlands names in Ireland; Reeves—"Townland Distribution of Ireland." Proceedings R.I.A., Vol. VII., p. 490.

(*l*) Drom commences 2,000 Irish townland names, and Cluain some 1,680; Reeves *supra cit.*

rock (Carrick-on-Suir); Tobar, a well (Toberaheeny). They include a multitude of bog-terms (Móin, Curraċ, Eanaċ, Tonn, Cladaċ, Riasg, Féit &c.) (*m*); animal names in variety—Bó, Capall, Caora, Muc, Gabar, Madra, Fiaċ, Coinín, Préaċán, Coileaċ, Fuireóg, Seangán (asses, spiders, mice, frogs, snails and slugs furnish no names) (*n*); plant names in hundreds—Leamhán, Darach, Sceach, Driseog, Saileach, Fuinneog, Caorthann, Beith, Copóg, Giolcach, Cuileann, &c. (*o*), and a small proportion of mineral names—Iarann, Ór, Stinn, Gaineamh &c. (*p*). Names for origin of which artificial objects are responsible are only slightly less numerous than those derived from physical features. Baile, generally rendered "homestead" throughout the present work, forms portion of no fewer than 6,400 townland names in Ireland, and Cill, a church, comes a good second, for it is the first syllable of 2,890 names. Some 1,380 place-names in Ireland commence with Lios, a residence, and Dún cannot be much less frequently employed. Caiseal is comparatively rare in the Decies, and Cairéal hardly occurs at all. Roads of various kinds furnish a fairly large number of names. We have a number of terms:—Bóthar, Ród, Sliġe, Rian, Tóchar, Áth, Caladh and Bealach (*q*). *Boher*, incorporating the word Bó, a cow, suggests a cattle track; Ród is a more formal highway. Crossing a plain the way would be called a Sliġe. Rian implies something akin to the "track" of the present day Australian bush parlance. Tóchar is a raised way across a bog or swamp; Áth is the road-crossing of a bridgeless stream, Caladh a footway on stepping-stones, and Bealach the approach to a mountain gap. Dán, a field, and Páirc, with a like signification, help to make up

(*m*) Ballinamona, Curraghmore, Dromana, Tuinnacuhra, Cladagh, Riasg, Feagarrid.

(*n*) Ballybo, Knocknagappul, Ardnagaorac, Coolnamuck, Coolgower, Glenavaddra, Carraiginaviach, Carrigconeen, Knocknapreachan, Gortahilla, Clogheenafishoge, Coumshingaun.

(*o*) Ballylevane, Durrow, Glenaskagh, Cooladrishoge, Ballyslough, Ballyfinshoge, Coumacarhan, Currabaha, Coolnacupog, Guilcagh and Gortacuilling.

(*p*) Glenaniaring, Clochanore, Foilnaslinge and Clashganiv.

(*q*) Curraheenvoher, Ballinroad, Sleecaol, Rian-bo-Phadraig, Toher, Couse, Bealacaduish.

a large number of names indeed (*r*), but Gort and Gairdín, a garden, are somewhat rarer (*s*).

Of names derived from ownership there is likewise immense number, but not so much variety. These names embody very generally the word Baile (Bally), signifying a homestead; to this the proprietor's name is generally attached, and the whole often appears in very Anglicised form with the ending *town*, as Grantstown, Powerstown &c. Occasionally Fearann takes the place of Baile (Farrengarret); but more frequently it is drom, cnoc, bán, cairleán, garrán, or some other of the many words signifying land, or suggesting human occupation. Under the head of names derived from ownership we may include boundaries and land divisions. Teora (boundary), Fál (hedge), Claide (earthen fence) and Ball (wall) (*t*) are of less frequent occurrence. The chief ancient Irish sub-divisions of land under the *coigeadh* or province were the Tricha-ced, Bailebiataich, Seisreach, Ballyboe, Quarter, Gniov and Staing. Of all these, except the two first named, we find traces in the local names of Decies. The *Seisreach*, *Ballybo* or *Quarter*, as well as the *Carucate* (from the debased Latin *caruca*, a plough), may for our purpose be regarded as roughly corresponding to the modern plowland or townland. The *gniov* ($_1{}^1{}_2$ of a plowland) and the *staing* (a perch) are smaller denominations. A seisreach, which we may regard as the unit of square measurement, was estimated to be roughly the area which six horses could plough a year (*u*). The Quarter is estimated at about 160 acres, with added bog, mountain and wood, which were not computed in Irish land measurement. It must be remembered that area was ascertained by rough estimation and not by the chain. The Seisreach (and proportionately, of course, the various higher denominations) varied in area probably in much the same proportion that its

(*r*) Bawnfune, Ballinaparka &c.
(*s*) Gortnadihe and Garryroe.
(*t*) Carrigateoran, Falla, Cleaboy, Ballyboy.
(*u*) Reeves, "Townland Distribution," *supra cit.*

modern equivalent, the townland, does to-day. At present the average townland area for all Ireland is 325 acres—for Waterford it is 273, for Tipperary 322, and for Cork 328. I think it may be laid down as a general rule that the present townland divisions represent ancient ploughlands or *seisreachs*; undoubtedly, however, many divisions not previously regarded as such were called up to the townland dignity by the first Ordnance Survey, and again, with equal absence of doubt, many old townland names were then suppressed and the areas they stood for amalgamated with another or others under a single townland name. Personal names and titles, incorporated to indicate ownership, are Celtic, Danish, Anglo-Norman, Elizabethan, Cromwellian and Williamite. Thus Dungarvan tells of occupation by a Celtic warrior-chief; Templeivrick, Islandkeane, Liselan, Dunmoan give each a similar account of themselves. Dunabrattin indicates a Welsh, and Ballynangoul perhaps a Danish colonization. Norman ownership and denomination are proclaimed by Kilmacthomas, Power's Country, Robertstown, Ballygarret, Castle Grace &c. Finally hundreds of names commemorate grants to Desmond planters of Elizabeth's day, as well as to Cromwellian soldiers and adventurers of the following century, while hundreds additional tell of conveyance to the men of many nations who came in the wake of William or since his day.

Names arising from trade, craft or employment, though more interesting perhaps, are less numerous than those from any of the three already enumerated sources. Smith-craft yields perhaps the highest proportion; the forge and furnace (Ceapóca), the "mighty man" himself who presides thereat (Gabha), the sledge (Ord), the charcoal (Gual)—have all been commemorated (*v*). So also weavers and tailors have found honourable mention, carpenters moreover and stone-masons, millers, the makers of mill-stones, pedlars, knights and hangmen, but there is no place called from a sailor or a soldier, a butcher, painter, lawyer or doctor. As is natural to expect names derived from agriculture

(*v*) Augnaceratan, Ballingowan, Clashnanord, and Toberagual.

are specially plentiful. Neither the farmer himself nor the spailpin is mentioned, but the various kinds of farm work are specifically introduced—reaping, turf-cutting, milking, burning the *beatail*, steeping and scutching the flax &c. Nor are agricultural implements or products forgotten; they make quite a long list as they appear in the names of Decies—the plough (Seirbeach, Coltar, Soc and Gablóg), the spade (Rain), flail (Súirte), sickle (Corrán), scythe (Speal), grubbing-adze (Grafán), shears (Deimhir), also tethering-post, churn and churn dash, milk and butter, honey and grain (Cruitneacht, Coirce, Eorna, Seagal, Pir and Pónaire). With names derived from occupations we may also class those commemorative of customs and amusements—fairs (Aonach), harvest gatherings (Meitheal), hurling (Camán, Tomáin &c.), patterns (Pátrún), dances (Rinnce), funerals (Deárna na gCorp, &c.), hunting (Fiadh, Cú, Gadar &c.), fishing (Corra, Iarg &c.) and trapping wild fowl (Decoy).

In names containing historical allusion the latter is often extremely obscure—so obscure as to be all but useless to the historian. Names of this general class are ecclesiastical, military and civil. The greater number of ecclesiastical names are designations of ancient churches—embodying as a rule the founder's name as Kilmacleague, Kilgrant, Kilcockan, but specifying nothing as to his identity, character or even age. Bishops, abbots and priests, friars, vicars and priors, monks and nuns, the cross, the chalice, sacred vestments, the bell, the penitential station, and the Mass furnish hosts of names (*w*). Holy wells are responsible directly and indirectly for many names as Toberquan, Toberaheena, Toberessay &c., and glebes, under the form Dannra, appear some ten or twenty times. References to wars, battles and defeats are not by any means as many as we should expect from the past history of Ireland: terms from military architecture however abound. Most of the military names—other than those

(*w*) Killanaspy, Ballynab, Ballysaggart, Moinnambraher, Ballyvicary, Priorsknock, Fearannamanach, Tobbernamanrialta, Crossford, Tobernacalice, Aughaneadaig, Carraigacloig, Tobernahulla, Knockanaffrinn.

which have their origin in military architecture—are derived from the battle of Affane, 1564 (see under Affane Parish). Our place-names but rarely commemorate events of civil history—those to which there is allusion are mostly actions at law for recovery of land or decision of title, and, more rarely, plague, leprosy, and murder (*x*).

With the historical names are closely connected those derived from legends and superstitions. This latter class indeed furnish a by no means insignificant proportion of the place-names of the Decies. The mythic cow of St. Patrick, the magic Glas Gabhnach or Azure-hued Stripper, Caille Bheara, Fionn and his companions appear again and again, while pookas, fairies, demons, bibes and giants are legion. To wells many half-natural, half-supernatural virtues are attributed—the cure of toothache for instance (Tobberafiacal), relief of dyspepsia (Toberanaishe), removal of warts (Tobernavaithne), &c., &c.

The territory of Decies may, for our present purpose, be regarded as—at any rate, approximately—co-extensive with the present Diocese of Waterford and Lismore. Of Irish dioceses in general indeed it may be said they represent, better than any other existing divisions, the outlines and extent of old Celtic states. The diocese, for instance, with which the present work is concerned—although it embraces portion of three counties and the whole of none, and although portion of it be completely disjointed and cut off from the main area—represents, perhaps exactly, and certainly very closely, the ancient Decies as it extended at date of the Synod of Rathbreasail. Native Irish territorial boundaries, it is useful to remember, were somewhat elastic, expanding or contracting according to success or failure of tribal hostings, and to the chieftain's energy. To-day the whole scheduled region is divided into eight complete baronies, with one almost complete and small portions of three others, scil :—

(*x*) Teampull na Plaighe, Monalour, Gortnalaght, &c.

Condons and Clangibbon (portion of) ...	Co.	Cork.
Coshmore and Coshbride	„	Waterford.
Decies-Within-Drum	„	„
Decies-Without-Drum	„	„
Gaultier (including part of Waterford City)	„	„
Glenaheiry	„	„
Iffa and Offa East (greater portion of, including Town of Clonmel) ...	„	Tipperary.
Iffa and Offa West	„	„
Middlethird (portion of)	„	„
Middlethird (including part of Waterford City)	„	Waterford.
Slieveardagh (portion of)	„	Tipperary.
Upperthird	„	Waterford.

The ancient tribes or families of Decies were O'Phelan and O'Bric, who shared between them the Lordship; O'Breslin, O'Flannagan, O'Foley, O'Keane, O'Meara, O'Donnchada (O'Dunphy and O'Donoghue) and O'Neill (Uí Eoghain Finn) (*y*). Of these the names O'Breslin and O'Bric have become extinct within their ancient principality.

Practically every one of the many thousand Irish place-names analysed in the following pages has been procured from a competent local speaker of Irish. In some cases—notably in parts of Tipperary—collection of the Irish forms was very difficult work indeed, but work which had to be done if the record was to be rendered complete. Hundreds of local *sheanachies* were examined and cross-examined as to the traditional forms, and great was their surprise, and sometimes their amusement, that anybody should trouble himself about things apparently so unpractical. In the course of his investigations the writer has been taken for a land valuer, for an official of the Ordnance Survey, for a Landed Estates Court agent in search of evidence to invalidate title and, at least once, for a landlord's emissary seeking testimony

(*y*) "O'Heerin's Topographical Poem"—Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, pp. 100 &c.

against a tenant who had applied to have a fair rent fixed. The Field Books of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland have been examined for light on names unintelligible to the writer; he found that the names in one hundred and thirteen small note books concerned with Waterford County had evidently been collected by O'Donovan himself personally. The Tipperary names are much less satisfactory. It looks as if the great topographer had the Tipperary names supplied to him phonetically by the officer—presumably, unacquainted with Irish—who collected them, and O'Donovan does not appear to have himself taken part in the actual collection—as in Waterford. Throughout the present work the writer has, wherever they serve to illustrate, added early forms of the name from ancient Maps, Inquisitions and Parliamentary Acts &c.

The first recorded mapped survey of any part of Ireland was made in 1586, when the forfeited lands of Desmond, in which were included portion of Decies (north and south), were marked out for plantation (z). The next Irish mapped survey was that of Strafford, but as this did not extend to Decies it need not detain us here. To this succeeded, in less than a quarter of a century, the famous Down Survey, which will be referred to repeatedly in the course of the present work, and the signification of which it may be expedient to briefly explain. On completion of the Cromwellian campaign it became necessary to applot their lands to multitudes of adventurers and soldiers. Hereupon Dr. (after Sir) William Petty, Physician to the Forces in Ireland and a man of immense business capacity, entered into a contract with the Irish Government to survey the whole country at the rate of £7 3s. 4d. per 1,000 acres. The great work was carried through in thirteen months—a marvellous feat considering the circumstances of the time. Of course the precision of modern surveying is not to be expected from Petty's work. The results, however, were sufficiently accurate for the purpose in view, and on Petty's Survey (otherwise the Down Survey) rests to-day the legal title to half the land of

(z) Hardinge—"On MS. Mapped Townland Surveys in Ireland," Proceedings, R.I.A., Vol. VIII., Pt. I.

Ireland. In the Record Office, Dublin, are preserved the original maps of the survey; rather, perhaps, they *were* preserved there, for many of them were destroyed by fire in 1711. Owing to their paramount importance the burned maps were partly replaced by a series of copies made by General Vallancey, and now known as the Vallancey Maps. The series has, by the way, a rather curious history: copies of the original Down Survey Maps were being conveyed from Ireland to England when the vessel carrying them was captured by a French privateer. The latter took the prize to France, where the maps found their way to the French capital and the King's Library. Through permission of the French Government Vallancey was enabled to make the series of copies now in the Irish Record Office. The Down Survey Maps are of two kinds—Barony and Parish Maps. Of the former there remain for Waterford four and a fragment, for the Tipperary part of Decies only one, and for the Cork portion one (partly burned). Twenty-seven Parish Maps survive, scil:—Twenty-four for Waterford, two (Grangemockler and part of Newtownlennon) for Tipperary, and one (partly burned) for Cork.

Allusion to surveys suggests a passing reference to the origin and significance of the modern divisions intermediate between province and townland—scil:—County, Barony, Diocese, and Parish. Count and County are titles borrowed from the Court of Charlemagne (*aa*). The *county* is a purely English denomination based mainly on the grouping of native lordships and ranging in date of erection from the time of John to the reign of James I. When a hitherto native region became a shire or county an official called a sheriff was appointed thereto whose duty it became to execute the King's writ within its bounds. The purpose then which underlay the introduction of the county division was convenience of legal procedure. Waterford belongs to the very first batch of Irish counties created and Tipperary, in its present form, to the last. Tipperary, it is true was at a very early period (1328) created

(*aa*) Selden, "Titles of Honour," p. 694.

a county palatine (*bb*), but the jurisdiction then granted was exclusive of church lands which were extensive and were created a separate shrievalty and county under the title of Co. of the Cross of Tipperary. *Baronies* like counties are Anglo-Norman in name and origin, based primarily too like counties upon native lordships. The territory of a petty king who submitted was created a barony. Hardiman (*cc*) moreover states that, when a magnate like De Lacy received an extensive grant, he portioned it out amongst his barons to hold under him by feudal service and the estates so formed became a barony. With *barony* are roughly equivalent the Saxon hundred and cantred. Diocesan and parochial divisions, the individual origin of which it is extremely difficult to trace, are of course ecclesiastical, though the parish has now become one of the best known civil divisions. No doubt the origin of the ecclesiastical as of the civil divisions is to be sought and found in the geography of ancient tribal times. As the cantred corresponds in a general way with the barony and the seisreach with the townland so may the baile-biatach or biadhtach's town be regarded —but in a considerably less perfect degree—as corresponding with the parish, while the Celtic tribal territory, as we have already seen, is equivalent to the modern diocese.

The present work breaks new ground, for it is the first ever written in detailed and systematic interpretation of the place-names (Barony, Parish, Townland and Infra-Townland) of a county or ancient Irish kingdom. With its analysis of many thousand names it would be a marvel—rather, indeed, a miracle—if the work were free from error. No doubt some interpretations given therein will be found unsustainable in the light of further investigation. No doubt too a certain proportion of names stand incorrectly recorded—a consequence of the native speaker's inaccuracy, of corruption which the names

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(*bb*) For a detailed account of the Palatinates see Mr. Litton Falkiner in Proceedings R.I.A. for Nov. 1902; on the County Palatine of Tipperary, see Rev. W. P. Burke—"History of Clonmel," p. 424.

(*cc*) "Notes on the Statute of Kilkenny" in "Tracts Relating to Ireland" II. p. 108,—Irish Archæological Society, 1843.

have undergone, or of the writer's defective ear—none too ready to detect the finer distinctions of Irish phonetics. At the same time the writer claims that no reasonable pains have been spared to make the book both complete and accurate. Collection of the names has occupied his spare time for many years; it has involved many an excursion by rail, cycle and on foot—necessitated hundreds of enquiries by letter and required the examination and cross-examination of dozens of *sheanachies* in every parish of Decies. Legends, ranns and scraps of history innumerable have been garnered with the names—sometimes as it were encrusting the latter, sometimes evoked by association. Incorporation of these has not been attempted here lest it should swell to unreasonable length a work which perhaps may be thought already ultraprolix. Throughout the work questions of Irish spelling, consideration of grammar, philology and phonetics have been held as of secondary importance only. To the writer it has seemed that the first and immediately important point was to get the names; many of the latter, if not collected now, could never be recovered, whereas the spelling and grammar can afford to wait. The Townland names are arranged alphabetically under their alphabetically arranged legal Parishes, as the latter, in turn, are arranged under similarly catalogued Baronies. Legal Parishes, by the way, are the ancient ecclesiastical divisions of pre-Reformation times. In some cases these latter are curiously broken up, like Ardmore and Kilgobinet to each of which belong three or four isolated fragments. Under townlands—the names of which appear in small capitals—are given (generally without respect to alphabetical or geographical order) the sub-denominations (S.DD.), i.e., designations of sub-divisions, by-roads, wells, cliff or mountain features, occasional fields &c. No account has been made of very frequently recurring field names such as "Long Field," "Lios Field," "Field by the Road" &c., first, because such names lack permanence, and secondly, because record of them would serve no purpose proportionate in utility with the space it would require. It is not claimed for the names here presented that they constitute an exhaustive list. In fact the writer is well aware that there are hundreds of important and

valuable names still at large and he will be very pleased indeed to receive from readers further authenticated names for insertion in a second edition in the rather unlikely contingency that another edition will ever be called for.

In bringing to a close this rather daring undertaking I beg to make very grateful acknowledgment of the assistance rendered me by Father Maurus O'Phelan of the Cistercian Order, who read most of the work as it went through the press, corrected innumerable errors of writer and printers, and made many invaluable suggestions. My thanks are due likewise to Rev. Dr. Henebry for elucidation of some doubtful points, to Rev. Prof. Sheehan, D.Ph., for lists of Ring place-names, and to Major Hayes and Captain Rotherham of the Royal Engineers for permission very graciously given to examine the Ordnance Survey Field Books deposited in Mountjoy Barracks, Phœnix Park. Finally I owe a debt of gratitude—of which I tender this acknowledgment in part payment—to the *sheanachies* of Decies, those ancient men of beautiful minds, whom I met and talked with on the roadside or in the fields, by the turf fire on winter evenings, or along the cliffs and up the Comeragh slopes on Suudays in summer. Many a difficulty their fine intelligence solved, many a quest their kindly and childlike interest helped. Was it the sunset of life adding mystic lore or the last fitful gleams of ancient Celtic culture—that sun about to set for ever?

With all its faults I believe that the present book must prove helpful to many a groper in the Celtic twilight. It marks a beginning: let others follow: each succeeding effort will be an advance. Hurler on the fence, if you would exercise your critical office with greatest effect, come down from your eminence and handle a camán yourself.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A.F.M. —Annals of the Four Masters.
A.S.E. —Acts of Settlement and Explanation.
B.S.D. —Books of Survey and Distribution.
D.S. —Down Survey.
D.S.M. —Down Survey Map.
D.S.R. —Down Survey Reference.
Inq. —Inquisition.
O.M. —Ordnance Map (6 in.)
S.DD. —Sub-denominations.
Sub-div.—Sub-division.
Visit. —Visitation Book.

BARONY OF CONDONS AND CLANGIBBON.

THE boundary of the Desii must have been but loosely defined on the confines of Ui Liathain where there was no river, or mountain chain, to furnish a natural line of demarkation. Rather perhaps it was a more or less elastic quantity. There is some evidence—by no means conclusive, or even strong—that the Decies once extended further westwards than the present county boundary—perhaps as far as Kilworth. The Taxation of 1302 places the church of Kylword (Kilworth ?) in the Diocese of Lismore. On the other hand, the adjoining territory of Ui Liathain appears to have pushed itself, at one period, as far east as the Blackwater. (*a*) It is remarkable that the Diocesan and County boundaries here do not coincide. Five townlands of Cork county are within the Diocese of Lismore, while a corresponding number of County Waterford townlands belong to Cloyne. Since the Diocesan were originally derived from the Clan boundaries and are based on them, it will be more consistent with our scope to adopt the former as more likely to represent the latter than are the modern county limits. Accordingly a small portion of the Barony of Condons and Clangibbon (Co. Cork), containing the five townlands alluded to, is here conditionally treated as belonging to the Decies.

(*a*) "Leabar na gCeart," Editor's note, p. 73.

Lismore and Mocollop Parish.

(For condensed account of the parish—its history, character, antiquities and extent—see under "Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride.")

TOWNLANDS.

GARRYNAGOUL, Gairrdhe na nGall—"Garden of the Foreigners." Area, 266 acres.

"Téirig a Feadgail, a Gairrdhe na nGall" (Old Rhyme).

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na Barrdhaice—"Field of the Barrack."

(*b*) Páirc a tSuaimhnis—"Field of Rest (or Quietness)."

GLENAGURTEEN, Gleann a Goirtín—"Glen of the Little Garden." Area, 156 acres.

MARSHTOWN, Baile an Giumhaigh—"Homestead of the Pine Wood." Area, 331 acres.

SHEAN.—See Shean, par. Lismore, below. Area, 75 acres.

WATERPARK, Baile na Glaire—"Homestead of the Streamlet." Baile, commonly rendered "town," is better translated—"homestead." Glaire,—from glas, *i.e.*, bluish-grey-green, the colour of water. On this townland there was formerly a small castle (presumably of the Desmonds), some insignificant remains of which may be seen in a farmyard. Area, 463 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar na Glóire—"Well of the Glory," a reputed holy well, on Canning's farm.

(*b*) Old Court (O.M.). Site of an ancient residence of Lord Waterpark.

BARONY OF COSHMORE AND COSHBRIDE.

HISTORICALLY the present barony may be regarded as belonging more to Cork than to Waterford. As portion of the great Desmond territory it shared in the vicissitudes of the latter for quite 400 years. Previous to the invasion it is not easy to trace its civil history. Since, however, we are immediately concerned with the latter only as far as it bears on, or illustrates, the place names of the barony, it will suffice to note that the denominations derived otherwise than from physical features or proprietorship are practically all ecclesiastical. The school and church of Lismore have left their impress all around on the names of the country extending from the Bride to the boundary of Tipperary, and from the Cork border to Cappoquin. In the light of its later history the region under notice will not be expected to have preserved a continuity of local tradition. It seems to have been largely cleared of its original Celtic stock on the conclusion of the Desmond wars and, a quarter of a century later, the then proprietor, the first Earl of Cork, was able to boast (*b*) that he had no "Irishe tenant" on his lands. The barony is equally rich in scenic beauty and historic memories. The memories centre round Lismore of the saints, and beauty haunts the Blackwater "From Youghal Harbour to Cappoquin." Coshmore and Coshbride signify respectively the countries adjacent to (Coir) the Great River (Mór) and the Bride (Brigid, gen. Brighde). As Irish is still a living speech throughout the barony, collection of the names and interpretation of them presented comparatively little difficulty. There are in all six parishes, of which one—Lismore and Mocollop—surpasses in size, three or four times over, the remaining five combined. The "Blackwater Fishery Case," so frequently referred to in this section, is a privately printed volume of pedigrees, title deeds, charters, &c., compiled for use of Counsel in the great law case which, with varying success, was carried on for years by the Duke of Devonshire and others, regarding fishery rights in the

(*b*) "Lismore Papers," 2nd Series, Vol. II., p. 50.

Great River. It contains, in convenient compass, most of the documentary matter bearing on the post-invasion history of the present barony.

Kilcockan Parish.

THIS Parish lies along the left bank of the Blackwater—southward from the junction with the latter river of the gently-flowing Bride. Of limited area, Kilcockan embraces a considerable proportion of mountain and is noted for its fine scenery. The historic associations of the parish are insignificant, and its place names of only moderate interest. Exclusive of the ancient church which gives the parish its name, and a description of which will be found in Journal of the Waterford Archæological Society (Vol. IV., p. 213), there are two early church sites and a couple of holy wells. The number of holy wells in the Blackwater region is, by the way, remarkable; is it a consequence of the proximity of Lismore?

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYBRACK, Baile Breac—"Speckled Homestead." Area, 179 acres.

BALLYPHILIP, Baile Philib—"Philip's Homestead." Sir R. Boyle (1607) leases "one plowland of Ballyphilip to Christmas Herward—same lands recently in the possession of Arle McDono, gent." Area, 224 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Lag—"Hollow"; a sub-division.

(*b*) Green Hill (O.M.).

(*c*) Leacan na nDeamhan—"Glen Slope of the Demons."

(*d*) Poll na bPéirc—"Hole of the Serpents"; in the river, close to last with which it appears to have some sort of moral connection.

(*e*) Barra na Scuaice—"Summit of the Pinnacle."

(*f*) Tobar Naoimh Geibin—"St. Geibin's Well."

BALLYROE, Baile Ruad—"Red Homestead"; adjoins Ballybrack, with which its name contrasts it. Area, 67 acres.

"Ballyragh" (A.S.E.).

BAWNLAUR, Dán Láir—"Middle Field." Area, 102 acres.

CARNGLAS, Carn Glas—"Green Hill"; a remarkable height overlooking the Blackwater. Carn, from its original signification

of heap, pile or cairn, has come, as in numerous instances in Co. Waterford, to be applied to a cairn-like hill.

S.D. Tobernagower, Tobar na nGabar—"Goats' Well."

CROSSERY, Crosaire—"Cross Roads." Area, 216 acres.

GLENGOACH, Glean Goac.—"Goach's Glen." Goach is evidently a personal name (Gough ?). Area, 181 acres.

KILLENAGH, Cillineac—"Little Church Site." The site in question is close to north-east boundary of the townland—on the brow of the glen through which the main road runs. A "bullan" has been recently unearthed at the spot. Cill, from the Latin *cella*, was originally the little cell or oratory of the early missionary or anchorite. In later times, when the church had disappeared perhaps and only the cemetery remained, the word came to signify simply—the graveyard. Area, in three divisions, 892 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carndroleen (O.M.), Carn Dreoilin (from Dreoil, "trifling things")—"Wren's Hill." See Carnglas above.

(*b*) Ath na Sac, lit.—"Ford of the Bags." As the word Sac occurs a few times in such combinations, it may be presumed to have some special force.

(*c*) Carn na gCaorac—"Hill of the Sheep."

(*d*) Páirc Maognair—"Magnus' Field." Magnus was, local tradition avers, a warrior and leader slain in battle here; the name suggests Danish associations.

(*e*) Bóthairín Fuirc—"Little Road of (the) Prong."

KILCOCKAN, Cill Cocáin—"Cocan's Church." Feast of the Virgin, Coc (by endearment Cocán), was celebrated on June 6th at Kilcock, Co. Kildare. (*c*) Area, 249 acres.

KILMANICHOLAS, Cill 'ic Niocláir—"MacNicholas' Church." The site of the early church and graveyard is now partly occupied by New Strancally farmyard. Area, 161 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na Fadbrac—"Field of the Natural Trench." Fadair is the word applied throughout West

(*c*) Colgan—"Acta Sanctorum," p. 469, n. 20. Colgan gives also (Ibid), on July 29th, Cócca of Ross-Bennchuir, for whom he quotes Martyrologies of Tallaght, Donegal and Gorman. He errs, however, as to the date, which should be, June 29th.

Waterford to a torrent-worn channel in a field, especially where the trench is old and briar or furze overgrown.

(*b*) Bóthar na Stuaice—"Road of the Stack-like Hill."

(*c*) Cnocán na Craige—"Hillock of the Rock."

(*d*) Gleann and Tobar a Mhaoir—"The Steward's Glen" and "The Steward's Well" respectively.

KNOCKANORE, Cnoc an Fhóghmhair (Óir?)—"Harvest Hill." The qualifying word is locally understood to be óir, as is evident from the old rann:—"Cnoc an óir—gan ór gan airgead." The occurrence of ór (fhóghmhair) in place names has been a puzzle to etymologists, some of whom have made it "gold," others "the golden furze blossom." I think that, in nearly all cases, it may be safely translated and written as above. The epithet was doubtless first applied to hitherto untilled land brought under the dominion of the plough and producing its maiden crop. Area, 157 acres.

S.D. (*a*) An Maoilin—"The Hill Top"; this, now covered with wood, is on the west side of the townland.

(*b*) Site of old church (18th century) in a field on north side of the road leading (east) towards Ballyphilip.

LISGLAS, Lios Glas—"Green Lios." Area, 64 acres.

S.D. Réidh na gCon—"Mountain Plain of the Hounds."

MONANG, Móin Fhinn—apparently "Fionn's Bog." Why Fionn's name should be so frequently associated with a bog is not clear. Compare Monaing—Dungarvan par., &c. Area, 83 acres.

NEWPORT, Port Abha Nuadh—"New River Bank." Portion of the townland is ancient slobland reclaimed from the Blackwater and protected by an earthen bank. Newport was formerly one of the five plowlands of Strancally. (*d*) Area, in two divisions, 467 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobereenbanaha (O.M.), Tobairín Beannuighte—"Little Holy Well." This was also called Tobar Berehert—"Berehert's Well," a name recovered and verified with much difficulty. "Rounds" were made here on Sunday mornings.

(*d*) "Blackwater Fishery Case," *passim*.

(*b*) Carraig Bán—"White Rock," on the river bank. This name looms large in old deeds and charts; it figured prominently in the evidence in the famous fishery case above alluded to.

(*c*) Poll na Bioraige—"Reed (or Sedge) Hole," in the river, opposite last.

(*d*) Cnocán na Pónaire—"Hillock of the Beans (Vetches?)."

(*e*) Scairt Uí Mhangáin—"O'Mangan's Thicket"; a subdivision of seventy acres formerly well known by this now forgotten name.

(*f*) Páirc na Sgoile, Seana Baile and Ráth Eiblín—"School Field," "Old Village," and "Ellen's Rath" respectively. These are three field names.

SCART, Scairt na gCuircóg—"Thicket of the Bee Hives." Cuircóg is also applied to a pile of sods prepared for burning. Area, 185 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Rinnalack (O.M.), Rinn na Leac—"Headland of the Flagstones"; a cliff by the river side.

(*b*) Gleann Criméin—"Cremin's Glen."

(*c*) Poll a Capaill—"Horse's Hole," in river; probably from a horse drowned here.

SLEEVEEN, Sléibín—"Little Mountain"; all uncultivated. Area, 82 acres.

STRANCALLY (popularly Old Strancally, to distinguish it from next), Srón na Caillige—"The Hag's Nose"; from the appearance of the cliff on which ruins of the ancient castle stand. Compare Manx, *Stroin*, a headland. (*e*) Possibly the hag was the Caillech Bera famed in local, and indeed, in general Irish legend. The castle of Strancally was erected by the Desmonds in the 16th century, probably on the site of a more ancient stronghold. In 1562 the Corporation of Youghal wrote to Elizabeth commending the Earl of Desmond for his activity in rooting out a den of robbers who maintained a castle at Strancally, four miles up the river. James MacShane MacGerrot of Strancally was attainted in connection with the Desmond rebellion. Area, 256 acres.

"Shroncally, *alias* Stroncally" (Inq. Jas. I.).

(*e*) Moore, "Manx Names," 2nd Ed., p. 94.

S.D. Poll a Cairléain—"Castle Hole"; a pool in the Blackwater beneath the Castle.

STRANCALLY DEMESNE, Cill 'ic Nioclair (?). See Kilmanicholas, above. Area, 196 acres.

S.D. . Croiccín — "Little Croft," on which the modern residence known as Strancally Castle stands.

Kilwatermoy Parish.

FROM the place-name students' point of view the present parish, though of the same general physical character as the last, is much more interesting. A few of its names are of some historic significance. The half legendary "Rian Bó Phárraig" (see under Lismore par.), which perhaps we may here equate with the "Bealach Eochaille" of the Annals, is traceable within its northern boundary. (*f*) According to local belief Kilwatermoy itself was the terminus of the Rian, for it was there the enraged cow overtook the abductor of her calf. Up to comparatively recent times natives of Kilwatermoy were looked askance at for the disgrace which the legend of St. Patrick's Cow attributed to their parish. In fact, a certain family, generally known by a nickname, was popularly regarded as the direct representatives of the 5th century thief.

Along the northern frontier of the parish, bordering on the Bride, a number of modern names, of the usual more or less meaningless character, have within the past generation half submerged the ancient nomenclature. Ceann Muice ("Pig's Head") has become Headborough. Baile na mBodach ("Churls' Homestead") has resolved itself into Snugborough, and Cnoc na Sgeach ("Hill of the Bushes") into Moore Hill! The ecclesiastical remains in the parish will be found briefly described in the Journal of the Waterford Archæological Society (Vol. IV., p. 213).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCLEMENT, Baile Clemenc—"Clement's Homestead." Area, 89 acres.

(*f*) See Journal, Royal Society of Antiquaries, July, 1905.

BALLYHAMLET : variously pronounced in Irish—generally, Baile Átha Tamhlachta, evidently the equivalent of "Hamlet's Homestead." Area, 247 acres.

S.D. (*a*) Cnoc Gearóid—"Garrett's Hill."

(*b*) Páirc a Mheardail—"Field of Stupefaction," in which persons get lost owing to something "airy" about it.

(*c*) "Ring's Field," in which a man named Ring was hanged for the murder of a tithe-proctor, nicknamed "Hi-Call," member of the family regarded as descendants from the robber of St. Patrick's Cow.

BALLYMOAT, Baile an Mhóta—"Homestead of (by) the Mote." The mote, from which the village or homestead was named, still exists in a ruinous condition. Area, in two divisions, 350 acres.

"Ballymotie *alias* Ballymoskey" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Ballynmowty" (Roll Survey of Munster). (*g*)

S.D. Clais a Dúin—"Trench of the Fort"; from its proximity to the mote aforesaid.

BALLYNAFINSHOGE, Baile na bhFuinneóg—"Homestead of the Ash Trees." Area, 209 acres.

"Ballynefinshoge" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Móin na Fiadhaile—"Bog of the Weeds."

(*b*) Buachaill Aimhire—"Serving Man"; a pillar stone humorously so-called.

BALLYNEETY, Baile an Fhaoitigh—"White's Homestead." Area, 209 acres.

"Ballyneetie *alias* Kyllineety" (Inq. Jac. I.).

CHURCH QUARTER, Ceathramhadh an Teampuill. Idem. Area, 128 acres.

(*g*) Commonly known as the "Desmond Roll." This is a roll of parchment, dated 26th year of Elizabeth and preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin [Bay 2, Shelf 3, Sub-No. 71]. It recites in some 106 folios (about 24" x 18") the vast possessions of the attainted (Great) Earl of Desmond. The Desmond estate extended into the present County of Waterford: hence we find amongst the confiscated lands, the Manor, Town and Lands of Lysfynew (including Tallow), the Manor of Kylmannahan (including "Castellum de Donoghoe"), the Manor of Shehan, the Manor of Knockmoan, the Town and Lands of Stradbally (including Ballykerock, &c.), the Castle of Comeragh, &c. This valuable document will be occasionally quoted in the following pages as the Desmond Roll. A modern note on the covering membrane indicates that the Roll was tendered as evidence in the famous Blackwater Fishery Case.

CLOSE, An Clóſ—" The Enclosure." Clóſ appears to be a loan word from English. (*h*) Area, 115 acres.

CORRANNASKEHA, Beinn na Sgeiċe (locative)—" Peaked Hill of the (Whitethorn) Bush." The use of "corrán" here as synonymous with "beinn (beann)" furnishes a clue to the force of the former in place names—*i.e.*, the point, peak, or horn-shaped portion of the sickle. The townland is entirely wooded. Area (in two divisions), 165 acres.

DUNMOON, Dún Móġain—" Moghan's Fort." Area (in three divisions), 818 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cloċa Breaca—" Speckled Stones."

(*b*) Bearna a Ṁadraiḋ—" Gap of the Wolf."

(*c*) Curraiċín Táiḋle—" Little Wet Place of The Wage"; perhaps it was given in remuneration for work done.

(*d*) Páirc a Dallain—" Field of the Pillar Stone." The dallán is on Sullivan's farm, and measures approximately 8' x 18' x 6'.

FOUNTAIN, Cill Ḟionntain—" Fintan's Church.". The six-inch Ordnance Map is not correct in fixing the site of this church by south side of the present Protestant church. That is, generally speaking, the place to expect site of a pre-Reformation church. The present church, however, had no predecessor on the same, or adjoining, site. We shall find the early church site closer to the river—on the north side of the orchard underneath the Camphire —Tallow Road. This name is Anglicised, Kilfentony, in other parts of Ireland, *e.g.*—Howth, and Ballycroy in Erris. Area, 303 acres.

S.D. Clair a Laoiġ—" Trench of the Calf"; a trench, now nearly obliterated, in a field by the roadside. This is popularly associated with the legend of St. Patrick's Cow, and may indicate line of the Bealaċ Eoċaille, or " Youghal Road," alluded to in the Four Masters. (*i*)

GLENAWILLIN, Gleann a Ṁuillinn—" Glen of the Mill." Area, 73 acres.

(*h*) See Moore, " Manx Names," *ut supra*, p. 98.

(*i*) A.F.M. A.D. 872, and again A.D. 1123. See also Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XXXV., p. 122.

HEADBOROUGH, Ceann Muice—"Pig's Head." Reason of the name is not obvious; it is probably connected with some lost legend. The townland is elevated, forming portion of the ridge which runs parallel with the river Bride on its south side. Area, 536 acres.

"Camucky" (Inq. Dungarvan, 28th Eliz.).

S.DD. (*a*) Owenasack Bridge (O.M.), Aba na Sac—"River of the Sacks" (see Killeenagh, Kilcockan par.).

(*b*) Poll na Láraċ Báine—"Hole of the White Mare"; wherein probably she was drowned.

(*c*) Gleann Ḟearġailiġ—"Feral's Glen."

(*d*) Croṡaire na Sruċáin—"Cross Road of the Little Stream."

(*e*) An Ċlair—"The Trench"; site of former village.

(*f*) "The Rack (Wreck)"; a field at one time derelict pending settlement of a dispute as to ownership.

(*g*) Ġáird na Cuirte—"Bark Yard."

(*h*) Páirc na Spinnc—"Field of the Projecting Rocks."

(*i*) Ġort Graḟaiḋ—"Garden of (the) Grubbing"; in allusion to a (happily) obsolete method of cultivating land for potatoes or green crops: the field was skinned with a graffán, an instrument like a cooper's adze, then the dried sod was burned, and the ashes spread out as manure.

(*j*) Leaca Ḋóiġte—"Burned Glen Slope."

(*k*) Cnoc an Ḟiaiġ—"Hunting Hill."

(*l*) An Ċurraicín—"The Little Wet Place."

(*m*) Móin Ġarḋ—"Rough Bog."

(*n*) Páirc a Ṁuillinn—"Mill Field."

JANEVILLE, Tír Ċuillinn—Holly Land," with a small island in river. (See Tircullen). Area, 250 acres.

KILWATERMOY, Cill Uaċtair-Maiġe—"Upper-Plain Church." Area (in two divisions), 409 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Clóṡ (see "Close," under Ballyneety, above). The name is, in the present instance, applied to a field.

(*b*) Carn a Raḋairc—"Rocky Hill (or Heap) of the View."

(*c*) Tobar Croiċe Naoiṁe—"Holy Cross Well," at which "rounds" are still made on September 11th.

KNOCKAUN, Cnocán—"Little Hill"; on summit of the hill stands a fine dallan. Area (in two divisions), 663 acres.

KNOCKNARAHA, Cnoc na Ráta—"Hill of the Rath." The "Lios" or "Rath" which gives the latter part of the name is situated on the summit of the hill from which comes the first portion. Area, 185 acres.

"Knocknyraghie" (Inq. Jac. I.).

LYRENACARRIGA, Ladar na Carraige—"River Fork of the Rock." Area, 275 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na mBarrach—"Field of the Barracks."

(*b*) Réid an Mhicinn—"Mountain Plain of the Meeting"; from a Repeal gathering addressed here by the Liberator.

MOORHILL, Baile Mhic Seoinig—"MacShunoc's Homestead." The personal name still occasionally occurs in the Decies and Desmond. Moorhill and Sapperton are really sub-divisions of the old Irish-named townland. Moorhill is derived from the name of former proprietors. On Moorhill is a fine dallán of altered slate coated with quartz—7′ x 4′ x 21″. Area, 255 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc na Sceiche—"Hill of the Whitethorn"; a denomination locally as familiar as the townland name.

(*b*) An Soilléar—"The Cellar"; applied to a Quay.

(*c*) Bóthairín an Iarainn—"Little Road of the Iron."

PADDOCK. No Irish name. Area, 100 acres.

SAPPERTON, Baile Mhic Seoinig. See Moorhill above. Area (in two divisions), 412 acres.

"Ballyhonick" (Desmond Roll, Folio 95).

SHANAPOLLACH, Seana Pollach—"Old Pit-Abounding Place." Area, 402 acres.

S.D. Móin na Fiadaile—"Bog of the Weeds."

SLIEVEBURTH, Sliabh Buirt—"Burt's Mountain"; from name of a former owner. Area, 72 acres.

SNUGBOROUGH, Baile na mBodach—"Churls' Homestead"; called colloquially by English speakers—Ballymuddy. There is a well possessing some (a limited) reputation for sanctity. Area, 144 acres.

"Ballynamodaghe" (Desmond Roll, Folio 96).

S.D. Cairn Sgoite—"Stone Heap of the Flowers."

TIRCULLEN, Tír Cuillinn—"Holly Land." One Cornelius Gaggry farmed Tircullen under the Earl of Cork in the first quarter of the 17th century. See Gaggry's letter to his landlord inviting the latter, when passing that way, to partake of a "dish of broth" at his tenant's "poor house." (*j*) Area, 185 acres.

Leitrim Parish (part of).

INCLUSION here of this parish is not, perhaps, strictly formal. In the hypothesis that the present diocesan boundaries correctly represent the ancient tribal limits the parish now introduced lies entirely outside the territory with which this work professes to deal. As, however, five or six townlands of the extern diocese and parish are included in the present County of Waterford, the divisions in question are provisionally noticed. Liat-Druim (Leitrim) signifies "Grey-Ridge"; the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, however, spells the name—Lectrum. The western boundary of the parish and diocese has a much clearer physical definition than the corresponding county boundary. The diocesan boundary is marked by a deep glen running northward from the river to the point where county and diocesan boundaries coincide.

TOWNLANDS.

CAHERGAL, Cathair Geal—"White Stone Fort." It is called *white* either because it was whitewashed or composed of white stones (shining quartz). The fort, some remains of which survive, stood on the summit of the ridge. Area, 210 acres, largely mountain.

COUNTY GATE, Geata an Chontae, from an ancient toll-gate on the county boundary. Area, 154 acres.

INCHINLEAMA, Inse an Léime—"River Holm of the Leap (Waterfall)." Léim, which is here made masc., is fem. in the modern spoken language. Area (in two divisions), 449 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gaortín—"Little Wooded-and-Stream-Watered Glen."

(*b*) Leaca Muirgeadaig—"Murrough's Glen Slope."

(*j*) "Life and Letters of the Great Earl of Cork"—Townshend, p. 76.

KNOCKAUNROE, Cnocán Ruaḋ—"Little Red Hill." Area, 189 acres.

RASPBERRY HILL, An Ceaṫramaḋ Láir—"The Middle Quarter," because wedged in between Inchinleama East and West. Area, 169 acres.

Lismore and Mocollop Parish.

THIS is historically and as regards extent and picturesqueness, the most important parish in the Decies territory. It is of immense size—thirteen or fourteen miles in length by twelve miles in width. At what particular period the two parishes became merged into one it is now impossible to decide. The amalgamation was probably early; at any rate the original dividing line is now, and has been for a long time, unknown. Included in the parish is a wide area of mountain, of which a considerable proportion has been brought into cultivation within the last three-quarters of a century. In the Diary and Correspondence of the Great Earl of Cork is more than one allusion to hunting of the wild deer along these hills three hundred years ago. Knockmaeldown, the loftiest elevation, is 2,609 feet above sea level; another peak—Knocknarea—is 2,149 feet. Something more than fifty years since a series of evictions, carried out under circumstances of peculiar hardship, deprived hundreds of poor people of their homes on the lower slopes. Forced back on the inhospitable heath and mountain, the evicted and their descendants have since wrung a living from the grudging soil. Julia Crotty, herself a native of Lismore, must have had this clearance before her mind when describing the eviction campaign in her novel—"Neighbours."

As might be expected from the character of the region, mountain names are well represented. They are, however, hardly as numerous as might ordinarily be expected; the explanation is the comparatively recent occupation of the higher lands. Many names of historical and ecclesiastical interest occur in the plain and along the river banks, and a few, even in the mountain district.

The River Blackwater flows east and west through the parish for some fourteen or fifteen miles. Another river, the Bride, forms

its southern frontier; a third, the Glenshilane, marks the parish limits on the east, while the Araglinn runs some six or seven miles along the boundary with Tipperary. The remainder of the north boundary line is marked by the ridge of the Knockmaeldown (anciently Slieve Gua) range. Through the parish flows yet another stream, the Owenashad, which discharges into the Blackwater at Lismore Bridge.

A general outline of its history will serve to make clear the singular place of this parish in such a work as the present. St. Carthage, or Mochuda, expelled from Rahan, founded his monastery here in the 7th century—on the site probably of a still earlier establishment. The monastery soon grew to be a great school, to which students and religious came from all parts of Ireland, and some from beyond the seas. Its bishops, abbots, anchorites and teachers are referred to over and over again in the Irish annals. It was frequently visited by the Northmen intent on plunder. On the other hand, it received many and generous gifts of lands and churches from neighbouring princes. Before the 12th century it had extended its spiritual sway over the Northern Decies, and practically over the present County of Waterford. The Castle of Lismore, originally episcopal, passed, on the dissolution or shortly after, to Sir Walter Raleigh, and from him—through ways that are not above suspicion—to the Great Earl of Cork, by whose descendants it is still held. Some portions of the ancient ecclesiastical residence survive, incorporated in the later stronghold. The castle saw many a scene of war and revelry. It was several times besieged by the Confederates during the four years succeeding 1641, and was taken finally by Lord Castlehaven. It is stated that James II. spent a night or more in the Castle sometime in 1689. The coward, advancing towards one of the windows overlooking the Blackwater, started back affrighted at the fearful depth below.

Some reference is due to a remarkable earthwork which extends for miles through the parish, and furnishes many place names along its course. This is the legend-laden Rian Bó Phádraig, or "Track of St. Patrick's Cow." The Rian may be identified as the ancient ecclesiastical roadway from Cashel to Lismore, and

thence to Ardmore. Fifty years ago the "track" was physically traceable as a double-banked trench over many miles of primæval heath and peat. Owing to the advance of cultivation the track now survives only in patches, but tradition preserves an accurate account of almost every yard of the obliterated course. (*k*) Smith ("History of Waterford") alludes to a second earthwork, which he calls the "Clee Duv" (Clár Dub) and describes as running east and west, parallel with the Blackwater, along the lower slope of the hills. No trace or memory of this fence survives. It may have marked the boundary between the arable and the mountain, or commonage, lands. For some account of the ecclesiastical remains of Lismore Parish see Waterford Archæological Journal, Vol. IV., pp. 216, &c.

TOWNLANDS.

AGLISH, Eaglais—"Church"; there is an ancient graveyard, but no remains of the church. The place was called Eaglais na Sagart to distinguish it from E. na nDéiseach, on the east side of the Blackwater. See Waterford Archæological Journal, as above, for description of graveyard, &c. Area, 307 acres.

"Thagglish" (Inq. Eliz.).

AHAUN, Átán—"Little Ford." Area, 99 acres.

AHAUNBOY, Átán Buide—"Little Yellow Ford." Area (in two divisions), 378 acres.

"Mahane Bwy" (Desmond Roll).

BALLINALEUCRA, Baile na Luiceanna—"Homestead of the Lukes"; so called from a family, nicknamed from an ancestor,—"The Lukes"—who first settled here. The Ordnance authorities had a lengthened correspondence with the landlord's agent about this name; notwithstanding this, the official Anglicisation seems incorrect and misleading. Area, 111 acres.

BALLINARAHA, Baile na Rátha—"Homestead of the Rath"; a very long and very narrow division. Area, 187 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig na Sciat—"Rock of the Shields."

(*b*) An Scairbeach—"The Rugged (Hard) Place"; a field now arable.

(*k*) See the present writer's essay on the subject—Journal, Royal Society of Antiquarians of Ireland, July, 1905.

BALLINASPICK, otherwise (modern affectation) BISHOPSTOWN, Baile an Easpoig—"The Bishop's Homestead" (i.e., See-Land of Lismore). Area (in two divisions), 839 acres.

"Ballynaspick" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar na Gloire—"Well of (the) Glory"; compare similarly named well on Waterpark (Bar. Condons and Clangibbon). The well, in the present instance, is likewise accounted holy, and, judging from presence of rags, &c., of the usual votive character, is still frequented. The well is in a wood, where its overflowing waters have excavated a great pit. The basin proper of the well cannot be less than twenty feet in diameter by about ten feet in depth.

(*b*) Bóthairín an Ultaigh—"Little Road of the (lit. Ulsterman) *Wise* Man." Ultach has come in Waterford to signify a professor of witchcraft or magic. A few colonies of dispossessed Ulstermen settled in the Decies in the 17th century, where, it is to be presumed—from the peculiar local meaning attached to their name—they depended, gipsy fashion, largely on their wits for a living.

(*c*) Páirc Eochaille—"Yew Wood Field."

(*d*) "Bride River," Brigid; name of a Celtic-Irish Goddess, from root brí, strength. Compare *Brigantes*, the name of an ancient British nation, &c.

BALLINLEVANE, Baile an Leamháin—"Homestead of the Elm." Area, 438 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairín Buidhe—"Little Yellow Road."

(*b*) Tobar na Leabh—"Well of the Rags."

(*c*) Carraig a Chomharta—"Rock of the Mark."

BALLINVELLA, Baile an Bhile—"Big Tree Homestead." Area, 223 acres.

"Ballinvolly" (Inq. Jas. I.); "Villat de Ballinvelighe" (Desmond Roll).

BALLYANCHOR, Baile an Anchaire—"The Anchorite's Homestead." One of the members of the ecclesiastical establishment of Lismore was the anchor, or anchorite (*l*), and the present townland

(*l*) Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 778, 854, 1040, 1095, 1129, &c.

was part of the endowment of his office. Lord Broghill reports (1642) to his father that the Irish had taken Ballyanchor Castle, that they had shot Mr. Croker, its owner, in cold blood, and had made the rest of the garrison hang one another! Area, 118 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Tṙeárṅa—"The Place Lying Crosswise."

(*b*) Cúlóg Saiṫḃín—"Siveen's Little Corner Plot" (or "Little Corner of the Savin").

BALLYDUFF, Ḃaile Ḋuḃ—"Black Homestead"; from colour of the peat. Contrast Ballyduff, Kilmeadan par. On Ballyduff Lower is a ruined castle of later (simply residential) type, allusion to the erection of which by the Great Earl of Cork is made in his diary under date May 1st, 1627.—"I agreed with Andrew Tucker my carpenter to bwylde me a new castle at the broadwater side upon my Lands of Ballyduff belonging to the Shane, 43 foot long within the walles, 25 foot broad and 35 foot high as by the plot thereof and o^r indentures appeareth for which and the absolute fyneshing thereof I am to pay him in money CIii li. x s stg. to fynde him all materiales to give him halfe a ton of barr yron and to lend him if he desire them the worcking of six draught oxen to be warranted and retorned by him when the bwylding is fyneshed which he is bound to fynish by Xmas Day next." (*m*) Area (in three divisions), 753 acres.

S.D. "Clancy's Ford," in river; there was also another (unimportant) ford slightly to west of the present bridge.

S.DD. (*a*) Síḋeán—"Fairy Mount"; the name is now confined to a neighbouring townland; formerly it embraced also portion of Ballyduff.

(*b*) Ḋun a Ġleanna—"Lower Part of the Glen"; old name of present village of Ballyduff.

(*c*) Ġleann a Ċṙó—"Glen of the Sheep Fold."

BALLYEA, Ḃaile Uí Áoḋa—"O'Hea's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 266 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) The Round Hill (O.M.)—An Ḋún, also called Liop Móṙ—"The Fort" and "Great Lios," respectively. This is a

(*m*) "Lismore Papers" (Diary of the Earl of Cork), Grosart—First Series.

structure of the mote class, with traces of double circumvallations. The mound, at present crowned with a growth of timber, is mainly of natural formation—an alluvial gravel deposit—and overlooks the former most important ford of the Blackwater. By its eastern slope wound the Rian, traditionally connected with St. Patrick's Cow, and along its southern side ran the Bóthar na Naomh (see below, under Affane par.).

(*b*) Port Cloiche—"Landing Place of the Rock." (Cloch, perhaps a pillar stone set up to indicate the "Ford").

BALLYHEAFY, Baile Uí Éafa—"O'Heafy's Homestead." Area, 478 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar Naomhta—"Holy Well," by river side; its sanctity is not, however, very well authenticated.

(*b*) Baile Muichleachanach (mBuicleachnach)—"Buckleys' (?) Homestead"; a sub-division.

BALLYGALLANE, Baile Uí Ghiollain—"O'Gillan's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 243 acres.

BALLYGALLEY, Baile Ó gCeallaigh—"O'Kelly's Homestead." Area (in three divisions), 413 acres.

"Ballygwoly, *alias* Ballydooly" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Tobar Geal—"White (Clear) Well."

BALLYINN, Baile Finn—"Finn's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 464 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Ferry Inch (O.M)—Inse an Chalaidh; idem.

(*b*) Cottage Island (O.M.), popularly (till recently)—"Betty's Banks"; from an old lady who once kept a school here.

(*c*) "Powdering Tub," a hole in river close to last.

(*d*) Queen's Gap (O.M.), the legal gate in the salmon weir for descent of the fish.

(*e*) Inse na Ceardchan—"Forge Inch," close by bridge. Here dwelt, some seventy years ago, a blacksmith known as Shawn Gow, for whom John O'Lee, a local poet, wrote while in Waterford Jail, a popular Irish song, for which see *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. II., p. 11.

(*f*) Cillin; early church site; much contracted, but still enclosed.

(*g*) Abha na Séad—"River of Pearls." The pearl is found in a bivalve occasionally taken by fishermen in the Blackwater. The present river is believed to be the natural *habitat* of this mussel or oyster which is said to be precipitated hence into the Blackwater. The pearl fishery of the Blackwater was of some note in the early 17th century. (*n*)

Ballymartin, Baile Máirtín—"Martin's Homestead." On the townland is a cave through which a stream flows underground for a quarter of a mile. Area (in two divisions), 417 acres.

S.D. Bóthairín na bPúnc—"Little Road of the Pounds."

Ballymoodranagh, Baile na mBódhránach—"Bodrans' Homestead." A family bearing this personal name resided in Lismore not many years since. Area, 146 acres.

Ballynatiege, Baile na dTaodh—"Homestead of the Tieges." The *Tieges* were a family of O'Sullivans, so nicknamed. Great numbers of migratory labourers came annually from West Cork for the potato digging in Waterford. These strangers, who were known throughout the Decies as *Bearachs*, i.e., natives of Beare, were distinguished by their ignorance of English. Some of them settled down in Co. Waterford where many of their descendants remain.

Ballynelligan, Baile Uí Niallagáin—"O'Nelligan's Homestead." The tide flows up to this place. Area, 67 acres.

Ballyneroon, Baile na nÉirnín—"Naroon's (Irwin's) Homestead." "John Naroon (farmer) of Glanabwy (Glenaboy) had been a servant of the Earl of Cork." (*o*). Area (in two divisions), 292 acres.

"Ballynerrowne" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Móin Átha Bháin—"Bog of the White Ford."

(*b*) Poll Gearóid—"Garret's Drowning Hole," in the River.

Ballynoe, Baile Nua—"New Town." Area, (in two divisions), 352 acres.

S.DD (*a*) Réidh a Phúca—"Mountain Plain of the Pooka."

(*b*) Gleann a Phríomháin—"The Prison Glen."

(*n*) "Lismore Papers," Grosart—First Series.
(*o*) Lismore Papers.

BALLYRAFTER, Baile Uí Reachtabra—"O'Raghtora's Homestead"; the family name is still found in Co. Kilkenny. Inquisition taken in Tallow, April 2nd, 1604, finds: "lands of Ballyraghter and the hamlets of the same are now and from time to the contrary of which memory of men does not exist always were known, taken, held, &c. as a waste in which the provost and burgesses (of Lismore) have a common for their cattle and plough there . . . to pay annually to Sir W. Raleigh 8d. for every acre tilled and for pasture 10- yearly, with other labors and customs." Area (in two divisions), 283 acres.

Ballinraghter (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. An Gráig—"The Village."

BALLYWILLAN, Baile an Muillinn—"Mill Town"; there is a mill here still. Area, 145 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na Caillige—"The Hag's Field"; in a corner of this latter is a patch, marked by an artificial mound, which has never been tilled, and which is regarded as indicating site of an ancient cemetery. The field is also occasionally called Páirc na Cille—"Field of the (Early) Church Site."

(*b*) Owbeg River (O.M.), on southern boundary—Abha Beag—"Little River."

BALLYVECANE, Baile mhic Céin—"MacKane's Homestead." Also (or perhaps only sub-division of townland) Baile an Diogánaig—"The Crafty Man's Homestead." There is a Holy Well on Ballyvecane Upper, close to the river, but I failed to find its name. Area (in two divisions), 472 acres.

S.D. Cnoc Finghin—"Finghin's Hill."

BALLYSAGGARTBEG, Baile na Sagart—"Priests' Town"; ancient church lands. Area (in four divisions), 786 acres.

"Ballysegardbegg" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairín Dic—"Dick's Little Road"; the name is popularly applied to a considerable sub-division.

(*b*) An Scarbach—"The Hard Tough Place," designation of another well-known sub-division now planted.

(*c*) Owbeg (O.M.) Abha Beag—"Little River," a stream flowing east to the Blackwater. The name is now commonly applied to the farms bordering on the stream.

(*d*) An Lóirtín—"The Lodgings." The name is applied to remains of an apparently earthen structure in Scarbhach wood (*b*, above). From the veneration with which the place is popularly regarded it may be looked upon as certain that the ruin is ecclesiastical.

BALLYSAGGARTMORE, Baile na Sagart—"Priests' Town." Area, 311 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tóin a Réid—"Low Place of the Mountain Plain."

(*b*) Dairtín—"Little Place of Oaks."

(*c*) Leat-Baile—"Half Village," now a paddock; formerly site of a village which was cleared off during the Usher-Kiely evictions.

BALLYWELLIGAN, Baile Uí Mhaelagáin—"O'Mulligan's Homestead." Area, 163 acres.

S.D. (*a*) Páirc a Dallán—"Field of the Pillar Stone"; the *dallan*, of sand stone, stands on Murray's farm and measures at present 3½′ x 3½′ x 5′.

BARRANAFADDOCK, Barra na bFeadóg—"Hill Top of the Plover." Area, 112 acres.

BARRANAMANOGE, Barra na mBánóg—"Hill Top of the Little Green Fields." Area, 212 acres.

BARRYSMOUNTAIN. No Irish. So called from Barry Drew its one time landlord. Area, 208 acres.

BAWNMORE, Bán Mór—"Great Field." Area, 63 acres.

BAWNNAGAPPUL, Bán na gCapall—"Field of the Horses." Area, 57 acres.

BLACK, Blac—The word is apparently loaned from English, to denote dark peaty soil, in which sense it occurs occasionally in place names. Area, 112 acres.

BOHERBOY, Bóthar Buidhe—"Yellow Road." Area, 135 acres.

BOHERBOYREA, Réid Bóthair Buidhe—"Yellow Road Mountain Plain." Area, 179 acres.

BOOLA, Buaile—"Cattle Pen (Milking Yard)." Area, 162 acres.

BOOLAKIELY, Buaile Uí Ċaḋla—"O'Kiely's Booley." Area, 204 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gleann a tSagairt—"The Priest's Glen."

(*b*) Áṫ a Daiṙiġṫín—"Ford of the Little-Oak-abounding-Place."

(*c*) An Scarḃaċ—See (*b*), under Ballysaggartbeg above. Scarḃaċ may also mean a natural plantation of wild and worthless character.

BRIDANE, Broiġdeán—"Little Mountain Neck" (O.D.). Area (in two divisions), 383 acres.

Brydane *alias* Broydan (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Folaċ Fiaiḋ—"Pre-historic Cooking Place."

BOGGAGH, Bogaċ—"Soft Boggy Place." Area, 139 acres.

BOGGABAWN, Bogaċ Bán—"White Boggy Place." Area, 626 acres.

BOGGADUFF, Bogaċ Duḃ—"Black Boggy Place." Area, 453 acres.

BURGESSANCHOR. No Irish Name. Area, 37 acres.

"Burgage daige *alias* Burgage due" (A.S.E.)

CAMPHIRE, Caimpíṙ; gen. Caimpíaṙaċ. Meaning unknown. Area (in two divisions), 546 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobaṙ a Tuṙaiṙ—"Well of the Pilgrimage." A Holy Well not now much frequented.

(*b*) Páiṙc a Ṗṙáipín—"Field of the *Prapeen* (porridge, and thence presumably—mud or puddle)."

(*c*) Páiṙc na bFṙanncaċ—"Field of the Frenchmen."

(*d*) Bán an hOileáin—"Field of the Island."

(*e*) Claiṙ na mBṙoc—"Badgers' Trench."

(*f*) Lead Mine (O.M.), a shaft to south of main road.

(*g*) In river "Camphire Reach," (in which is Poll a Ḃagúin—"The Bacon Hole,") and "Cook's Reach."

CAPPOQUIN, Ceapaċ Ċuinn—"Tillage Plot of Conn." Area (in two divisions), 329 acres.

"Cappoquin and Keappaquinne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cloċ a Ċúinne—"The Corner Stone," a boulder of sandstone dear to the soul of every Cappoquin man. It lies at a street corner, and chips of it innumerable have crossed the Atlantic to console many an exile's heart.

(*b*) "The Island of Cappoquin" conveyed by the Earl of Cork to his son (*p*).

(*c*) Cill. Early church site within Cappoquin demesne. Close by is a Holy Well at which "rounds" are still occasionally made.

CARRIGAN, Carraġán—"Little Rock." Area, 151 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cnocán Lomraiġ—"Shearing Hillock."

(*b*) Ġarraiḋe na gCrúiscíní—"Garden of the Little Jars (or Earthen Vessels)"; the site of a former pottery.

(*c*) Croraire na dTrí gCloċ—"Cross Road of the Three Rocks."

CARRIGNAGOWER, Carraiġ na nGaḃar—"Rock of the Goats." Area (in two divisions), 314 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Toḃar Mocolmóiġ—"My Colomog's Well"; a Holy Well of much repute at which "rounds" are still made. (*q*)

(*b*) Áṫ na gCailíní—"Ford of the Girls," in which two sisters were drowned.

(*c*) Ḃóṫairín a Ċurraiġ—"Little Road of the Swampy Place."

(*d*) Droiċeaḋ an Umair—"Bridge of the Trough." The trough in this instance is a natural rock-basin within which the Owenashad River eddies tumultuously.

CASTLELANDS, Ceaṫramaḋ an Ċairleáin—"Castle Quarter." Area, 382 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Teampuilín—"The Little Church"; a small cave in a limestone cliff.

(*b*) "The Tantaliser," another (similar) cave.

CAUMGLEN, Cam-Ġleann, also Cam a Ġleanna—"Crooked Glen Hollow." Area, 453 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Mullaċ na Muice—"The Pig's Hill-Summit.

(*b*) Poll Lín—"Flax Hole."

(*p*) Book of Rentals of Manors, &c., marked E, Lismore Castle.

(*q*) "Colmán i.e., Mocholmóg of Lis-móir, son of Ua-Bheonna." Mart. Dungal. Jan. 23rd.

CLASHEENANIERAN, Clairín an Iarainn—"Little Trench of the Iron." So named from the abundance of iron stone. Area, 94 acres.

CLASHNAMONADEE, Clair na Móna Duibe—"Trench of the Black Bog." Area, 125 acres.

CLASHNAMROCK, Clair na mBroc—"Badgers' Trench." Area, 57 acres.

CLOGHAUN, Clocán—"Stepping Stones." Area, 353 acres.

CLOONBEG, Cluain Beag—"Little Meadow." Area, 121 acres. "Cloonebegge" (Distr. Book).

COOL, An Cúil—"The Corner Place (Nook)"; Cúil a Diorcáir ("Corner of the Barrenness"?) in an old song. Area, 345 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Dun Cúlach—"Bottom of (the) Nook."

(*b*) Cúil Ruad—"Red Nook."

(*c*) Cill Columcille—"St. Columba's Church"; an early church site with portion of its semi-circular fence.

(*d*) Dallán—"Pillar Stone."

COOLADALLANE, Cúil a Dallán—"Pillar Stone Corner"; from a pillar stone, now prostrate, said to have been flung hither by Fionn himself. Area, 359 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na Spride—"Field of the Ghost."

(*b*) Rian Bó Pádraig—"Track of St. Patrick's Cow," which passes through the townland from N. to S.

(*c*) Drom Sliogá—"Shell Ridge." Sliogá is used figuratively to denote a very large ungainly vessel, also a big-headed clownish fellow (Dineen).

(*d*) Páirc na Fadrac—"Field of the Bramble-overgrown Trench."

(*e*) An Cuaille—"The Post."

(*f*) An Tuar—"The Cattle Night-Field."

(*g*) An Dúnín—"The Little Mound."

(*h*) Poll an Eara—"Hole of the Waterfall."

COOLDOODY, Cúil Uí Dubda—"O'Doody's Corner." This is the personal name rendered O'Dowd in Connaught. Area, 718 acres.

COOLDRISHOGE, Cúil Dhraighéoige—"Corner of the Brambles." Area, 111 acres.

COOLISHAL, Cúil Íochtair (not Íochtar)—"Lower Corner." Area, 131 acres.

"Colishal" (D. S. Map).

S.DD. (*a*) Cúil an Fhiaidh—"The Deer's Corner."

(*b*) Tuar a tSeagail—"Cattle Field of the Rye."

COOLNANEAGH, Cúil na nEach—"Corner of the Horses." Area, 144 acres.

COOLNASMUTTAN, Cúil a Smotáin—"Back place of the (Bog-deal) Stump." Area, 109 acres.

COOLOWEN, Cúil Eoghain—"Owen's (or John's) Corner." Area (in two divisions), 383 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tuar—"Cattle Night Field."

(*b*) Geata Árd—"High Gate."

(*c*) Crosaire na Builóige—"Cross Roads of the Loaf." Builóg has many other significations in Waterford.

(*d*) Crosaire na nGéana—"Cross Roads of the Geese."

(*e*) Bóthar a Phúca—"The Pooka's Road."

CURRAGH, Currach—"Swampy (or wet) Place." Area, 157 acres.

CURRAGHACNAV, Currach a Chneamha—"Wet Place of the Wild Garlic (or Gentian)." Area, 298 acres.

CURRAGHREIGH, Currach Riabhach—"Grey Wet Place." Area (in two divisions), 605 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poll Síobháin—"Johanna's Pool" in River Bride.

(*b*) Drom Finghín—"Finghin's Ridge"; a point on the Hill-top from which the whole range, eastward to Dungarvan, is named.

(*c*) Staipa a Mharcuis—"The Marquis's Stile."

(*d*) Tobar a Fearna—"Well of the Alder Tree"; a Holy Well, resorted to for cure of sore eyes.

(*e*) Coill a Phaoraigh—"Power's Wood," from a robber who lived, and was afterwards hanged, here.

(*f*) Tobar Caoch and Tobar Dáibhidh—"Blind Well" and "David's Well," respectively.

CURRAHEEN, Curraicín—"Little Wet Place." Area (in two divisions), 620 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na Croiche—"Field of the Gallows"; on Mrs. McDonald's farm.

(*b*) Bóthar a Mhóinteáin—"Road of (to) the Little Bog."

DEERPARK, Páirc an Fhiadhaigh—"Field of the Hunting." The Earl of Cork, by patent from Elizabeth, enclosed 1,200 acres here as a park for deer, &c. As this extensive area remained a strict preserve for over two centuries sub-denominations are comparatively few. Area, 1,177 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Na Garraín—"The Groves"; some fields in which was formerly a grove of oak.

(*b*) An Rian—"The Track"; the modern name of more than one field through which the Rian Bó Phádraig led.

(*c*) Tobar a Chrainn—"Well of the Tree"; a holy well at which "rounds" were made within living memory.

(*d*) Tobar Leamháin—"Well of (the) Elm."

(*e*) Poll na Mianach—"Mine Hole"; a lead or iron mine formerly worked here.

(*f*) Cloca Breaca—"Speckled Stones."

(*g*) Folach Fiadh, a pre-historic cooking place, indicated by mound of ashes and burned stones.

(*h*) Páirc a tSamalairg (?).

(*i*) An Tuairín—"Little Cattle Field"; name of a large field.

(*j*) Baile Mhóna—"Bog Homestead."

(*k*) Léim an Fhiadh—"The Deer's Leap"; spot on south boundary where a hunted deer cleared the wall at a bound.

(*l*) Páirc na Cruite—"Field of the Hump."

(*m*) Tobar na Cúileach—"Well of the Nook."

DRUMROE, Drom Ruadh—"Red Ridge." Area (in two divisions), 384 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthar na Naomh—"Road of the Saints"; running along south boundary of townland.

(*b*) Cillín Déaglán—"Declan's Little Church"; cemetery and site of an early church, marking the birthplace of St. Declan. (*r*)

(*r*) See *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. I., p. 39.

(*c*) Bóthar na gCloch—"Stony Road"; an old laneway running north and south.

DUCARRIG, Dubh-Charraig—"Black Rock"; in shape very long and narrow like many of the mountain townlands of this parish. Area, 227 acres.

DYRE, Deirg—Mountain name; meaning unknown. Area, 110 acres.

DYRICK, Deirgeach—Mountain name—evidently cumulative of last; meaning unknown. The highest point is 1,297 feet. Area, 1,073 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cloongariff Br. (O.M.), Garbh-Ghleann—"Rough Glen."

(*b*) Réidh na Dearna—"Mountain Plain of the Gap."

(*c*) Cnoc na gCnámh and Móin na gCnámh—"Hill" and "Bog" respectively, "of the Bones."

FADDUAGA, Fead Duaige—"Wood of the Black Bog Stuff" (O'D.); compare *Dwag* River, Bar. Iffa and Offa West. Area, 187 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Baile an tSimné—"Chimney Town."

(*b*) Réidh Daingean—"Strong (Firm) Mountain Plain."

FEADAN, Feadán—"Streamlet." Area, 173 acres.

FLOWER HILL, An Gearrad; see Garra, below. The present townland is a modern sub-division of latter. Area, 128 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cill Dúigeáin; early church site with circular enclosure to rear of Mr. Ussher's residence.

(*b*) Poll Saidhbe—"Saive's Drowning Place."

FEAGARRID, Féith Gairid—"Short Shaking Bog." Area, 359 acres.

GAIRHA, An Gaortach—"The Wooded Stream-Watered Place." Area, 120 acres.

GARRA, Gearrad—"A Cutting." Area (in two divisions), 154 acres.

GARRISON, Gairrisiún—"Garrison." Area, 196 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cill Bheac—"Speckled Church"; an early church site with circular enclosure.

(*b*) Seana Baile; a small sub-division.

GARRYBRITTAS, Garraidhe Bhriotáir — "Speckled Garden." Area, 165 acres.

GARRYCLOYNE, Garraidhe Chluain—"Meadow Garden." Area, 234 acres.

"Garrycloone" (Inq. Jas. I.).

GARRYNO, Garraidhe Nua—"New Garden." Area, 97 acres.

GLENAKNOCKAUN, Gleann a Chnocáin—"Glen of the Little Hill." Area (in two divisions), 481 acres.

GLENASAGGART, Gleann a tSagairt—"The Priest's Glen." The place is perhaps better known as Gleann Iarainn—"Glen of (the) Iron." Area, 93 acres.

GLENAVEHA, Gleann na Beithe—"Glen of the Birch Tree." Area, 274 acres.

GLENBEG, Gleann Beag—"Little Glen." Area, 175 acres.

"Glanbeg" (Inq. Jas. I.).

GLENCAIRN, Gleann a Chairn—"Glen of the Cairn." This, however, seems to be a modern fancy name. The Irish name was Baile an Garráin—"Grove Homestead." The castle of Ballygarron, which figured in 16th and 17th century wars, stood on the site of present Glencairn Abbey, under which the river is fordable for a horseman. Both Glencairn and the neighbouring small townland of Ralph are now popularly known as Caisleán Risteárd—"Castle Richard." Area, 542 acres.

GLENCULLEN, Gleann Cuilinn—"Holly Glen." Area, 409 acres.

GLENDEISH, Gleann Deimhis—"Shears (or Scissors) Glen"; in allusion to the formation of the valley from which it derives its name. Area (in two divisions), 1,089 acres.

S.D. Réidh a Bhalcaire — "Mountain Plain of the Heavy, Untidy Man."

GLENGARRA, Gleann Garrda—"Short Glen." (O'D. writes Gleann Gard, but it is incorrect). Area, 234 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthar an Aifrinn—"Road of the Mass."

(*b*) An Bhranar—"The Fallow Field."

(*c*) Cnoc a Mhóinteáin—"Hill of the Little Bog."

(*d*) An Lata—"The Section (Lot)"; a field name.

(*e*) Gleann na Beithe—"Glen of the Birch Tree."

(*f*) Bóthairín an Uisce—"Little Watery Road."

(*g*) An Tuar—"The Cattle Field."

GLENFOORAN, Gleann Fuarán—"Glen of the Cold Spring." Area, 119 acres.

GLENMORE, Gleann Mór—"Great Glen"; frequently mentioned in ancient deeds and charters as marking the extreme western limit of Sir Walter Raleigh's (and his successors') Fishery Rights.

S.D. Inse an Spá—"Spa Holm."

GLENMORRISHMEEN, Gleann Muirís Mín—"Smooth Maurice's Glen"; the individual commemorated was, I think, an outlaw—probably a Fitzgerald—who made the glen on the east side of the townland his retreat. Area, 257 acres.

S.D. Páirc na nDragún—"Field of the Dragoons."

GLENNAFALLIA, Gleann na Faille—"Glen of the Precipice." Highest point, 2,199 feet. Area, 586 acres.

GLENRIBBEEN, Gleann Roibín—"Robin's Glen." Area, 179 acres.

GLENSHASK, Gleann Seasg—"Barren Glen." Area (in two divisions), 385 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig Finn—"Fionn's Rock"; on which the son of Cumhall had a fort.

(*b*) An tUmar—"The Trough"; a deep hole in the Owenashad River.

(*c*) Baile Beag—"Little Town"; sub-division of about 50 acres.

(*d*) Bóthar Buide—"Yellow Road," leading in an easterly direction.

GLENTAUN, Gleanntán—"Small Valley." Area, 184 acres

S.D. (*a*) Loughatassonig (O.M.), Loch a tSasanaig—"The Englishman's Pond."

(*b*) Cúl Ruadh—"Red Nook." In this sub-division is a cave.

(*c*) Drom Beag—"Little Ridge."

GLENTAUNEAMON, Gleanntán Éamoinn—"Edmond's Little Valley." Area, 184 acres.

GLENTAUNNATINAGH, Gleanntán na Tuinne—"Little Valley of the Shaking Bog." It is also sometimes called—at least a portion of it—Gleanntán a tSnaimh—"Little Valley of the Swimming." Area, 274 acres.

GORTNAPEAKY, Gort na Péice—"Long-Tailed Garden." Presumably a long narrow strip was first reclaimed. Area, 304 acres.

S.D. Páirc na Smál—"Field of (with) the Spots."

KILBREE, Cill Bhríge—"Bree's Church." St. Bree, a Welsh virgin, is commemorated on November 12th in the Martyrology of Gorman. Site of the early church will be found in a field on south side of Cappoquin—Lismore Road. The castle, now in ruins, was erected by the Earl of Cork in the beginning of the 17th century. Beside or beneath it was a good quay. Kilbree was conveyed by Gerald Fitz-James, of Dromana, to Sir Walter Raleigh in the 31st year of Elizabeth's reign. Area (in two divisions), 652 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairín a Staighre—"Little Road of the Stairs"; a lane which leads up a steep.

(*b*) Bóthar na gCloch—"Road of the (Large) Stones."

(*c*) Páirc na Cille—"Field of the Church."

(*d*) "The Kitchen Hole," in river, underneath the castle.

KILLAHALY, Coill á Sáile—"Wood of the Sea Water Ford (?)." With the evidence at hand it is impossible to say whether á here = áth or bá. Even the first member of the combination is not quite certain, for I have heard it rendered—Cill. O'Donovan writes the name Coill bá Sáile, and I find it as Coill áth Sáile in an old song (*s*). Area (in two divisions), 362 acres.

"Killehally" (A.S.E.). "Atzele" (Inq. 1603).

S.DD. (*a*) Srón—"Nose"; the portion of River between quay and waterfall. This is almost certainly the "Comaunkildroneigh," over the exact location of which a river of ink and oceans of talk were expended in the famous Blackwater Fishery

(*s*) "An Mairphín Ruadh." See *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. III., p. 16.

Trials. The special importance of the location in question was as fixing the southern limit of Sir W. Raleigh's Fishery Rights. The *d* in the Anglicised form is a scribe's error for *s*—Camaunkilsronagh. Area (in two divisions), 362 acres.

(*b*) Bóthairín na Baintibe—"Little Road of the Banshee."

(*c*) Poll Doimhin—"Deep Hole," now filled in (in field).

(*d*) Cúil Beag—"Little Corner," at junction of Awbeg with Blackwater.

KILNACARRIGA, Coill na Carraige—"Wood of the Rock." There is the site of an old castle but scarcely any remains. Area, 265 acres.

"Kyllnecarraggy" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. Coill Buidhe—"Yellow Wood"; name applied to two fields, now quite bare of timber.

KNOCKACOMORTISH, Cnoc a Chomhraith—"Hill of Emulation," from idea that this hill was engaged in active rivalry with Knockmealdown. It falls, however, considerably below the latter in height. Area, 651 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Knocknasterkin (O.M.), Cnoc a Stuircín—"Hill of the Little Sturk."

(*b*) Gleanntán na gCroidhe—"Little Cattle Glen."

(*c*) Áth na Sac—"Ford of the Bags." Here St. Patrick challenged Ossian to a trial of strength in lifting bags of sins. Ossian failed to lift the sacks, while the Saint without difficulty carried them across the ford.

KNOCKADAV, Cnoc a Daimh—"Hill of the Ox." Area, 394 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Móin na gCnamh (?)—"Bog of the Bones"; a sub-division.

(*b*) Na Láimhinidhe—Meaning uncertain; a sub-division.

KNOCKADOONLEA, Cnoc a Dúin Leith—"Hill of the Grey Fort." Area, 322 acres.

S.D. Cnoc an Iolair—"Eagle's Hill."

KNOCKADULLAUN, Cnoc a Dallán—"Hill of the Pillar Stone." The *dallan* (7′ x 2′-6″ x 1′-6″) will be found standing in an uncultivated mountain patch. Area, 623 acres.

KNOCKALASSA, Cnoc a Leasa—"Hill of the Lios." This townland is practically all unreclaimed mountain. Area, 721 acres.

KNOCKANANNA, Cnoc an Eanaig—"Hill of the Marsh." Area, 137 acres.

KNOCKANISKA, Cnoc an Uisge—"Hill of the Water." Area (in two divisions), 793 acres.

S.D. Cnoc Lomarta—"Peeled (or Stripped) Mountain."

KNOCKANNANAGH, Cnocán na nEac—"Little Hill of the Horses." Area, 500 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Knockanare (O.M.), Cnocán na Réid "Little Hill of the Mountain Plain."

(*b*) Dearna Cloc a Buidéil—"Bottle Rock Gap" through which the "Track of St. Patrick's Cow" is carried over the mountain top.

KNOCKANORE, Cnoc an Fogmair—"Harvest Hill." This townland and Ballynaleucanna which adjoins it had no name when Luke Casey settled here three quarters of a century since. (See Ballynaleucanna). Area, 183 acres.

KNOCKATOUK, Cnoc a tSeabaic—"Hawk's Hill"; from a man nicknamed "The Hawk" who dwelt here. Area, 181 acres.

KNOCKAUN, Cnocán—"Little Hill." Area (in two divisions), 253 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) "Foley's Ford" in river.

(*b*) Bothairin na hAbann—"Little River Road."

KNOCKAUNACAIT, Cnocán a Chait—"Little Hill of the Wild Cat." It is remarkable how frequently the word *cat* occurs in Irish place names. Perhaps the name was also applied to the marten. Area, 218 acres.

S.D. Móin a Bogaig—"Bog of the Quagmire."

KNOCKAUNARAST, Cnocán a Raist—"Little Hill of the Rest," that is the Turf Cutters' Resting Place. Area, 267 acres.

KNOCKAUNBULLOGE, Cnocán na Bulóige—Meaning somewhat uncertain. It may be "Little Hill of the Skull," or indeed "Little Hill of the Loaf," from a fancied resemblance to either of the objects in question. Area, 359 acres.

KNOCKAUNFARGARVE, Cnocán na bFear nGarb—"Hill of the Rough Men." Area, 135 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Clair na gCaorach—"Trench of the Sheep."

(*b*) An Ruipealach—Meaning unknown; name applied to new and old roads to Araglen, or rather perhaps, the sub-division of this townland through which they pass.

KNOCKAUNGARIFF, Cnocán Garb—"Little Rough Hill." Area, 341 acres.

KNOCKAVEELISH, Cnoc a Mhilir—"Miles' Hill"; O'D. however makes it C. a Mhilig. Compare Knockaveelish, Killea par. Area, 1,071 acres.

"Knockanavelish" and "Knockanelish" (A.S.E.)

S.DD. (*a*) An tAon Dún—"The Single Fort" and the Three Duns (na Trí Dúntaí) (O.M.), natural mote-like mounds in the Araglen valley.

(*b*) Araglen River, Araglinn. Derivation doubtful; the name is probably pre-historic, its main element being apparently the Indo-European *arg*,—silver, from the silvery colour of mountain river water.

KNOCKBAUN, Cnoc Bán—"White Hill." Area, 250 acres.

KNOCKBOY, Cnoc Buidhe—"Yellow Hill." Highest point 1096 feet. Area, 492 acres.

KNOCKCORRAGH, Cnoc Corrach—"Rough Stony Hill." The name is locally pronounced Cnoc Crach. Area, 375 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Fearán—"The Streamlet."

(*b*) Leaba Uilliam hAirir—"William Harris' Bed," a standing pillar stone.

(*c*) Leaba Diarmuda an Feill—"Treacherous Dermot's Bed," a pillar stone similar to last.

(*d*) Réid Uí Dhuibir—"O'Dwyer's Rea (mountain plain)."

KNOCKEENGANCAN, Cnoicín Gan Ceann—"Headless Little Hill." Area, 234 acres.

KNOCKMEALDOWN, Cnoc Maoldoimhnaig — "Muldowney's Mountain." This townland is entirely uninhabited; its highest point is 2,609 feet above sea level. Area, 1,191 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) "Major Eale's Grave," on the summit. The Major was a rather eccentric scientist who by his will arranged for his burial here with his dog and gun.

(*b*) Sláṁán—"Murmuring"; a stream on the boundary with Raenabarna.

(*c*) Sceiċín na mBuaċaillíḋe—"Little Bush of the Cowboys."

KNOCKNABOUL, Cnoc na bPoll—"Hill of the Holes." Area, 455 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Sleanṫán na bFionnóg—"Little Glen of the Scald Crows."

(*b*) Réiḋ a Sleannṫáin—"Mountain Plain of the Little Glen."

KNOCKNABRONE, Cnoc na Bṗón—"Hill of the Quern Stone." Area, 207 acres.

KNOCKNAFALLIA, Cnoc na Fáille—"Hill of the Precipice." Area, 799 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Móin na Méiḋlige—"Bog of the Bleating."

(*b*) Tunn a Taiṙḃ—"Swamp of the Bull"; probably a bull was drowned here.

(*c*) Na Laḋaróga—"The Little Forks"; confluence of streams.

(*d*) Cloċ Liaṫ—"Grey Rock"; a well known feature.

KNOCKNAFREHANE, Cnoc na bFraoċán—"Hill of the Whortle-Berries." The name is Anglicised "Crow Hill" from the idea of the Anglicisers that the concluding element of the name is fṙeacán. Area, 700 acres.

KNOCKNAGAPPUL, Cnoc na gCapall—"Hill of the Horses." Area, 217 acres.

"Knocknegapple" (A.S.E.).

KNOCKNAGLOCH, Cnoc na gCloċ—"Hill of the Great Stones." A small portion of this townland crosses the Araglen River, and lies to north of latter. Area, 185 acres.

KNOCKNALOUGHA, Cnoc na Loiċe—"Hill of the Pond"; from a small mountain lake. Loċ, which is declined Loiċe &c. in Waterford, is made fem. in the present case. Area, 448 acres.

S.D. Fooraun (O.M.), Fuarán—"Cold Spring Well."

KNOCKNALOORICAN, Cnoc a Clúracáin—"The Leprachaun's Hill." Area, 356 acres.

KNOCKNAMUC, Cnoc na Muc—"Hill of the Pigs." Area (in two divisions), 369 acres.

"Knocknemuck" (Inq. Jas. I.).

KNOCKNANASK, Cnoc na Neasg—"Hill of the Tethering Ropes." Area, 551 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Feadán—"The Streamlet."

(*b*) Móin a Dracá—"Bog of the Wattle Hut."

KNOCKROE, Cnoc Ruad—"Red Hill." Area, 117 acres.

LABBANACALLEE, Leaba na Caillige—"The Hag's Bed"; from a cromlech not shown on the Ordnance Map. The "Hag" alluded to in this and similar place names (*l*) is the legendary "Caille Beara." Area, 273 acres.

LAFONE, Leat-Móin—"Half Bog." Area, 117 acres.

LISFINNY, Lior Finsin—"Fineen's Lios." On the site of the ancient lios stand the ruins of a fine castle of the Desmonds. The portion of the stronghold surviving is the square tower, some 84 feet in height, with walls of immense thickness. This castle, at the time in possession of Mr. Jasper Douglas Pyne, M.P., was the scene of a well known half-ludicrous, half-serious incident of the Land Agitation of twenty years ago. Area, 115 acres.

"Lysfeenyn" (Inq. Jas. I.).

LISMORE, Lior Mór—"Great Lios." Lismore is styled Béal Easa Ruaid—"Mouth of the Red Waterfall"—in a poetical address to the Duke of Devonshire by Padraig MacPhiarais. For Annals of Lismore see "The Reliquary," Vol. IV., No. 15; see also various papers on Lismore history by Mr. W. H. G. Flood in *Waterford Archæological Journal*. Thanks to the zeal of Raleigh and Boyle the exact sight of hardly one of Lismore's many ecclesiastical buildings is now discoverable. As late as the 39th year of Elizabeth an Inquisition held at the Blackfryers, Waterford, finds:—"That a

(*l*) One of the chief tales prescribed for the degree of *File* in the Bardic Examination was "The Love Story of Caille Beara and Fothad Canand." O'Looney—Proceedings, R.I.A., Vol. I., Series II., p. 238. See also—O'Curry—"Lectures," pp. 591-2.

ruinous church called Christe Churche, now made habitable, belongs to the Queen, and is now in Her Majesty's hands." (*u*) Area, 139 acres.

S.DD (*a*) Tobar na Ceárrocán—"Well of the Forge"; now frequently confounded with the next.

(*b*) Tobar Cairtáig—"Carthage's Well"; this, long since closed up, occupied site of the present gate lodge at south-east angle of next.

(*c*) Reilig Muire—"St. Mary's Graveyard"; now occupied by the shrubbery on right of main entrance to the Castle.

(*d*) Srád na Croice—"Gallows' Street"; the road leading west from the town.

Lisnagree, Lios na gCroide—"Lios of the Cattle." Area, 123 acres.

Liss, Lios—"Earthen Fort." Area, 316 acres.

Littlegrace. No Irish name. Area, 20 acres.

Logleagh, Log Liath—"Grey Hollow." Area, 268 acres.

S.D. Tóin na Réid—"Bottom of the Mountain Plain."

Lyre, An Labair—"The River Fork." Area, 613 acres.

Lyrenacalee, Labar na Caillige—"River Fork of the Hag." Compare Labbanacallee, above. Area (in two divisions), 291 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Barra na Labrach—"Summit of the River Fork."

(*b*) Páirc a Champroir—"Field of the Contention"; from games of football formerly played there.

Lyrenagloc, Labar na gCloc—"River Fork of the Great Stones." Area, 292 acres.

Meoul, Maol—"Hillock." Area, 252 acres.

S.D. Seircin na Maol—"Spongy Place of the Hillocks."

Mocollop, Mag Colpa—"Plain of (the) Steer." On the townland is a ruined keep of the Desmonds, erected by the younger son of Thomas, 8th Earl of Desmond. There is also a graveyard and the site of an ancient church. The eastern boundary of Mocollop was formerly connected with the south bank of the river

(*u*) Inquisition (Exchequer) 39 Eliz. in Public Record Office, Dublin.

by a wooden bridge, the stone buttresses of which still remain. The bridge was swept away by a flood in 1839, and a ferry has since taken its place. In 1568 the Earl of Desmond writes from the Tower of London ordering that John *Og* MacCragh be reinstated in the custody of the Manor and Castle of Mowkollopoche. Area, 375 acres.

" Mocollop " (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Leaca na mBóthairíní—" Glen Slope of the Little Roads."

(*b*) Poll William Tóibín—"William's Tobin's Drowning Hole."

(*c*) Poll a Báid—" Boat Hole."

(*d*) Poll a Cóiste—" Coach Hole."

The three last are, of course, river holes on the Blackwater.

Monafehadee, Móin na Féithe Duibe—" Bog of the Black Swamp." Area, 158 acres.

S.D. (*a*) Bearna Buide—" Yellow Gap."

(*b*) Sruthán—" Little Stream."

Monalour, Muna na Lobar—" The Lepers' Shrubbery"; portion (presumably) of the endowment of the " Leper House " of Lismore. Area (in two divisions), 412 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gleanntán—" Little Glen."

(*b*) Gearra-Gleann—" Short Glen."

(*c*) Gleann Uí Chaoimh—" O'Keefe's Glen," a glen and river on west boundary.

(*d*) Árd na Fadbhrach—" High Place of the Water Worn Trench "; a sub-division.

S.DD. (*a*) An Gleantán—" The Little Glen."

(*b*) Rian Bó Phádraig—" Track of St. Patrick's Cow "; it cuts through the townland from north to south.

Monaman, Móin na mBan—" Bog of the Women." The following is believed locally to have been the circumstance which gave rise to the name. Two women wearied at the end of a day's field labour sate down to rest in shelter of a dry turf clamp. They carried smoking materials and in enjoyment of a pipe they fell asleep. A spark from one of the lighted pipes ignited the turf

with the result that both women were burned to death before they could be rescued. Area, 309 acres.

MONARD, Móin Árd—"High Bog." Area, 369 acres.

MONABREEKA, Móin a Bhríce—"Brick Bog." A yellow clay found here was at one time used for brick manufacture. Area, 141 acres.

MONATAGGART, Móin a tSagairt—"The Priest's Bog." Area, 153 acres.

MONATARRIV, Móin a Tairb—"Bog of the Bull." Area (in two divisions), 591 acres.

MONATRIM, Muna Thuim—"Elder Thicket." Area (in two divisions), 242 acres.

"Monetrim" (Distrib. Book).

S.D. Páirc na Snáthad—"Field of the Needles."

MONAVUGGA, Móin a Bhogaig—"Bog of the Quagmire." Area, 140 acres.

MONBOY, Móin Buidhe—"Yellow Bog." Area, 158 acres.

MONEYGORM, Muine Gorm—"Dark Green Shrubbery." Area (in two divisions), 385 acres.

MONVORE, Móin Mór—"Great Bog." There is no bog now. Area, 83 acres.

MOUNTAIN FARM, Réidh a tSleibhe—"Unreclaimed Plain on the Mountain side." Area, 232 acres.

MOUNT MELLERAY, Cnoc Buidhe and Scrathan—(See Knockboy above, and Scrahan below). Area, 555 acres.

NORISLAND; no Irish name. In 31 Eliz., Gerald FitzJames of Dromana executed a conveyance of "Norrisland" to Sir W. Raleigh. Area, 113 acres.

"Norris his land or New Affane" (lease dated 1665, from Boyle to Valentine Greatrakes).

S.DD. (*a*) Tourin Castle (O.M.); ruin of a later residential castle.

(*b*) Páirc an Aifrinn—"The Vicar's Field."

(*c*) Tobar a Hurgairid—"Hopyard Well."

OKYLE, Óg-Choill—"Young Wood." Deeds in Lismore Castle state that Okyle is one half of Camphire. "Oghill otherwise

Stonehouse" appears on the deed of mortgage (6th. Jas. I.) from Garrett John Fitzgerald to Robert St. John. This "Stonehouse" appears to be the churchlike building now standing in ruin a few yards from eastern boundary of the townland. The curious angle cell is still called Tig-cloiche or "Stonehouse." See account of the ruin in *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 217. Area, 175 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Baile an Chalaidh—"Ferry Town"; the village on north bank of the Bride at place where the river is crossed by a swivel bridge.

(*b*) Cillin—Ancient church site, on small piece of commonage some perches to west of the ruined building above referred to.

(*c*) Crampán na Brighde—"Bride River Creek."

(*d*) An Féitín—"The Little Swamp"; a narrow strip of marshy willow-growing land, between two dry and arable fields.

(*e*) Gleann a tSagairt—"The Priest's Glen."

PALLIS, Páilis—"Fairy Palace." The townland is now uninhabited. Area, 62 acres.

PADDOCKS. No Irish name. Area, 161 acres.

PARKATOBBEN, Páirc Tóibín—"Tobin's Field." Area, 128 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Clair na nÓrd—"Trench of the Sledge-hammers." The hammers were probably used in reduction of the iron ore for smelting in the "Furnaces" close by. In a farmhouse in the parish the writer has seen a large metal pot, a century—or more—old, which was made here and which continued in actual use till quite recently.

(*b*) Gleann na nGad—"The Glen of the Ozier Withes." The glen so named really extends from the Araglen to Ballyduff.

PARKNOE, Páirc Nua—"New Field." Area, 105 acres.

POULFADA, Poll Fada—"Long Hole." Area, 229 acres.

S.D. Gleann Uí Chaoimh—"O'Keefe's Glen."

RALPH, Baile an Ráth—"Earthen Fort Homestead." Area, 79 acres.

RATH, An Ráth—"The Earthen Fort." Affectation is beginning to transform this name into Ralph! On the townland

is a remarkable cillín, in use within living memory for the burial of murdered persons and of bodies found in the weir, &c. No one has so far suggested this church as the Sean Ráitín, near Lismore, which owned Cataldus as Bishop! Area, 233 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na nDanes—"Field of the Danes." Fields so styled generally contained souterrains or similar remains.

(*b*) Seana Sracaide—"Old Skinned (or Burned) Fields."

(*c*) Páirc a Leacc—"Field of the Monumental Cairn."

(*d*) An Cumar—"The Confluence (of Streams)."

(*e*) Barra na Móna—"Bog Summit."

REAGARRID, Réid Gearra—"Short Mountain Plain." Area, 350 acres.

REANABARNA, Reid na Bearna—"Mountain Plain of the Gap." Area, 344 acres.

REANACOOLAGH, Reid na Cúlac—"Mountain Plain of the Corner." Area (in two divisions), 662 acres.

Ross, Ros—"Shrubbery." Area, 78 acres.

S.D. Na Faicciride—"The Hurling Greens."

ROSSGRILLA, Ros Greille—"Shrubbery of (the) Griddle." Entirely uninhabited. Area, 83 acres.

"Rosgrelly" (Down Survey Map).

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthar na Bairbe—"Road of the Female Fairy (Banshee)." This, which is not now in existence, led down to the river.

(*b*) Bóthar a Chlampair—"Road of the Dispute." There is some doubt as to whether this is on the present or on an adjoining townland.

SALTERBRIDGE, Sál Tiubraid. Meaning uncertain. Sál = a heel, and Tiubraid = a well. O'D. conjectures that the name is not Irish. Folks' Etymology connects a saint with a well here, beside which he left his mark in the form of his heel-print in a flag-stone. Area, 402 acres.

"Saltabridge" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Tobairín a tSagairt—"The Priest's Little Well." Beside the well, at the gate-lodge of Salterbridge House, is the site

of a thatched church of the penal days. Probably the priest lived close by the well—whence its name.

SCART, Scaiṛt—" Thicket." Area, 42 acres.

SCARTNACROOKA, Scaiṛt na Cṛuaiċe—" Thicket of the Turf Clamp." Area, 140 acres.

" Scartnecrooghie " (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Smután Ḋóite—" Burnt (Bog Deal) Stump "; name of a considerable sub-division.

(*b*) Sceaċ a tSagaiṛt—" Priest's Whitethorn "; a locality so named from a bush by the wayside which tradition avers marks a place where Mass was said in the Penal Times.

(*c*) Glaiṛe Ġaṛḋ—" Rough Stream."

SCRAHANS, Scṛeaṫan—" Land of Briars and Rocks." Area (in two divisions), 314 acres.

SEEMOCHUDA, Suiḋe Moċuda—" Mochuda's Seat." Mochuda is another name for the Great Founder of Lismore. Area, 248 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Mullaċ na Suiḋe—" Summit of the Sitting Place "; a low natural mound crowned by a small dry-stone enclosure, within which the writer some years since discovered an ogham inscribed pillar stone. Four similar stones had been previously destroyed by mischievous boys, who rolled them down the incline into the Araglen river which flows at its base. Suiḋe is fem. in Waterford.

" Maiḋin tSaṁṛaiḋ nuaiṛ ḋ'éiṛig Phœbus
" Agus miṛe im' aonaṛ ag ṛiuḋal na Suiḋe
" Coiṛ Aḋann Aiṛiglinn maṛ a ṛiṫiḋ méiṫ-ḋṛic.
" 'S an bṛaḋán gleg̣eal le fáġailt ṛa linn."

(Old Song).

(*b*) Cillín, an early church site close to the mullaċ.

SHANAVOOLA, Seana Ḋuaile—" Old Cattle Yard." Area, 170 acres.

SHANBALLY, Seana Ḋaile—" Old Homestead." Area, 178 acres.

SHEAN (in two divisions), Séaḋan (Ḋeag and Móṛ)—" Fairy Mound." On the townland is a small square castle ruin in fair preservation. The Castle of Shane was conveyed by Sir Walter Raleigh to

Colthurst (31 Eliz.). Sheanbeg is a wedge-shaped piece of country (163 acres) projecting into the County of Cork and joined to Waterford by a slender neck not more than a perch in width. Area, 644 acres.

The two following sub-denominations are most probably on Sheanbeg:—Bóthar Glas, "Green Road," and Leaca Tighe na nAdharc, "Glen Slope of the House with Pointed Gables."

SION; no Irish name discoverable—perhaps Séadán. Area, 88 acres.

SOUTHPARK, Baile Uí Mhaonaigh—"O'Meany's Homestead." Area, 126 acres.

SRUH, Sruth—"Stream." Area (in two divisions), 297 acres.

TINNAGROWN, Tigh na gCrann—"House of the Trees." Area, 88 acres.

TINTUR, Tigh an Tuir—"House of the Bush." Area, 125 acres.

TOOR, Tuar—"Cattle Night-Field." Area, 209 acres.

TOORADOO, Na Tuarta Dubha—"The Black Cattle-Night-Fields." Area, 124 acres.

TOORANARAHEEN; O'Donovan writes it Tuarta na Ráithín—"Cattle Night-Fields of the Little Earthen Forts." The writer, however, hesitates to accept the derivation, as he has uniformly heard the name pronounced not as above, but—Tuar an Fearrtaimn. Area, 955 acres.

TOORIN, Tuairín—"Little Cattle-Night-Field." Area (in two divisions), 540 acres.

"Towrine" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) "Tourin Island"; now a mere mud bank.

(*b*) An Druimín—"The Little Ridge"; a hillock, now planted, rising out of a marsh.

(*c*) Casaunnaneav (O.M.), Carán na Naomh—"Path of the Saints"; the continuation, through the River Ford, of the ancient highway (E. and W.) to Lismore.

TOORNAGEEHA, Tuar na Gaoithe—"Windy Cattle-Night-Field." Area, 173 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Feadán Garbh—"The Rough Streamlet"; applied to the glen through which the streamlet flows.

(*b*) Barra na Fadbhrach—"Summit of the Bramble-Over-Grown and Natural Trench."

TUARNAGOPPOGE, Tuar na gCopóg—"Cattle-Night-Field of the Docks *(Rumex Obtusifolius)*." Area, 86 acres.

TOBBER, Tobar Mochua—"St. Carthage's Well." The well itself, of considerable depth, is situated on a hill top. Beside the well is a cillin, close to which stood, fifty years ago, a rude stone altar.

TALLOWBRIDGE LANDS, Port na Glaire—"Landing Place of (by) the Stream." This is still the popular Irish name for the small suburb of Tallow situated on the north side of the bridge across the Bride. A streamlet from the range of hills here fell into the river. Area, 106 acres.

TUBBERNAHULLA, Tobar na hOla—"Well of the Penitential Station" (literally "of Oil"); from a famous Holy Well, the "pattern" at which is still kept on September 29th. Formerly the occasion brought an immense concourse of people from three or more counties. In explanation of the name, as above, it may be necessary to add that *holy oil* and *penance* are often equated or, at any rate, associated in popular devotional phraseology. (*v*) Area, 452 acres.

S.D. Átán—"Little Ford."

TUBRID, An Tiubhraid—"The Well"; from an old well overshadowed by a whitethorn tree. The townland is entirely uninhabited. Area, 80 acres.

TOORTANE, An Tuirtán—"The Hummock." Area, 184 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) "Bottle Hill."

(*b*) Gort na Laog—"The Calves' Garden."

TOWNPARK; no Irish name. Area, 391 acres.

WOODVILLE; modern name; no Irish form. Area, 141 acres.

(*v*) Dr. Hyde, "Religious Songs of Connacht," Part II., p. 19.

Tallow Parish.

THIS Parish is restricted in area and indeed in interest—at any rate from our present point of view. It derives its name from the townland and town of Tallow, famous in the 17th century as the centre of a considerable iron industry—mining, smelting and exporting. A tolerable history of the industry might be compiled from the references thereto in the Earl of Cork's Diary. The iron ore of Tallow is described by Boate as hematite, bog-iron, and clay limestone. (*w*) The Earl of Cork records having sent a set of Tallow-made knives to Lady Carew as a present. In seven years the fore-mentioned enterprising nobleman exported from Tallow 21,000 tons of bar iron at £18 per ton. Cannon and shot from local iron were cast at Cappoquin in 1623. (*x*) Proximity of the disirict to Lismore accounts perhaps for the unusually large number of early church sites as indicated in its place names. For an account of the remains &c., of the ancient parish church see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., pp. 214, &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHANDER, Baile Sandair — "Sander's Homestead." Area, 149 acres.

"Ballyhander" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Cappac na gCraob—"Swampy Place of the Trees (Branches)."

BALLINAHA, Béal an Átha — "Ford Mouth"; the Áth is represented by the present bridge on the eastern boundary; from the bridge a ravine—the "Béal"—runs up and down the hillside in a south-west and south-east direction respectively. Area, 118 acres.

CARRIGROE, Carraig Ruadh—"Red Rock." Area, 61 acres.

GLENABOY, Gleann Aba Buidhe—"Glen of the Yellow (River)." Area, 224 acres.

"Glinboy alis Glanobwey" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Ballyhillman (O.M.).

(*w*) Smith, "History of Waterford," 2nd Ed., p. 281.
(*x*) Lismore Papers—*passim*.

(*b*) Bealach na Luime—"Roadway of Baldness (i.e., exposed, desolate country)."

GLENNAGLOGH, Gleann na gCloc—"Glen of the (Great) Stones"; now beginning to be Anglicised—Glenstone! Area, 247 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Féit Glas—"Green Bog Swamp."

(*b*) Cnocán na gCúigear—"Little Hill of the Five Persons." I got from Irish-speaking natives the following fragment of a legend (apparently of great antiquity) to account for this name :—A man and his wife (the latter pregnant of triplets), on a long journey arrived near this place, when the woman, faint from fatigue, asked the man for a piece of his footsole. With a knife he cut off a piece and gave it to her. She demanded a second piece and got it; but when she requested a third the husband in a rage killed her. Shortly afterwards he was killed himself—how or by whom my informants could not tell—and the five are interred here in the same grave. Perhaps some other Irish-speaking residents can supply the missing parts of the story.

HUNT HILL, Cnocán an Fiadaig—"Hill of the Hunting." Area, 89 acres.

KILBEG, Cill Beag—"Little Church." From the absence of any trace or tradition of a church site on the present townland it is safe to conclude that this place is merely a cut-off portion of Kilmore. How comes it then that though named "small" it is actually larger than the division styled "great"? Probably Kilmore has, since the period of separation, still further decreased by another lopping off, or, what is less likely, Kilbeg may have increased by absorption of, or from, a sister townland. The present is an extraordinarily long and narrow division. Area, 651 acres.

S.D. Coimin Riabach—"Grey Commonage."

KILCALF, Cill Cata—"Caha's (or Caffa's) Church." The site of the early church is well defined—by the roadside, on the small townland of Loughnatouse. The latter is therefore a later cut-off portion of Kilcalf. Area (in three divisions), 975 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Sliab na mBocc—"Mountain of the Poor"; because inhabited by poor people some of whom lived by alms.

(*b*) Loċa Liaṫa—"Grey Ponds."

(*c*) Curraċ Ʒarḋ—"Rough Swampy Place."

KILMORE, Cill Ṁór—"Great Church." See Kilbeg, above. The church site is near the centre of a large field to north of Tallow-Youghal Road. A few large trees near the spot in question indicate it. Area, 359 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Árd na Ruidíní—"Reddins' Height." This was popularly at one time regarded as an independent townland.

(*b*) Ḋóṫar Ḋuiḋe—"Yellow Road"; the old road—Youghalwards.

KILLWINNY, Cill Ṁuinġin—"My Finghin's Church." The ancient church site is close to a farmhouse near the eastern boundary of the townland. This is the third church site of the name in the county. Anglicisation of the name differs in the present instance (see Kilminghin, par. Dungarvan, and par. Stradbally). Area, 148 acres.

"Killvynynes" (Inq. Jas. I.).

KNOCKROUR, Cnoc Raṁar—"Thick (Stumpy) Hill." Area, 163 acres.

S.D. Páirc na Faḋḋraċ—"Field of the (Natural) Briar Overgrown Trench."

LIMEKILN CLOSE. No Irish name. It forms boundary of the county on the west. Area, 111 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) "The Pike"; site of Turnpike Gate on south-west angle of the townland.

(*b*) Muillean an Iarainn—"The Iron Mill"; site of one of the Earl of Cork's factories.

LOUGHSOLLIS, Loċ a tSoluir—"Pond of the Brightness"; in allusion to the clearness of its water. Area, 232 acres.

LOUGHNATOUSE, Leacan a tSúra—"Glen Slope of the Blanket"; in allusion perhaps to the glenside's covering of moss. Area, 128 acres (see Kilcalf, above).

MOANFUNE, Móin Fionn—"White Bog." Area, 105 acres.

S.D. "Duck's Mill." Area, 105 acres.

PARKDOTIA, Páirc Ḋóiġte—"Burnt Field." Area, 297 acres.

PARKGARRIFF, Páirc Garbh—"Rough Field." Area, 51 acres.

TALLOW, Tulach an Iarainn—"Mound Summit of the Iron"; from the once extensive iron works established here by the Great Earl of Cork. Area (including Townparks East and West), 647 acres.

"Tolloghe," otherwise "Tulleroghe" (Inq. 1584).

S.D. (*a*) "Forge Lane," old road leading to site of ancient smelting works. Slag, clinkers, &c., are so abundant that the fences are partly built of them.

(*b*) Daile Hulk; meaning uncertain; a well known locality abutting the Western Road.

(*c*) "Ramp"; origin unknown; another name for "Forge Lane." Ramp is a term used in military engineering.

Templemichael Parish.

THE name of this parish suggests a Danish origin, or, at any rate, a Danish dedication, and its position, near the mouth of a great river much frequented of the Northmen, does not weaken the suggestion. What St. Nicholas was to the Normans St. Michael was to the Christianised Danes. Wherever the latter had a settlement of note they erected a church under the Archangel's invocation. The church was accorded a prominent position so that it would be the last object to fade from the hardy sailor's eyes as he set out on his perilous journey and the first to greet him as he returned. Older than the hypothetical Danish Church of St. Michael is the undoubted Celtic foundation of Molana, and, later probably than either—the preceptory of Knights Templars at Rincrew. All three have disappeared before Time's effacing fingers; of Molana only do any considerable remains survive. For a description of these last and some account of Templemichael and Rincrew see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 209.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCONDON, Daile Cunnúnaig—"Condon's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 768 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Coimín—"The Commonage"; an extensive area of unreclaimed mountain.

(*b*) Tobar a Dúnín—"Well of the Little Mound." So I got the name; O'Donovan however (*y*) writes the qualifying word Duibín—"Of the Little Dark (Man)."

(*c*) Páirc an Chíora—"Fields of the Tribute (Rent ?)."

(*d*) Gort a Chladaig—"Muddy Garden."

(*e*) Páirc na gCluantadha—(?).

(*f*) Bóthairín a tSasanaig—"Little Road of the Englishman."

(*g*) Páirc a Léithuirge—"Field of the Butterwort *(Pinguicula vulgaris)*"; from the abundance here of a plant injurious to sheep.

BALLYDASSOON, Baile Deasúnaig—"Dawson's Homestead"; sold in 1750 by Lord Grandison to Richard Dawson, but it was named as at present over a century earlier (Inq. Jas. I.) Area, 1,300 acres.

S.D. Árd a tSéideáin—"Hill of the Blowing (of Wind)." This is a bye-road crossing a hill in a north and south direction.

BALLYKNOCK, Baile an Chnuic—"Homestead of the Hill." Area, 163 acres.

"Ballinknock" (Inq. 1589).

BALLYNATRAY, Baile na Trágha—"Strand Homestead." Area, 1,895 acres (including 737 acres of commonage).

"Ballynetrae" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Aughnacostia (O.M.), Áth na Cóirte—"Ford of the Coach."

(*b*) "Molana Abbey," originally founded in the 6th century by St. Molana, sometimes called the "prophet" (Fáith). The site was an island Darinis ("Oak Island") in the Blackwater, but it is an island no longer. An apartment in the abbey is popularly known as "Seomra Uí Mhaonaig"—"O'Meany's Lodgings."

(*c*) Rinn Ruadh—"Red Headland"; a considerable sub-division.

(*d*) Pointe na Muice—"The Pig's Point"; a low-lying promontory by river side.

(*e*) Poll na Mainistreach—"Monastery Hole"; a deep pool in the river bed.

(*y*) Ord. Survey Field Books, Mountjoy Barracks.

(*f*) Caol na Snáthad—"Narrow Place of the Needles"; a small stream emptying itself into the Glendine River.

(*g*) Móin-leathan—"Wide Bog"; a well-known sub-division on which there is now no trace of bog, but on which turf was cut a century since.

(*h*) Cúil a Gabann—"The Blacksmith's Corner"; this is probably name of an old townland swallowed up in Ballinatray Demesne.

(*i*) Gleann an Aifrinn—"Mass Glen"; a sub-division.

(*j*) Gairdín Mór—"Great Garden"; a sub-division—of perhaps 100 acres.

(*k*) Poll Buidhe—"Yellow Hole."

(*l*) Tig and Lán Van Joe—"Van Joe's House and Lawn."

(*m*) Commons (O.M.), Coimeadh—"Commonage."

(*n*) Móin a Bhiorrais—"Spire-Grass Bog."

(*o*) Loch a Géidh—"Goose Pond."

(*p*) Poll a Ghreidhir; meaning unknown.

(*q*) Carn a Chró—"Stone Pile of the Sheepfold."

(*r*) Macha na mBó—"Milking Place of the Cows."

(*s*) Chró Connuice—probably for Chró Coinicéin—"Sheep Fold of the Rabbit Warren."

Ballyrussell, Baile an Ruiséalaigh—"Russell's Homestead." Area, 147 acres.

"Russellstown" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Gleann Doimhin—"Deep Glen." "A.D. 945. A battle between the Ravens of Munster at Gleann-Damhain at Darinis, and the Ravens of the West were defeated and slaughtered there." (*z*) The old church of Glendine, taken down in 1871, was the last survival in the Decies of the thatched chapels of the penal days.

(*b*) Caol Dreagóige—(?).

Boola, Buaile—"Cattle Pen." Area, 451 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carranduff (O.M.), Carn Dubh—"Black Stone-Pile."

(*b*) Aughnacloghduff (O.M.), Ath na gCloch nDubh—"Ford of the Black Stones."

(*z*) "Annals of Four Masters" under year quoted.

(*c*) Carrickaninaun, Carraig an Fionnáin (*aa*)—"Rock of the Long Coarse Grass."

(*d*) Carricknapreaghaun (O.M.), Carraig a Phréachán—"Rock of the Crow"; a sub-division now generally known as the "Raven's Rock."

(*e*) Coircéim Nora—"Nora's Stepping Stone."

(*f*) Páirc Mór—"Great Field"; a sub-division of about 100 acres.

(*g*) Tobar a Tuinne—"Well of the Quaking Bog."

(*h*) "The Coiner's Cross."

Bridge Quarter, Ceathramhadh an Droichid. Idem. Area, 330 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tourig River (O.M.), Tuaireac; meaning unknown.

(*b*) Rincrew Bridge, (O.M.), Droichead a Tuairig—"Tourig Bridge."

Carrigeen, An Carraigín—"The Little Rock"; so named from remarkable rock at end of the village. An older name is Carraiginidhe Dáile na Trágha. Area, 422 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar Oisín—"Oisin's Well"; from Oisin, son of Fionn MacCumhaill.

(*b*) Páirc na Fadbriach—"Field of the Natural Briar—overgrown Gully."

(*c*) Seana Dáile—"Old Homestead"; a small sub-division.

(*d*) Drom Ruadh—"Red Ridge"; another small sub-division.

Castlemiles, Caisleán Míleadh. Idem. Area, 265 acres.

"Castell Miles" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Tobar Rig an Domhnaigh—"The King of Sunday's (i.e., God's) Well."

Cherrymount, Conaireach—"Place Abounding in Paths." Area, 245 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poll na gCat—"Hole of the (Wild) Cats"; a rock on the river bank so called from hole underneath, once the abode of feline monsters.

(*aa*) "Fionnán, a kind of long coarse white grass which grows on marshy land, used for making grass ropes and as bedding for cattle."—Dineen.

(*b*) Dúinín—"Little Fort"; a sub-division.

(*c*) Páirc na mBarrach—"The Barracks' Field."

COOLBEGGAN, Cúil Beagáin—"Beagan's Corner." Area, 791 acres.

"Cowelbeggan" (Lease, 1589, Sir W. Raleigh to Robert Mawle).

S.DD. (*a*) Aughnalicka (O.M.), Áth na Lice—"Ford of the Flagstone."

(*b*) Toberaronanig (O.M.), Tobar a Ronáinig—"Ronayne's Well."

(*c*) Glenacuskeam (O.M.), Gleann na gCoircéim—"Glen of the Stepping Stones."

(*d*) Carndroman (O.M.), Cairn Dromáin—"Cairn of the Back-band (of Cart)"; from some fancied resemblance in the hill to the object after which it is named.

(*e*) Monadinna (O.M.), Móin a Doimhne—"Bog of the Deep (Place)."

(*f*) Móin a Bioraig—"Bog of the Spire Grass."

(*g*) Currach a Liagáin—"Marsh of the Pillar Stone"; a well-known sub-division, anglicised Boglegan! Fionn and Osgar, standing on Carnglass, challenged one another to a contest in stone-throwing. Osgar cast first, and the stone flung by him may still be seen (a small *dallán*) in a field at east side of Youghal road on this townland. The pillar stone from which the present sub-division is named was cast by Fionn, and there in a mountain patch it still stands to witness if tradition lies. The present *dallán* is of brown sandstone—4⅓' x 3½' x 2'. Dallan (a pillar-stone) and Liagan are synonymous; the former is the term more generally used in Waterford.

(*h*) Balla Geala (?)—"White Walls (?)"; another sub-division.

GARRYDUFF, Garraidhe Dubh—"Black Garden." On the townland is remnant of a mote. Area, 273 acres.

"Garriduffe" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Athyduff *alias* Gorthyduff within the lands of Stradbally Michael" (Old Deed quoted in Blackwater Fishery Case).

S.D. "Red Forge."

HARROWHILL, Cnoc a Dhrácha—"Hill of the Hovel (of Boughs and Sods)." Drácha also signifies a harrow, and the popular idea is that such is its force in the present place name. Area, 451 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gleann a Púca—"The Pooka's Glen."

(*b*) Gleann na gCoirceim—"Glen of the Stepping Stones."

KILLEA, Cill Aedha—"Aedh's Church." The site of the early church was discovered with much difficulty. Area, 264 acres.

"Killeigh" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Killeloran"? (Lease, 1589, Blackwater Fishery Case).

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Idem. Area, 154 acres.

"Newtowne" (A.S.E.).

PROPOGE, Prapóg—"Round (Stack-like) Hill." Area, 281 acres.

S.D. Cairn Dromáin; see (*d*) under Coolbeggan, above.

RINCREW, Rinn Crú—"Horse Shoe Headland"; in allusion to the contour of the hill from the Blackwater. On the summit of the ridge stand the ruins of the monastic castle (Knights Templars). Area, 265 acres.

"Rinn Crú" (Keating—Poems).

SPRINGFIELD. No Irish name. Area, 85 acres.

STAEL, Stael; meaning unknown; the word does not appear to be Irish—perhaps it is Danish. Area, 60 acres.

S.D. Páircín a Chru—"Little Field of the Horse Shoe."

TEMPLEMICHAEL, Teampull Mhicil—"St. Michael's Church." Close to the church site stands a fine ruined castle of the Desmonds.

"Temple Meghell" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Leaca Ruadh—"Red Glen Slope."

(*b*) "Holy Well," at which "rounds" are still occasionally performed.

BARONY OF DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM.

THIS Barony is enclosed by the sea and River Blackwater on three sides and by the Drom Finghin range on the other; hence its qualification—"Within Drum." Drom Finghin (the Co. Waterford portion of which is now more commonly known as Sliabh gCrainn) has been so named from the dawn of history. It is referred to by the Four Masters under date—A.M. 3,502, as one of the three celebrated hills of Ireland, for possession of which Heremon, the first Milesian king, quarrelled with his brother, Heber. Circumstances of situation and history have favoured preservation of the Barony's ancient land names; the region is maritime, Irish speaking, more or less mountainous, and comparatively isolated. Add to this that no regular "plantation" of it ever took place. Within it lies the cradle of Christianity in the Decies, scil:—Ardmore, which continued, intermittently at any rate, to have a bishop of its own down to the beginning of the 13th century. As might be expected from the region's history, ecclesiastical place-names of much interest survive in some number. The Barony contains seven entire parishes and portion of another. Of these one or two rank amongst the most exclusively Irish speaking in Ireland. Besides the Blackwater, which bounds it on the west, Decies-Within has two small rivers—the Goish (Geóir) and the Lickey (Abainn Liceannach). Analysis or explanation of river names is not, as a rule, attempted though the day is not far off when they will be compelled to yield up their secrets to Irish philological scholarship. Geóir

signifies a belly or paunch; the river derives this strange name from a sub-division of Graigue and Ballycullane townlands by which it flows near Droiċeaḋ na Ʒeóiſe.

Aglish Parish.

THE present Parish, of but moderate extent, lies on the east bank of the Blackwater. It is popularly known as Eaʒlaiſ na nḊéiſeaċ ("of the Decies"), to distinguish it from a second Aglish on the western side of the river. (*a*) We also find the form Eaʒlaiſ na nʒall which the "Taxations" metamorphose into Gallys, &c. Within this parish was the chief seat and stronghold (Dromana) of the Lords of Decies. There was also a Friary of Franciscans, occupied by members of the brotherhood till quite recently and supposed to be a perpetuation or rather transplantation of the Youghal Convent—the first Franciscan foundation made in Ireland. It is considered highly probable that the Friars expelled from Youghal retired hither to await a lull in the penal storm and doubtless to enjoy such protection as the Lords of the Decies could afford them. For the local names of the parish no more, on the whole, than average interest can be claimed. An account of the church remains &c. will be found in the *Journal* of Waterford and S.E. of Ireland Archæological Society, (Vol. IV., pp. 202, &c.).

The following popular doggerel, which may date back a century or so, recites some of the townlands with their characteristics:—

"Tá an Eaġlaiſ ann, aʒuſ Cuſſaiċín cluċṁaſ na ʒcſann.
"An Ġſáiʒ ċaol, ċam; Leacan tSileaċ i ċoinne na haḃann,
"Móin na ʒCailleaċ ʒann, ná teiḋiſ ʒan do ḋínnéaſ ann.
"Cſeaʒa beaʒa, bſiſte, cúl le h-uiſʒe, 'ſ mná ʒan tuiſʒint ann."

TOWNLANDS.

AGLISH, Eaʒlaiſ—"Church." This is a Latin loan word. Area, 302 acres.

"Thagglish" (Visit. Bk. Eliz.). "Gallys" (Tax. Pope Nicholas).

(*a*) See *Journal* of Waterford Archæol. Society, Vol. IX., p. 169.

S.D. Poll na Staigride—"The Stairs Hole"; in river on boundary line between Aglish and Dromore.

BALLINGOWAN, Baile an Gabainn—"Homestead of the Stone Cattle Pen" (or Gabann, "of the Smith.") Area (in two divisions), 434 ac es.

"Ballygowne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na Cille—"Field of the Church." An early church site, indicated by faint traces of its circular enclosing fence of earth.

(*b*) Bearna an Fiadaig—"Hunting Gap."

(*c*) Tobar a Stampa—"Well of the Stump (or post)."

(*d*) Curraċ na gCrann—"Swampy Place of the Trees"; a sub-division.

BALLYCULLANE, Baile Uí Choileáin—"Homestead of O'Collins." Area, 263 acres.

S.D. Cnocán Riabaċ—"Little Grey Hill"; now occupied by plantation.

BALLYNACOURTY, Baile na Cúirte—"Village of the Mansion." Area, 154 acres.

"Ballenecorte alis Courtstowne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYNAPARKA, Baile na Páirce—"Homestead of the Field." Area, 235 acres.

"Ballyneparkie" (A.S.E.).

BLEACH, Tuar. Idem. Area, 31 acres.

COOLAHEST, Cúil a hEirt—"Hosty's Corner." Area, 176 acres.

S.D. Áth a Chláirín—"Ford of the Little Board (Bridge)."

CURRADARRAG, Corr an Dara—"Round Hill of the (Oak) Wood." (O'D.). This derivation is open to grave question. Though the place is now mostly high upland I should favour Curraċ Daraige, "Oakwood Swamp"; or Currac Dearg, "Red Swamp." Area, 207 acres.

"Curradorage" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Dán a Leamhnaċta—"The New Milk Field."

CURRAHEEN, Cuṙṙaiċín—"Little Swampy Place." Area, 355 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gaṙṙaiḋe Uaiċne—"Green Garden"; or, perhaps, "Green's Garden," as the Irish adjective is hardly ever applied to natural green—the green of grass, &c.

(*b*) Ḋuṫán na Speaṫ—"Round Green Place of the Scythes." Ḋuṫán or Ḋaṫán has a multitude of significations. It generally conveys the idea of roundness or of a round object. It designates, for instance, a round, green or heatherless, patch on a mountain side, or any kind of round spot or object contrasting in colour with its surroundings. A round patch of sunlight on the floor admitted through a hole in the door would be a "bulán," as would be also a ring for exercising a horse, &c.

(*c*) Convent (O.M.). This was, till within the last thirty years, a Friary of the Franciscans who on their expulsion from Youghal had established themselves here.

DROMANA, Ḋṙom Ana.—Meaning doubtful; see under Affane par. Area, 343 acres.

"Tá Ḋṙuim Ana na ṫaiṙḃ ón ṫṙáṙ-ḃṙoiḋ.
"Ir Rinn Ċṙú aṙ gcuṙ ċúiṫ ṙe Gáiṙe
"Ḋéiṙg i n-éagcṙuṫ ón áṙḋaċ
"Ir aṙ Śliaḃ gCua ḋo cuaiḋ an ḃáiṙe" (Keating—Lament for Lord Decies, 1626).

O'Clery (*b*) however, writes the name Ḋṙom Enaiġ.

DROMORE—Ḋṙom Móṙ—"Great Ridge." Area, 1,454 acres. "Dorsum Magnum," also "Dromemore" (Inqs. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Kiltera (O.M.)—Cill Ṫiṙe—"Tire's Church" (or, perhaps, "Church of the Territory"); an early church site with circular fence of the usual character. Within the enclosure a stand of couple of ogham-inscribed pillar stones.

(*b*) Coolroe (O.M.), Cúl Ruaḋ—"Red Ridge"; a sub-division. Here were formerly held three fairs annually; they were

(*b*) "Book of Pedigrees," R.I.A.; see Journal of Historical and Archæological Association, Vol. V., 4th Series, p. 412.

discontinued about eighty years since and supplanted by fairs at Villierstown (Dromana).

(*c*) Port (and Dán) na gCloc—"Embankment (and 'Field') of the Great Stones." This is a sub-division of some 100 acres.

(*d*) Cabar Cille Tire—"Kiltera Causeway."

(*e*) Poll an Leatair—"Leather Hole"; a bog-hole.

(*f*) Cnoc na Saucepan—"Saucepan Hill"; a nickname.

(*g*) Poll Meirgin—"Mergin's Cavern"; a cave called from an outlaw who made it his hiding place and residence.

(*h*) Baile Ui Cinnéide—"O'Kennedy's Town"; a sub-division of about 60 acres.

(*i*) An Calad—"The Ferry"; another large sub-division.

(*j*) Tobar Baile Ui Cinnéide—"Ballykennedy Well"; formerly reputed holy. Close to the well lies a bullán, 2′ square and 9″ thick, with basin 2″ deep by 9″ in diameter.

(*k*) Log a Mhinirtéir—"The Minister's Hollow."

(*l*) Clair na mBráthar—"The Friars' Trench."

(*m*) Páirc na mBarracks—"The Barracks' Field."

GLENASSAY or CONEEN, { Gleann an Eafa—"Glen of the Waterfall." / Cuainín—"Little Haven." Area, 93 acres.

GRAIGUE, Gráig—"Village." Area, 418 acres.

"Graige" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobairín a Tairb—"Little Well of the Bull."

(*b*) Páirc a Robaire—"The Robber's Field."

KILLATOOR, Coill a Tuair—"Wood of the Cattle Field." Area, 206 acres.

(*a*) Páirc na Cruibe—"Field of the Crib"; perhaps from a "crib" for holding hay to feed sheep, &c.

(*b*) Linn Glar—"Green Pool"; a pond of spring water.

LACKENSILLA, Leacan tSileac—"Glen side of the Dripping," (O'D.). Area, 221 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poll na Faille—"Cliff Hole"; in bed of Goish River.

(*b*) Dán a Loca—"The Pond Field"; this is near summit of the hill slope, and has neither pond nor water. The name seems to be derived from the fact that the soil is peculiarly retentive of moisture.

LISGRIFFIN, Lios Gríffin—"Griffin's Lios." Area, 161 acres.

"Lisgriffine" (Inq. Jas. I.)

S.D. Dlac Scannláin—"Scanlon's Reclaimed Mountain." Dlac, from English "black," = peat, black earth.

MONGALLY, Móin na gCailleac—"Bog of the Hags." Area (in two divisions), 443 acres.

"Monegallagh" (Distr. Bk.).

SHANAKILL, Seana Coill—"Old Wood." There is site of an early church. Area, 303 acres.

"Shanakill" (A.S.E.).

TINASCART, Tig na Scairte—"House of the Thicket. On this townland there is likewise an early church site. Area, 653 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Lios Deargs—"Red Lios."

(*b*) Tobar Geal—"White Well."

(*c*) Páirc na Cille—"Early Church Site Field."

VILLIERSTOWN, Daile Nua—"Newtown." Area, 190 acres.

S.D. Blackwater River (O.M.), Aba Mór—"Great River," called also the Broadwater. The oldest name of the Blackwater is Nem which seems cognate or identical with the old Irish Nem, Heaven. Compare Dríghe, "Goddess," &c.

Ardmore Parish.

Ardmore was an ancient monastic and episcopal parish according to Celtic discipline; it is maritime in character, of great extent and curiously broken up into isolated fragments. Historically it is one of the most important parishes in the county—if not, indeed, in Ireland. From our present special point of view also it is extremely interesting. It furnishes a large number of cliff names, some ecclesiastical names of value, and many unusual names and

forms. St. Declan established himself here in the 6th century, or perhaps in the 5th—previous to the advent of St. Patrick,—for the chronology of Declan's life is singularly complicated and uncertain. The present writer is preparing for publication, and hopes soon to be able to send to the press, a mediæval Irish "Life" of the Saint from a continental MS. The ecclesiastical remains at Ardmore consist of a Cathedral, Round Tower, primitive oratory, and, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the main group, a second early church with holy wells, &c. There is likewise the site of a castle, frequently referred to in connection with the 17th century wars. For a detailed description of cathedral, tower, oratory, &c., see *Journal* of Waterford Archæological Society, Vol. IV., pp. 153, &c. Ardmore (Árd Mór "Great Height"), is name of the parish only. An older name according to St. Declan's Life was Árd na gCaorach—"Height of the Sheep." Árd na gCaorach, as a place name, still survives; it is occasionally applied to that portion of the parish lying generally to south of the main road which runs from Ardmore village to the sea at Whiting Bay. Within the specified area are roughly comprised the townlands of Ardocheasty, Ardoginna, Farrengarret, and Ballinamona. The village of Ardmore is spread over the adjoining portions of four townlands—Duffcarrick, Dysert, Farrengarret and Monea. That wonderful industrial revivalist, the Great Earl of Cork, developed an extensive fishery at Ardmore. In 1616 he erected a fish press and built salting and fish houses, all of which have long since disappeared (*c*).

TOWNLANDS.

AHAUN, Áthán—"Little Ford." Area, 128 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Clog Athán—"Little Ford Stone"; a large pillar stone standing prominently on the summit of a bare ridge and visible for miles around.

(*b*) Áth a Chéim—"Stepping-Ford."

(*c*) "Life and Letters of the Great Earl of Cork" (Townshend), p. 101.

ARDOCHESTY, Árd Uí Séarta—"O'Cheasty's Height." This was ancient chantry land. Area, 172 acres.

"Archeolesty" (Distr. Bk.)

S.DD. (*a*) Poulnagat (O M.), Poll na gCat, also Fall na gCat—"Cave (and 'Cliff') of the Wild Cats."

(*b*) Leaca Dóigte—"Burned Glen Slope."

(*c*) Páirc na Scolb—"Field of the Splinters (or Rods for Thatching)."

(*d*) Fall a Duilirc—"Cliff of the Edible Seaweed."

(*e*) Dótairín a Deantaig—Meaning uncertain. Probably Deantach is a personal name.

(*f*) "The Curring"—Meaning unknown; on boundary with Dysert.

ARDOGINNA, Árd Ó gCineád—"O'Kinnys' Height." Area, 425 acres.

S.DD. I. Coastwise—(E. to W.).

(*a*) Gleann Piarais—"Pierce's Glen."

(*b*) Fall na nGairdíní—"Cliff of the Gardens."

(*c*) Gaiblín a Puic (?)—"Narrow Sea Inlet of the Wind Gust."

(*d*) Carraig Fada—"Long Rock."

(*e*) Gaiblín a Cubair (?)—"Sea Inlet of the Froth."

(*f*) Fall a Madraid Ruaid—"The Fox's Cliff."

(*g*) Coir-Céim—"Stepping Stone."

(*h*) Cúl a Gearráin—"The Old Horse's Corner."

(*i*) Falla Dán—"White Wall."

(*j*) Fall na bPréachán—"The Crows' Cliff."

(*k*) Poinnte a tSeagaid—"The Cormorant's Point."

(*l*) Fall na Bó—"The Cow's Cliff."

(*m*) Poll na Gaoithe—"Windy Cavern."

(*n*) Gaiblín na Mealbóg—"Narrow Sea Inlet of the Pouches."

(*o*) Fall an Iarainn—"Iron Cliff."

(*p*) Fall na gCaorach—"Sheep's Cliff."

(*q*) Gleann Beag—"Little Glen."

(*r*) Gaiblín a tSeagaid—"Narrow Sea Inlet of the Comorant."

(*s*) Cloċ (or Cnoċ) an Oigne—"The Heir's Rock (or 'Gallows')." The name is accounted for as follows. A young man, the heir of considerable property, had gained a certain lady's affections. A jealous and disappointed rival contrived at a ball to put by stealth into the young man's pocket a gold cup, which he then accused him of stealing. The accused fled on horseback and, being pursued, jumped his horse over Fáill Fada, calculating the animal would fail to clear the chasm and that both would be killed. The horse, however, jumped the opening and landed on a piece of earth-covered rock at the other side. Here the young man took refuge in a cave, but was tracked by bulldogs, taken finally, and hanged at this place !

(*l*) Fáill Fada—"Long Cliff."

(*u*) Carraig a tSaranaig—"The Englishman's Rock."

(*v*) Clair na mBalamán—"Trench of the Shad (kind of Fish)."

(*w*) Oileán na nGabar—"The Goats' Island."

(*x*) Gaiblín a tSagairt—"The Priests' Little Sea Inlet."

(*y*) Gort a Dúinín—"Garden of the Little Fort." The "Fort" in question is an entrenched headland which the present place adjoins (*d*).

(*z*) Carraig Uí Bric—"O'Bric's Rock"; uncovered at low water, as is the next.

(*aa*) Carraig Buide—"Yellow Rock."

(*bb*) Carraig a Madraid—"Rock of the Dog (Wolf)" (*e*).

(*cc*) Fáill a Loċtaig—"Cliff of the Offender (Fault?)."

(*dd*) Carraig Pilib—"Philip's Rock."

(*ee*) Fáill an Leanmanaig—"Cliff of the Pursuer."

(*ff*) Fáill na Cuaille Searaim—"Cliff of the Standing Pole."

(*gg*) Fáill a Reiċe—"Cliff of the Ram."

(*hh*) Fáill na mBioránaċ—"Cliff of the Sprats."

II. Inland:—

(*ii*) Tobairín a tSiuicire—"Little Well of the Sugar."

(*d*) See "Journal R.S.A. (Ireland)," Vol. XXXVI., pp. 248-9.

(*e*) Mr. Richard O'Foley reminds me that madrad here, may mean a fox burrow.

(*jj*) Móineán Oighre—"The Heir's Little Bog."

(*kk*) Dán a Rinnce—"Field of the Dance."

BALLINROAD, Daile an Róid—"Road Homestead." Area, 202 acres.

BALLINTLEA, Daile an tSleibe—"Mountain Homestead." On this are the graveyard and ruined church of Ballymacart. Area (in two divisions), 290 acres.

BALLYCURRANE, Daile Uí Chorráin—"O'Coorane's Homestead." Area, 223 acres.

"Ballycurryn" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Páirc na dTurraeanna (dTurraeanna)—"Field of the Devotional 'Rounds.'"

BALLYGUIRY. (See under Dungarvan par.). Area, 261 acres.

BALLYKILMURRY, Daile Mhic Giolla Mhuire (also Daile Uí Mhic Giolla Mhuire)—"MacGillemory's (or O'MacGillemory's) Homestead." "MacGillemory, a leading Norse family in Waterford, was said in later times to have come from Devonshire." Journal R.S.A.I., Sept. 1901, p. 302. Area, 113 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Faill an Uirge—"The Water Cliff."

(*b*) Faill na gCaorach—"Cliff of the Sheep."

(*c*) An Bruachán—"The Little Bank (or Border)"; a bank of land running into the sea.

(*d*) Carraig na Ronnta—"The Seals' Rock."

BALLYNAHARDA, Daile na h-Airde—"Homestead of the Height (Ridge)." Area, 266 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Faill a Chnoic Ruaidh—"Cliff of the Red Hill."

(*b*) Cadar an Ime—"The Butter Causeway."

(*c*) Rinn an Oileáin—"The Island Point."

(*d*) Faill a Gabair—"The Goat's Cliff."

(*e*) Faill a Glinctin. See (*d*) under Ballinamona II., below.

BALYLNAGLERAGH, Daile na gCléireach—"Clergy Town." Area, 98 acres.

BALLYNAMERTINAGH, Daile na mBirtíneach—"Homestead of the Small Bundles" (O'D.). Although this is O'Donovan's explanation of the name, I regard it with considerable doubt. It seems much

more probable that the qualifying word represents a family name, scil:—Martin or Merton. The Act (16 Chas. I.) for adjusting differences between the Earl of Cork and the Bishop of Waterford enacts that "the Castle in Ardmore lately builded by Sir E. Harris with the two plowlands next adjoining called Carriggduffe and Ballymartinagh be made mensalls for ever of the Bishoprick." Maintineach is a cripple or deformed person; hence the name may be "Homestead of the Cripples." Area, 336 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Áth na gCláraċ—"Ford of the Planks."

(*b*) Tobar na Tuinne—"Well of the Quagmire."

(*c*) Páirc na Sgine—"Field of the Knife."

(*d*) Páirc a Chlampair—"Field of the Contention."

(*e*) Cnoc Áirdín (now often Dun a Chnuic—"Bottom of the Hill")—"Hill of the Little Height."

(*f*) Clair na Muc—"The Pigs' Trench"; a ravine on the coterminous boundary of this townland with Ballybrusa and Ballylane.

BALLYNAMONA I., Baile na Móna—"Homestead of the Bog." There are, strangely enough, two townlands of the name in the parish. Area (in two divisions), 464 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poll Ruadh—"Red Hole (Cavern)"; a subdivision of some 300 acres.

(*b*) Páirc na dTurcaċ—"Field of the Turks (or Turkeys)."

(*c*) Tig Caille Béara—"Caille Beara's House"; this is an unmarked cromlech standing close to edge of the cliff (*f*).

(*d*) Faill a Ghlintín. This is locally understood to mean "Cliff of the Streamlet." There is a similarly named cliff on Ballinaharda, and in both cases the cliff so designated is between two small glens running down to the sea.

BALLYNAMONA II., Baile na Móna—"Homestead of the Bog." This townland, of same name as last, is separated from the latter by some miles; they cannot therefore be regarded as portions of a common Ballynamona. Area, 738 acres.

(*f*) See Labbancallee under Lismore, above.

S.D. Lisínide—"Little Lioses."

BALLYTRISNANE, Baile Uí Treasnáin—"O'Tresnan's Homestead. Area, 281 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cill—"Church." The name is here applied to two fields (formerly one) in which is an early church site and, close to the latter, a Holy Well.

(*b*) Gleanntán a Madraid—"Little Glen of the Dog (Wolf)."

BARRANALEAHA, Barra na Léide—"Summit of Leagh." Leagh is the townland immediately adjoining, lower down the hillside. Area, 123 acres.

BARRANASTOOKA, Barra na Stuaice—"Summit (Height) of the Projecting Peak." Area, 419 acres.

S.D. Curraċ Cinn—"Swamp of the Head"; a sub-division well known.

BOHERBOY, Bóthar Buide—"Yellow Road." Area, 212 acres.

CARRIGEEN, Carraigín—"Little Rock." Area, 46 acres.

CARRONAHYLA, Carn na hAidhle—O'Donovan renders it "Cairn of the Adze" and surmises that the monument marks the grave of a cooper. The name may be Carn na hAille, "Cliff Cairn"; or possibly C. na Aidhle—"Cairn of Fire Spark (or 'Electric Flash')." Area, 157 acres.

CARROWBEG, Carn Beag—"Little Cairn." Area, 230 acres.

CARRONADAVDERG, Carn a Dathá Deirg—"Cairn of the Red Ox"; a remarkable eminence visible for many miles in three directions. A wild legend accounts for the name. Fionn and a contemporary giant had a "difference" as to ownership of a certain red bull. In the heat of dispute the rival proprietors seized each a horn of the beast and pulled the creature in twain. Something over a century since an enterprising man named Gilmartin erected a windmill on the summit of the Cairn. Area, 357 acres.

CLASHBRACK, Clais Dhreac—"Speckled Trench." Area, 226 acres.

CLOGHERAUN, Cloichreán—"Stony Place"; entirely uninhabited. Area, 202 acres.

S.D. Loch Mór—"Great Pond."

COOLROE, Cúil Ruaḋ—"Red Corner." Area, 700 acres.

CROBALLY, Cruaḋ-Ḋaile—"Stiff-soiled Townland." Area (in two divisions), 757 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Leac Ṫaiḋg Mór—"Big Teige's Flagstone."

(*b*) Ḋóṫar Leaṫan—"Wide Road."

(*c*) An Cladán—"The Fence-like Stone Pile"; a sub-division containing a single farm.

(*d*) Cloca Dreaca—"Spotted Rocks"; a small sub-division.

(*e*) Láṫrach—"(The) Open Space"; applied, in this case, to the commonage surrounding the famous (or notorious) Crobally well.

(*f*) Ḋóṫairín Learg Aoḋaire—"Little Road of the Shepherd's Lios."

(*g*) Ṫobar na Ḋó Finne—"Well of the White Cow."

(*h*) An Ċill, a field in which is an early church site.

Cliffwards (E. to W.):—

(*i*) Fáill Ḋeirg—"Red Cliff."

(*j*) Coir Druide—"Foot of the Starling"; a cliff.

(*k*) Carraig a Ḋearcáin—"Rock of the Acorn (?)"; an isolated rock in the sea.

(*l*) Gaiḃlín Ḃréan—"Stinking Narrow Sea Inlet."

(*m*) Fáill an Fhiona—"The Wine Cliff.

(*n*) Coir an Oileáin—"(Place) Beside the Island."

(*o*) An Cumar—"The Confluence (or 'Valley')"; a cleft in the cliff.

(*p*) Carraig na Seagaċa—"Rock of the Cormorants."

(*q*) An Cúlaim. The name is here applied to a deep inlet of the sea which forms a small harbour. The word seems to signify a haven.

(*r*) Ḃéal a Ċuain—"Mouth of the Haven."

(*s*) Fáill an Aiṫinn—"The Furze Cliff."

(*t*) Fáill Ḋúngarḃáin—"Dungarvan's Cliff."

(*u*) Fáill Iffinn—"Hell's Cliff."

(*v*) Fáill na mDrualáin—"Cliff of the Berries."

(*w*) Cúil Ḃréan—"Stinking Corner"; so named from the odour of decaying seaweed.

CROSSFORD, Áṫ na Croiṙe—"Ford of the (Termon?) Cross." Area, 102 acres.

CRUSHEA, Croiṙ Aoḋa—"Aodh's Cross." Area, 171 acres.

"Crosshea" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. Carraig Aoḋa—"Aodh's Rock"; in the sea, but uncovered at low water. In the 6th century this rock would probably have stood well over high water.

CURRAGH, Curraċ—"Swamp." The sandy soil is peculiarly suited to potatoes which are grown here extensively by the fishermen. Area, 291 acres.

"Curraċ Tiṁ na Sac" (Old Saying).

S.DD. (*a*) Loċ Mór—"Great Pond"; a lagoon.

(*b*) Ḃóṫairín na Leacan—"Little Road of the Glen Slope," running east and west.

(*c*) Ḃóṫairín a Leara—"Little Road of the Lios"; parallel with last.

(*d*) Ṫobairín Muire—"Mary's Well"; this however has no character for sanctity.

(*e*) Carraig a Ṗúna—"Rock of the Pound."

(*f*) Páirc na Teóṁann—"Field of the Boundary."

(*g*) Ṫobar Ḋáiḃiḋ Óig—"Young David's Well."

(*h*) Ḃóṫairín na Laiḋre—"Little Road of the River Fork."

(*i*) Cúlaim—"A Field." See under Corbally, above. In the present instance, however, the name is applied to a field! Cúlaim, as a place name, occurs four times in the county, scil:—three times in this parish and once in Corbally or Rathmoylan.

DRUMSLIG, Ḋroṁ Sliogá—"Shell Ridge." Area, 529 acres.

S.D. (*a*) Mine Shafts (O.M.), Mianaċ an Iarainn—"Iron Mine." Iron Ore was worked here on a small scale in the beginning of the last century. Two of the workings have special names, scil:—Mianaċ Mór and Mianaċ Ḃeag.

DUFFCARRICK, Carraig Ḋuḃ—"Black Rock." Area, 178 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Loċ Mór—"Great Pond"; a lagoon of brackish water.

(*b*) St. Declan's Stone (O.M.); a stone to which wonderful healing, &c., powers are popularly attributed. It lies on the strand,

and on the Saint's feast day persons desiring cures crawl through a cavity beneath it and perform various devotions. This is the celebrated rock on which the Saint's Bell or altar stone was carried across the sea from Wales.

(*c*) Bóthairín a Tuinne—"Little Road of the Trench." This modern road represents portion of the ancient highway which ran northwards from Ardmore to Cashel. In other portions of its course the road is known as the "Track" or "Trench" of St. Patrick's Cow, &c.

(*d*) Páirce—"Hurling Green." This was a sandy space, thirty acres in extent and grass overgrown, which lay between the present partly washed-away strand road and the sea. Only about two acres of the green remain; the balance has been carried away by the sea.

(*e*) Crannóg—"Artificial Island." This has entirely disappeared. The site, which is now far below high water mark, must have been a tideless lagoon at the date of construction of the *Crannog* (*g*). Curiously enough Crannóg is the Irish for a pulpit and the dicky of a coach; the idea of isolation, on an eminence overlooking one's surroundings, underlies the various uses of the word.

(*f*) Páirc a Madraidh—"The Dog's (or Wolf's) Field."

Dysert, Oireacht—"Hermitage." There are ruins of a church—probably of the 12th century, also a Holy Well much venerated, and some mediæval stone crosses of rude character. On this townland (W. boundary) there was also a castle which stood a short siege in 1642; no traces survive. Area, 224 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Coolamore and Coolabeg (O.M.), Cúlaim. See under Curragh, above.

(*b*) Ram Head (O.M.), Carraig (also Ceann) a Rámha. Derivation unknown.

(*c*) Leac na gCánóg—"Flagstone of the Puffins."

(*d*) Faill na Daraige—"Cliff of the Oak Tree."

(*e*) Páirce Mór—"Great Hurling Green" (perhaps, for Fatach Mór—"Great Giant"); the name is applied to a huge cliff.

(*g*) See *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. I., p. 198; also "Dungarvan Journal," No. 1.

(*f*) Leac a Tae—" Flagstone of the Tea."

(*g*) Droiċidín—" Little Bridge."

(*h*) Cúil a Ċaisleáin—" Castle Corner."

(*i*) Carraig Liaṫ—" Grey Rock."

(*j*) Lic (locative) Lionnáin—" Lonan's Flagstone." Lonan was one of Declan's disciples who accompanied the Saint from Rome to Ireland.

(*k*) Faill na Slinneaca—" Cliff of the Slaty Places."

(*l*) Poinnte Ṁic Raġailiġ—" Mac Raghailigh's Point."

(*m*) An Droiċidín—" The Little Bridge."

(*n*) Faill na Méaróg—" Cliff of the Pebbles (Hand Stones)." Méaróg also = " Finger-post."

FAHA, Faiṫċe—" Hurling Green." Area, 211 acres.

FARRANALOUNTY, Fearann na Lóinte—" Farm of the Stores." " Farrenollonty " (Distr. Bk.). Area, 97 acres.

FARRANGARRETT, Fearann Ġearóid—" Garrett's Farm." Area, 811 acres.

S.D. Tobar na Baiḋbe—" The Banshee's Well."

GARRANASPICK, Garrán an Easpoig—" The Bishop's Grove "; a detached portion of the parish. Area, 184 acres.

GARRYNAGREE, Garraiḋe na gCroḋ—" Garden of the Cattle." Area, 308 acres.

GATES, Na Geataiḋe. Idem. Here, in former times, stood the commonage gates, on the boundary of the then reclaimed land. Beyond the gates, to the north, stretched primæval mountain. Reclamation, in later times, advanced half a mile further towards the mountain, but recently there is a receding movement which promises to give back to the grudging waste most of what, with God knows how much toil, has been wrung from it. Area, 97 acres.

GLENALEERISKA, Gleann a Léir-Uisge—" Glen of the Clear Water." Area, 84 acres.

GLENLICKY, Gleann Luice—" Lickey Glen." Area, 309 acres.

GORTEEN, Goirtín—" Little Garden." Area, 242 acres.

GOWLAN, Gaḋlán—" Little River Fork." Area, 74 acres.

GRALLAGH, Gleallach—"Miry Place." Area, 189 acres.

HACKETSTOWN, Baile a Chaoda. Idem. There is site of an ancient castle. Area, 193 acres.

"Hacketstowne" (A.S.E.).

KILCOLMAN, Cill Cholmáin—"Colman's Church." It was the Colman, a bishop, of this church, who baptised St. Declan. The site of the early church is indicated by a small mound and an ancient white-thorn tree (Crann Cholmáin—"St. Colman's Tree."). Area, 325 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar Cholmáin—"Colman's Well"; now drained away. Beside this, till quite recently, was preserved the "stone chalice" of the Saint (*h*).

(*b*) Cloichearrach—"Stony Place"; name of a field.

(*c*) Gairrdhe an Reachtaire—"The Steward's Garden."

(*d*) Cuid a Rabaire—"Portion of the Strong Rough Man."

(*e*) Cuiniger—"Rabbit Warren."

KILKNOCKAN, Cill a Chnocáin—"Church of the Little Hill"; site of the early church was discovered in a field sometimes called Páirc na Cille. Area, 201 acres.

S.D. Corr Uisge Finn—"Round Hill of the Clear (White) Water."

KNOCKANROE, Cnocán Ruadh—"Little Red Hill." Area, 20 acres.

KNOCKATOOR, Cnoc a Tuair—"Hill of the Cattle Field." Area, 255 acres.

KNOCKNAFREENY, Cnoc an Aifrinn—"Hill of the Mass." Area, 80 acres.

KNOCKNAGAPPUL, Cnoc na gCapall—"Hill of the Horses." Area, 191 acres.

KNOCKNAGLOGH, Cnocán na gCloch—"Little Hill of the Stones. Area (in two divisions), 935 acres.

KNOCKNAHOOLA, Cnoc na hUaille—"Hill of the Howling" (O'D.). Area, 275 acres.

(*h*) See *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IX., p. 143.

S.D. St. Michael's Well (O.M.). This is not known locally as a Holy Well.

KNOCKNAMONA, Cnoc na Móna—"Hill of the Bog." Area, 354 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gairdíní Glasa—"Green Gardens."

(*b*) Cnocán na mBuachaill—"Little Hill of the Boys."

(*c*) Fear Bréige—"False Man"; a pillar stone.

LACKAMORE, Leaca Mór—"Great Glen Slope." Area, 83 acres.

S.D. Tobar a Chaipín—"Well of the Little Cap"; the cap in question is a hood of masonwork overshadowing the spring.

LACKENAGREANY, Leacan na Gréine—"Sunny Glen Slope." Area, 279 acres.

S.D. Cloch a Dallán—"Rock of the Pillar Stone." This is a remarkable pillar standing on the mountain a few perches to south of a stream which forms north boundary of the townland.

LAGNAGOUSHEE, Lag na Giumaire—"Hollow of the Fir." Area, 732 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Fear Bréige—"Simulating man"; a pillar stone.

(*b*) Gleann a Léin-uisge—"Clear Water Glen."

LISKEILTY, Lios Chaoilte—"Caoilte's (or Keilty's) Lios." Caoilte is an ancient Irish personal name (praenomen). Area, 65 acres.

LISAROW, Lios a Rosa—"Lios of the Choice." Area, 127 acres.

"Daile Uí Chuinn na gcrann
"'S Lios a Rosa ar a cheann." (Old Rhyme).

S.D. Gleann a Feadgaile—"Glen of the Whistling."

LOSKERAN, Loiscreán—"Scorched (Land)." Area, 369 acres.

"Loscarane" (Down Survey).

S.D. Cill Donnchadha—"Donnchadh's Church"; site of an early church, close to which stands a massive pillar stone.

LYRE, Labair—"River Fork." Area, 237 acres.

S.D. Móin a Gabláin—"Bog of the River Fork."

MOANBRACK, Móin Bhreac—"Speckled Bog." Area, 140 acres.

MOANFUNE, Móin Fionn—"White Bog." Area, 134 acres.

MONAGEELA, Móin a Ghile—"Bog of the Water" (O'D.). This townland is practically all unreclaimed and uninhabited mountain. Area, 437 acres.

MONAGILLEENY, apparently—Móin na gCillíneadhe—Meaning uncertain. O'Donovan renders it—"Bog of the Little Churches," but this can hardly be the meaning. Area, 163 acres.

MONAGOUSH, Móin a Ghiumais—"Bog of the Fir." Area, 270 acres.

S.D. Mine Head (O.M.); so called from some lead and silver mines formerly worked here. In connection with the abandonment of the enterprise a story is told locally of a miner employed in the workings who, when he came up for dinner, was in the habit daily of sharing his meal with a certain wild crow of which he had made a pet. In the course of time the bird grew to recognise both his patron and the dinner hour. His companions often amused themselves at the expense of the kind-hearted miner, and made fun of his strange protegé. One day, the crow at dinner became quite facetious, and lifting its benefactor's hat off its owner's head flew away with it. The miner was obliged to follow in pursuit and had got some distance from the works before he recovered his headgear. When the irate workman got back to his shaft his companions had already descended and were entombed below, for the mine had caved in immediately on their descent! On Mine Head is one of the chief lighthouses on the Southern Irish Coast.

MONALUMMERY, Móin a Lomraidh—"Bog of the Fleece (of Moss?)." Area, 237 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carn a Dreoilín—"The Wren's Cairn," on which stands the next.

(*b*) Dubán—"Little Black (Thing)"; a pillar stone.

MONAMEEAN, Móin na Mian—Meaning uncertain. (Mian apparently = "Desires"). Area, 476 acres.

MONAMRAHER, Móin na mBráthar—"Bog of the Friars." Area, 183 acres.

MONANEEA, Móin an Fhiaidh—"Bog of the Deer." Area, 171 acres.

MONEA, Móin Aodha—"Aodh's Bog." Area, 402 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairín Fhiarais—"Pierce's Little Road."

(*b*) Páirc an Ultaigh—"Field of the Fortune Teller (Ulsterman") (*i*).

(*c*) Páirc a Bhráca—"Field of the Wattle Hut."

(*d*) Cathedral, Round Tower (*j*) and Primitive Oratory (O.M.).

(*e*) Páirc na nGrampuirí—"Field of the Grampuses." The grampus is a species of dolphin, common along the Irish coasts.

(*f*) Cloch a Datha—"Stone of the Dye." This is a dressed block of limestone (4′ 6″ × 2′ 3″), quadrangular based, and a truncated pyramid in shape, which lies at present before the hall door of Monea House. It is apparently the plinth of an ancient cross. The hole for reception of the shaft came in a less reverent age to be used as a dye bath, hence the modern name (*k*).

MOYNG, Muing—"Morass." Area (in two divisions), 513 acres.

MT. STUART; a modern name; no Irish. Area, 196 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Móin na gCaor—"Bog of the Berries."

(*b*) Mácha na Bó Báine—"Milking Yard of the White Cow" (*l*).

(*c*) Tobar na Bó Finne—"Well of the White Cow" (*l*).

MWEELAHORNA, Maol a Chóirnigh—"Hill of the Carrion Crow" (or of the "Foreign Invader"). The more important portion of this townland is within Ringagonagh Parish. Area, 127 acres.

(*i*) See *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IX., p. 228.

(*j*) In the history of Round Towers the story of the present tower claims a place apart. The Ardmore tower stood a siege in August, 1642, on which occasion ordnance was actually brought into use against it. See *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., pp. 56, &c.

(*k*) A writer of the Vallancey School translates the name—"Stone of the Daghdha (Tuatha De Danaan King)." See "Kilkenny Archæological Journal," 1856, pp. 43, &c. For further *outre* views and theories concerning Ardmore antiquities, the reader is referred to that extraordinary book, Marcus Keane's Towers and Temples of Ancient Ireland," pp. 161, 454, &c.

(*l*) Compare Tobar na Bó Finne on Corbally, above.

MWEELING, Maoilinn—"Hill Summit." Area, 117 acres.

NEWTOWN, Baile Nuadh. Idem. Lathar Bán ("White River-Fork") appears to have been the original name. Area, 233 acres.

"Newtowne alis Liarbane" (Forfeited Estates and Interests, 1688).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar Riobáird—"Robert's Well."

(*b*) Bóthar Buidhe—"Yellow Road." It is not quite certain whether this sub-denomination belongs to the present or to the adjoining townland.

PRAP, An Prap—"The Cluster (of Houses)." O'D. renders the name "Mud." Area, 162 acres.

PULLA, Polla—"A Pole." O'D. makes it "A Pill." Area, 270 acres.

RATHLEAD, Rath Liad—"Liad's Rath." Area, 278 acres.

"Rathclead." (Distr. Bk.). "Rathleade" (A.S.E.).

RATHNAMENEENAGH, Rath na Mineach—"Rath of the Coarse Grass (or Sedge)." Portion of the townland belongs to Ringagonagh Parish. Area, 364 acres.

REAMANAGH, Réidh Meadhonach—"Middle Mountain-Plain." Area (in two divisions), 680.

S.DD. (*a*) Móin a Ghabair—"The Goat's Bog."

(*b*) Móin a Chrainn—"Bog of the Tree."

REANABOOLA, Réidh na Buaile—Mountain-Flat of the Milking Place." Area, 255 acres.

REANACLOGHEEN, Réidh na gCloichín—"Mountain-Plain of the Small Stones." The townland is perhaps better known as Carn na gConail ("Cairn of the Connells"). Area, 224 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Móin an Uisge—"Water Bog."

(*b*) Páirc na Fadhrach—"Field of the Natural Water-hollowed Trench." In this field is a laneway along bottom of the natural trench aforesaid.

REANAGULLEE, Réidh na gCoillighe—"Mountain-Plain of the Grouse"; thus O'Donovan,—perhaps however it would be safer to class the name as of doubtful meaning. Area, 305 acres.

REANASKEHA, Réiṫ na Sgeiṫe—"Mountain-Plain of the White-thorn Bush." Area, 203 acres.

REANAVIDOGE, Réiṫ na bfeadóg—"Mountain-Plain of the Plover." Area, 196 acres.

RODEEN, Róidín—"Little Road." This small townland is detached and forms a kind of island in Grange parish. Area, 40 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cill—Early Church or Graveyard site, on side of slope above the main Dungarvan-Youghal road and bounded on the north by a laneway. Soldiers who fell in a skirmish are said to have been buried here. The slope itself is—

(*b*) Léacan—"Glen Slope."

RUSHEENS, Ruiríní—"Little Woods." Area, 114 acres.

Faiṫce na Ruiríní—"Rusheens Hurling Green."

SCORDAUN, Scardán—"Small Cataract." Area, 127 acres.

SCRAHANA, Screaṫanna—"Light (Poor-soiled) Fields." Area, 285 acres.

S.D. Áṫ na Mónа—"The Bog Ford."

TOOR, Tuar—"Cattle Field." This place was styled—T. na bó Báine (*m*) to distinguish it from other Toors. Area (in two divisions), 1,015 acres.

Ballymacart Parish.

This is a very small division—of the same general, physical &c., character as Ardmore. It contains only two complete townlands with portion of four others. A feature—unique, as far as the writer is aware—is the situation of the ancient church, scil:—immediately without the present boundary of the parish. For further details see *Journal* of Waterford and S.E. of Ireland Archæological Society, Vol. IV., pp. 197, &c. In 1280 (Jan.) there is record of a grant in fee to Robert de Stapleton of the land of Balimaicort, a messuage called Knockedrum, 80 acres in Ballicullan, and the townland of Baliabraam (*n*).

(*m*) See note (*k*), above.
(*n*) Chart. 9 Ed. I., M. 10.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCURREEN, Baile Uí Churraoin—"O'Currin's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 700 acres.

"Ballycurrine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Fall na Bó—"Cliff of the Cow"; perhaps from a cow which fell over and was killed.

(*b*) Fall na Muc—"The Pigs' Cliff"; probably from some too enterprising pigs which met the hypothetic fate of the cow in the last.

(*c*) Fall na Luinge—"Cliff of the Ship"; where presumably she met the proverbial fate of everything which goes long enough to sea.

(*d*) An Gleann—"The Glen"; strange to relate this is a cliff.

(*e*) Fall na Buinnige—"Cliff of the Water Gush."

BALLYMACART, Baile Mic Airt—"MacArt's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 620 acres.

"Ballymacarty" (Indenture, 21 Henry VIII., 1529).

"Bally McArtt" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Glenanna (O.M.), Gleann an Aifrinn—"Mass Glen."

(*b*) An Tulach—"The Eminence"; a sub-division.

Seaward (east to west):—

(*c*) Cuan (and Fall) Baile Mic Airt—"Harbour (and Cliff) of Ballymacart."

(*d*) Soc Dubh—"Black Ploughshare"; a point of land bearing some resemblance to the implement from which it is named.

(*e*) Fall na gCaorach—"Sheep Cliff." Here the "Dunvegin Castle" was wrecked a few years since.

(*f*) Cumar—"Confluence (of Streams)."

(*g*) Fall na gCoinini—"The Rabbits' Cliff."

(*h*) Fall na mBuidheachán—"Cliff of the Primroses."

(*i*) Fall a Bhealtaig—"Cliff of the Seaweed"; a rocky wall of terrific height.

GOWLAN. (See under Ardmore, above). Area, 600 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Barra an Dá Chlaide—"Height of the Two Fences"; applied to a laneway.

(*b*) Cnocán Árd—"Little High Hill"; name of a field.

(*c*) Cnocán Fuiseóige—"The Lark's Little Hill."

LISAROW. See under Ardmore Par. . Area, 175 acres.
LISKEILTY. " " " . Area, 117 acres.
REAMANAGH. " " " . Area, 169 acres.

Clashmore Parish.

Historically this is, after Ardmore, the most important parish of the Barony. Like almost all parishes attached to important Celtic foundations Clashmore is of large extent. Its nomenclature is of perhaps more than average interest; there are a dozen, or more, very unusual names, and a few names which are of a puzzling character. St. Cronin Mochua, a disciple of St. Carthage, founded the monastery and church of Clashmore, and here he and his household were murdered by pirates in or about 631. For further information see *Journal* of Waterford Archæological Society, Vol. IV., pp. 201, &c.

TOWNLANDS.

ABARTAGH, An Abairteach—"The Peat (or Puddle) Abounding Place." Area, 34 acres.

ARDSALLAGH, Árd Saileach—"Willow Height." Area, 521 acres.

"Ardsillaghe" (in deed of 1340 which, moreover, has references to "The Blackmoor of Rossenthenane"—evidently beside, or part of, Ardsallagh).

S.DD. (*a*) Greenland (O.M.), a well-known sub-division, on which, owing to its position, the sun is said never, or but seldom, to shine.

(*b*) Rinn—"Point"; a well-known sub-division—probably an old townland.

(*c*) Tobar na Bó Finne—"The White Cow's Well." Compare notes (*l*) and (*m*), Ardmore par., above.

(*d*) Bóthar an Chalaidh—"Ferry Road."

(*e*) Carn a Radairc—"Cairn of the View."

(*f*) Gairdhe an Léin-Fhorcaidh (?)—"Completely Sheltered Garden."

(*g*) St. Bridget's Well (O.M.), Tobar Bhrighde. Idem. Reputed holy.

AUGHNACURRAVEIL, Áth na Gairbéil. Somewhat uncertain. O'D. renders it—"Ford of the Midges (Corraimhiol)." Gairbéil looks like a Celticised corruption of the English word "Gravel"; Gairbéal (Gravel) is, however, masc., while the word here is (if in the sing.) feminine. Further investigation is needed. Area, 287 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar Bhriain—"Brian's Well."

(*b*) Poll na gCaorach—"(Washing) Hole of the Sheep"; this and the next are in the River Lickey.

(*c*) Poll na Muc—"Hole of the Pigs."

(*d*) Cnoc a Leatha—"Hill of the Lios"; this is a sub-division.

(*e*) Poll a Gair—"Muck Hole"; a small lake.

(*f*) Cloca Garbha—"Rough Rocks"; ancient ford or crossing place of road (Rian Bo Phadraig) over the Lickey. This, no doubt, was the original Áth from which the townland derives its name and in which Baillin, a disciple of St. Patrick, was drowned (*o*).

BALLINAMULTINA, Baile na mBuiltineach—"Homestead of the Beltons or Boltons." A fair was held by patent at the village of Cross three times annually but, as it became a source of much dissipation and quarrelling, it was abolished about forty years since. The Fair dates were:—Easter Tuesday, September 8th, and November 13th. Area, 540 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cross (O.M.), Crois—"Cross roads."

(*b*) Bán a Beitín—"Field of the Little Aged Tree."

(*c*) Seana Baile—"Old Village."

BALLINDRUMMA, Baile an Bhroma—"Homestead of the Ridge." Area, 241 acres.

S.D. Páirc na bFigeadóir—"The Weavers' Field"; site of an ancient colony of weavers.

(*o*) "*Vita* S. Declani" (Bollandists).

BALLINURE, Baile an Iubair—"Homestead of the Yew Tree." Area, 79 acres.

BALLYCROMPANE, Baile (also Buaile) an Chrompáin—"Homestead (or Cattle-Yard) of the Creek." Area, 182 acres.

S.D. An Seana Séipéal—"The Old Chapel"; site of penal days' church which, till erection of present Catholic churches of Clashmore and Piltown in first part of last century, seems to have served the wants of both parishes.

BALLYCURRANE. (See under Ardmore par.) Area, 232 acres.

BALLYHEENY, Baile Uí hInir—"O'Heeny's Homestead." This is an Ulster family name. Local *Seanchaidhes* tell that the Castle of Ballyheeny (it was really a stronghold of the Desmonds) was owned by an O'Heeny who, for her fortune, left a daughter an old horse's skin and as much land as it would cover or enclose. The quick witted lady cut the hide up into thin strips of which she made a rope long enough to enclose the townland of Ballyheeny, which thereupon became her property. Area, 381 acres.

S.D. Ráitín—"Little Rath"; a sub-division.

BALLYNACLASH, Baile na Claise—"Homestead of the Trench." Area, 283 acres.

"Ballineclashie" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cnocán a tSolais—"Little Hill of the Light"; from some sort of nocturnal illumination (supernaturnal) observed here.

(*b*) Tobar na bFiann—"Well of the Fianns (i.e., followers of Fionn MacCumhail)."

BLACKBOG, Móin Dubh. Idem. This is a small detached portion of the parish. Area, 31 acres.

CLADAGH, Cladach—"Land on River Margin." Area, 282 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc a Chlampais—"Field of the Dispute (controversy as to ownership)."

(*b*) Carraig na nGabar—"Goats' Rock."

(*c*) Móin Bán—"White Bog"; a small sub-division."

(*d*) An Scroid—"The Cluster (of Houses)."

CLASHMORE, Clair Mór—"Great Trench." Four annual fairs were formerly held here, of which one was on the patronal feast, February 10th (*p*). On the day mentioned also, "rounds" were made at the Saint's Well. Close by the village stood the 17th century mansion of the Powers of Clashmore. Area, 541 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) St. Mochua's Well (O.M.), Tobar Mochuaig—"Mochua's Holy Well."

(*b*) Greagah River (O.M.), Gréasach. Locally this word is understood to signify "sparkling."

COOLBAGH, Cúil Beitheach—"Birch Abounding Corner." Area, 726 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Baile Uí Chiardáin—"O'Keerin's Homestead"; a sub-division containing two or three farms.

(*b*) Tobar na mBraonach—"Well of the Dripping."

(*c*) Poll a Capaill—"Horse's (Drowning) Hole"; in river.

(*d*) Speire—"(Hole) of the Ham (or Hough)"; another hole similar to last.

(*e*) Bóthairín a Foley—"Foley's Little Road"; called from a bailiff who was killed here.

(*f*) Páirc na Yoemen—"The Yoemen's Field."

(*g*) Poll a Chairleáin—"Castle Hole"; in river.

COOLBOA, Cúil Buga; apparently—"Corner of the Foxglove" (*q*). Area, 216 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Caol—"Narrow Place"; a sub-division.

(*b*) Áth a Chabairín—"Ford of the Little Causeway."

(*c*) Poll a Tairb—"The Bull's Cavern"; a deep hole in a field

CRAGG, Na Creaga—"The Crags (or Rocks)." Area, 34 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar na Leac—"Well of the Flagstones."

(*b*) Curraichín a Púca—"The Pookha's Swamp."

(*c*) Tobairín Sciméire—"Film-Covered Well."

(*p*) Cronan, patron of Clashmore, is better known locally as Mochua—"Fair Star, offspring of victory. glowing mass of gold, bright pillar, Cronán holy, without reproach; white sun of Glais Mór." Calendar of Oengus, Ed. Whitley Stokes.

(*q*) "Bug—Plant or herb of green colour." Hogan, "Irish Names of Plants."

KILMORE, Cill Mór—"Great Church." The early church site is surrounded by an immense embankment of earth—the largest of its type in the Decies. This great earthwork, elliptical in shape and nearly 300 yards in greater diameter, is composed of walls still no less than 25 feet high in parts, measured from bottom of the surrounding fosse. The trench itself is 10 feet deep by 17 in width. Area, 98 acres.

KNOCKANARIS, Cnoc an Fiarais. Meaning uncertain; apparently—"Hill of Crookedness," but it may be C. an Fiadhais ("Fever Hill"), from the fact that fever patients were removed thereto for sanitary reasons in time of pestilence, or, more likely perhaps, C. an Árais ("Hill of the Dwelling"). Area, 667 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cill Cholaim Deirg—"St. Columbderg's Church"; an early church site with circular fence; a holy well at west side of the enclosure has been recently drained. Amongst the "Muintir" of St. Declan of Ardmore was a monk named Columdearg (*r*).

(*b*) Cloch Finn—"Fionn's Rock."

(*c*) An Dullán—"The Round Green (Field)."

KNOCKANISKA, Cnoc an Uisge—"Water Hill." Area, 73 acres.

LACKAMORE. (See under Ardmore). Area, 65 acres.

S.D. Faiche—"Fair Green"; the couple of fields at village of Cross on which the old fairs were held.

PILLPARK, Páirc a Phoill—"Field of the Hole (or Pill)"; a detached portion of the parish. Area, 16 acres.

SHANACOOLE, Seana Chúil—"Old Corner." Area, 455 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Trálg Eilir—"Alice's Strand"; a sub-division.

(*b*) Púna Ardair a Mhinistéir—"The Minister's Corn Pound"; a tithe-pound, square built, with high walls and iron gate; the only structure of the kind surviving in the County.

TINNABINNA, Tig na Deinne—"House of the Pointed Gable (or 'Hill')." Area, 264 acres.

"Tinebing" (Distr. Bk.).

S.DD. (*a*) Daile an tSraoilleáin (?)—"Homestead of the Little Untidy Person."

(*r*) "Vita S. Declani Episcopi" (Bollandists, July 14th).

(*b*) Coṁa na Sáile—"Salt Water Weir," in the Blackwater.

(*c*) Bóthairín na nGabar—"Little Road of the Goats."

TIKNOCK, Tig an Chnoic—"House of the Hill." Area, 453 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc a Tige Mhóir—"Great House Field"; a family named Hynes, and afterwards the Ronaynes, resided here.

(*b*) Cathair na gCnamh—"Stone Fort of the Bones." This seems a submerged townland name. The sub-division (about 60 acres) so named lies close to, and on, the coterminous boundary of this townland and Garranaspig, and embraces portions (about 30 acres) of both. Forty years ago there was here a considerable village known as "The Cathair."

Grange Parish.

AN older name of this parish is Lior Geineáin—"Guinan's Lios" ("Lisgenenan"—Visit. Books, E., 3. 14, T.C.D.), from an earthen fort, not now existing, but the site of which is just traceable on boundary of the townland of Cush. Grange (Gráinseach) is, of course, an English word common enough in place names. It means the out-farm of a religious house or body. Grange parish, which is of moderate extent, is of the same general (physical &c.) character as Ardmore and Clashmore. Unlike the two latter however it has practically no sea frontage. The church remains are described in the *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 196. Within the ill kept graveyard attached to the ruined church stands a stunted and imperfect ogham-inscribed pillar stone on which Mr. Brash could only read "Amogi." (*s*)

TOWNLANDS.

AODRIGOLE, Eadair Gabail—"(Place) Within the River Forks"; so called from its position within the V shaped space enclosed by two small streams which form a junction at the extreme south angle of Tinalyra townland. Area, 102 acres.

(*s*) Brash—"Ogham Inscribed Monuments," p. 258.

BALLYBRUSA, Baile Uí Bhrúsa—"O'Bruce's Homestead." Area (in three divisions), 459 acres.

S.D. Clais na Muc—"Trench of the Pigs."

BALLYEELINAN, Baile Uí Ileannáin—"O'Heelinan's Homestead." Area, 265 acres.

S.DD. I. Inland:—(*a*) Cuas a Phucáin—"The He-Goat's Cave."

(*b*) Tobar a Sgáil—"Well of the Champion."

(*c*) Carn Cait—"Cats' Cairn"; a sub-division.

(*d*) Gleann a Chairn—"Glen of the Cairn."

II. Coastwise:—(*e*) Fáill a Madraid Ruaid—"The Fox's Cliff."

(*f*) Léim Beag and Léim Mór—"Little Leap" and "Great Leap" respectively.

(*g*) Fáill Seagáin Máire—"Cliff of John (son) of Mary."

(*h*) An Cuainín—"The Little Haven."

(*i*) Gaibhlín a Phlaincéid—"Little Creek of the Blanket."

(*j*) Fáill an Uisge—"The Water Cliff."

(*k*) Cuas na Láirach Báine—"The White Mare's Cave."

BALLYKILLMURRY; see place of same name—Parish of Ballymacart. The present townland is however always made Baile Uí Mhuirgheo—"O'Murray's Homestead." Area, 51 acres.

"Ballygillimurry" (?), (Distr. BK.).

BALLYLANE, Baile Léan (Eileáin)—"Ellen's Homestead." Area, 237 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gleann na Gréine—"Sunny Glen"; a sub-division.

(*b*) Tobar na mBan Riagalta—"Well of the Religious Women"; reputed to be holy and frequented some seventy years since for devotional purposes.

BALLYLANGADON, Baile Uí Langadáin — "O'Langadon's Homestead." Area, 318 acres.

BALLYQUIN, Baile Uí Chuinn—"O'Conn's Homestead." Area, 219 acres.

S.D. Lisnabrock (O.M.), Lios na mBroc—"The Badgers' Lios." This was formerly a separate townland, as appears from

the 16th century list of temporalities of the See of Waterford, wherein it is enumerated amongst the Church (See) Lands. (*l*)

BAWNARD, Bán Ard—"High Field." Area, 50 acres.

BAWNACOMMERA, Bán a Camra—"The Seaweed Field" (O'D.). The quality of this land is vouched for by the fact that the mythic "Glar Géimneach" spent a night here; hence she went for another night to Ardmore, and thence again for a similar period to the Ferry Point. The "Glar" was a legendary cow. We shall meet with her again many times in the following pages. Area, 110 acres.

S.D. Cnoc na Gráinsige—"Grange Hill."

BAWNAGARRANE, Bán a Garráin—"The Grove Field." Area, 257 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gleann na Gréine—"Sunny Glen."

(*b*) "The Castle Field," in which are some remains or traces of a ruined castle.

CAPPAGH, Ceapach—"Tillage Patch." Area, 67 acres.

CLASHANAHY, Clais Eanaighe—"Swampy Trench." C. Anfaid (pr. Anaithe)—"Stormy Hollow" has also been suggested. Area, 136 acres.

S.D. Páirc a Teorann—"The Boundary Field."

CROSSFORD; see under Ardmore Par. Area, 112 acres.

S.D. An Bannfa—"Glebe"; this is a field sometimes called B. na Róistig—"Roche's Glebe," to distinguish it from another glebe in Churchquarter.

CUSH OF GRANGE, Cois na Gráinsige—"The Place Lying Beside (or Adjacent to) the Grange." There is a rath here with extensive underground chambers. Area, 244 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na bPoll—"Field of the Holes"; a field which does not now exhibit the features which gave to it its name.

(*b*) Ard Leidin—"Leddin's (?) Height."

(*c*) Gairdín na Coise—"Garden of the Cush."

(*d*) Gort an Magaid—"Field of the Mocking." My informant could throw no light on genesis of the name. It is applied to a sub-division of about 15 acres.

(*l*) Inq. Apr. 14th, 1569, Public Record Office, Dublin.

(*e*) Cnocán na nGarraidhe—"Little Hill of the Gardens."

GLENWILLIAM, Gleann Uilliam. Idem. Area, 431 acres.

"Glanyvollen" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) An Clochaireach—"The Stone Set Place"; a subdivision of about 20 acres.

(*b*) Clar Ui Chinéidh—"O'Kinney's Trench."

(*c*) Tobairín Chuain—"Quann's Little Well."

GRALLAGH; see Ardmore Par. Area, 521 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Burial Ground (O.M.), Páirc na Cille—"Field of the Church"; site of an early Church.

(*b*) Poll na gCapall—"Hole of the Horses"; a place in the river.

GRANGE, Gráinseach. Idem. Area, 184 acres.

S.D. Gattanavoher (O.M.), Geata an Bóthair Áird—"Gate of the High Road."

KNOCKAUNAGOUN, Cnocán na gCeann—"Little Hill of the Heads." Area, 138 acres.

S.D. Carraig Sgíth Finn—"Rock of Fionn's Rest."

KNOCKMEELMORE, Cnoc na Maoile Móire—"Hill of the Great Head (or Heap)." O'Donovan, however, makes it Cnoc Miol Mór. Area, 278 acres.

S.D. Tobar na Bó Finne—"Well of the White Cow"; see *antea* under Corbally, Mount Stuart, &c.

KNOCKNASTOOKA, Cnoc na Stuaice—"Hill of the Pinnacle." Area, 125 acres.

LISANISKA, Lios an Uisge—"The Water Lios." Area, 94 acres.

S.D. Cnocán na nGearrcach—"Little Hill of the Unfledged Birds"; a field name.

LISTEIGE, Lios Taidhg—"Tadhg's Lios." Area, 51 acres.

MILL AND CHURCH QUARTER, Ceathramha an Teampuill—"Church Quarter." Area, 72 acres.

S.D. An Dannra—"Glebe"; a field.

MOANBALLYSHIVANE, Móin Baile Shiobáin—"Bog of Johanna's Homestead." Area, 44 acres.

SHANBALLY, Seana Baile—"Old Homestead." Area, 81 acres.

S.D. Bóthar Gainmhe—"Sand Road"; it leads down to the sea.

SUMMERHILL, Cnoc na gCaorach—"Hill of the Sheep." Area, 282 acres.

S.D. Tobar a Túrainn—"Well of the Spinning Wheel." The name is probably due to some sound (heard or imagined) resembling the whir of the flax wheel. Compare T. na Féirre under Drumgallane (Par. Kinsalebeg) below.

TINNALYRA, Tigh na Lairbhre—"House of the River Fork." Area (in two divisions), 305 acres.

S.D. Tobar na bhFiacal—"Well of the Teeth"; so called from reputed virtue of the water to cure toothache.

TONTEEHEIGE, Tóin Tighe Taidhg—"Bottom of Tadhg's House." Area, 160 acres.

TOOR, Tuar—"Cattle Field." Area, 211 acres.

Kilmolash Parish.

SEE under Barony of Decies Without Drum, in which greater part of the present parish lies.

TOWNLANDS.

KEEREEN, Ciarán—"Little Place of Black Soil." Area (in two divisions), 432 acres.

S.D. Páirc an Fhéaraigh—"Field of the Wild Growth." This is also called Páirc na Mánach (mBánach ?); in it is an early church site known as "The Cill," and a well—Tobar an Fhéaraigh.

KILMAGIBBOGE, Cill Mogibóig—"Mogibóg's (or My Gibóg's) Well." This place is more commonly known locally as Kilmaragat, in which name we see a very curious example of Anglicisation. Giobóg is understood locally to mean "a rag"—hence Kilmaragat. The church site, of which only a faint memory survived, was discovered with some difficulty. Area, 190 acres.

S.D. Bóthairín na nIubhar—"Little Road of the Yew Trees."

WOODHOUSE, Tigh na Coille. Idem. Area, 464 acres.

"Tenekilly" (Distr. Bk.).

S.D. Woodhouse Well (O.M.), Tobar Cinín Dáibhí—"Well of David's Little Head"; a well of remarkable size and depth locally regarded with much veneration. O'Donovan (Field Books—Mountjoy Barracks), who states that it is resorted to for cure of headaches, does not record its name or seem to have been aware of its reputation for sanctity.

Kinsalebeg Parish.

This Parish Ceann tSáile—"Head of the Tide (or 'Salt Water')" is so called from its position. Its qualification, Beag, distinguishes it from Kinsale, Co. Cork. The parish yields some interesting cliff names and a few ecclesiastical names of importance. For an account of the ancient church which stood on the modern townland of Prospect Hall see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., pp. 200, etc.

TOWNLANDS.

Ballyheeny (see Clashmore Par.) On this townland is a small ruined castle of the Desmonds referred to in Castlehaven's Memoirs, &c. Area, 278 acres.

S.D. Poll a Tairbh—"Drowning Hole of the Bull."

Ballysallagh, Baile Saileach—"Willow Abounding Homestead." Area, 376 acres.

"Ballysallagh" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. II. Inland:—(*a*) An Sruth—"The Stream."

(*b*) Béal Aba—"River Mouth"; a name frequently applied to debouchure of a stream into the sea; it is popularly applied here to the strand of Whiting Bay and the district inland thereto adjoining; the notion is locally entertained that the Blackwater formerly fell into the sea at this place.

(*c*) Dun a Bóthair—"End of the Road."

II. Coastwise:—(*d*) Whiting Bay (O.M.); not Irish; origin unknown.

(*e*) An Carraigín—"The Little Rock."

(*f*) Cloc Liath—"Grey Rock."

(*g*) Carraig Dubh—"Black Rock."

(*h*) Faill Buidhe—"Yellow Cliff."

(*i*) Gaibhlín na Leathóg—"Sea Inlet of the Plaice."

D'LOUGHTANE, Dolachtán; meaning unknown. Indenture of Sale (1851—Duke of Devonshire to Allen, for reclamation purposes) recites "the slobland of D'Loughtane between high and low water-mark" (106a. 3r. 35p.) and "that other piece of slob, Crawnpaunamand (Crampán Eadmoin)—1a. 2r. 20p., bounded on the north by Blackwater and E. and S. by woodland of D'Loughtane and by a stream, &c." Area, 471 acres.

"D'loghtane ālis Glōghtane" (Distr. Bk.).

S.DD. (*a*) Linn na Sagart—"Pool of the Priests"; from drowning here of some priests a couple of hundred years ago. This is the place known to English speakers as the "Broad of Clashmore."

(*b*) Dán a Púca—"The Pooka's Field."

(*c*) Poll a Madra—"The Dog's (or 'Wolf's') Cave."

(*d*) Móinéar na Cille—"Meadow of the Early Church Site"; the site in question is on north side of the road which runs east and west to the river.

DRUMGALLANE, Drom Gallán—"Ridge of the Pillar Stone." There were formerly here two tall pillar stones—one slender, the other rather thick and stunted. Permission to cut "cross timber" in his woods at Drumgallen for repairs to the "great house of Lestynane" was granted by Sir Nicholas Walsh in 1641 (*u*). Area (in two divisions), 387 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar na Feirge (Feirce)—"Well of the Spindle," by side of the next.

(*b*) Bóthar Dheaglán—"St. Declan's Road"; a section of the legendary "Track of St. Patrick's Cow."

(*c*) Cloc a Tairb—"Rock of the Bull."

GLEBE; known locally by no Irish name. Area, 7 acres.

(*u*) Egmont MSS., Vol. II., p. 139.

GLISTINANE, Ꞅlıſteaneáın (Ꞅlaſ tSeanáın)—" Senan's Green Place." Area, 167 acres.

" Glestinan " (Inq. Jas. I.). " Listenane," " Listynane " and " Listenan " (Egmont MSS. *passim).*

KILGABRIEL, Cıll Ꞅırıám (now generally Cıll Uıllıam)—" Giriam's Church." The name of this church founder does not occur in the martyrologies, at least in the form here given. Area, 601 acres.

" Kilgabriell al̃s Kilgereim " (Inq. Jas. I.). " Kilgabriell " (Egmont MSS.).

S.DD. (*a*) Páırc na Cılle—" Field of the Early Church Site "; on south side of the townland.

(*b*) Cnoc na Ɗaraıġe—" Hill of the Oakwood "; a sub-division.

(*c*) Cnoc Rıaɗaċ—" Grey Hill "; another sub-division.

(*d*) Móın a Ċeoıġ—" Bog of the Mist "; a small, well-known sub-division.

(*e*) Poll na ꞅCat—" The (Wild) Cats' Cave."

KILMEEDY, Cıll Mıɗe—" Mide's (or 'My Ida's') Church." Area (in two divisions), 322 acres.

" Kilmydie " (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Páırc na Cılle—" Field of the Early Church Site "; on Kennedy's farm.

KILMALOO, Cıll Molua—" Molua's (or 'My Lua's') Church." The church site is marked on the six-inch Ordnance sheet. Sir Philip Percival by deed of trust, dated April 1, 1640, assigned " Kilmalooes, Piltowne Monoterris, Listenan and Knocknegeragh " to his son George (*v*). Area (in two divisions), 558 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Claıſ Ġaınṁe—" Trench of the Sand (Pit) "; a sub-division of about 200 acres, locally recognised as a separate townland.

(*b*) Cnoıcín na mƀuaċaıllıɗe—" Little Hill of the Cowboys."

(*c*) Ꞅeataıɗe Ċıll Molua—" Kilmaloo (Turnpike) Gates."

(*v*) Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p. 114.

(*d*) Loċ Mór—"Great Pond"; a small lake on the ridge summit, close to which stand a couple of ice-houses. It is possible that this was originally a prehistoric "dewpond."

(*e*) Páircín a Leaċt—"Little Field of the Monument."

(*f*) Barra 'n Áird—"Summit of the Height (Ridge)."

(*g*) Áṫ na Caile—"The Girl's Ford"; perhaps because a girl was drowned here.

(*h*) Gáirdín Piarais—"Pierce's Garden"; so named from Pierce Fitzgerald, the poet, who, according to local tradition, lived here for a period.

(*i*) Bóṫairín Loftus—"Loftus' Little Road"; named after General Loftus, who marched this way with his troops to Wexford in 1798.

KNOCKBRACK, Cnoc Breac—"Speckled Hill." Extensive slate quarries were worked here half a century ago. Visitors to the Cork Exhibition will remember the exhibit of Knockbrack slate shown there. William Beale advises Sir Philip Percivall (1941):—"A company of rogues and wicked members challenge part of Knockbracke to be of the lands of Dromgallen." (*w*) Area, 214 acres.

S.D. Páirc a Strae—"Field of the Wandering (Stray)."

LACKENDARRA, Leacain Darach—"Oak Bearing Glen Slope" Area, 78 acres.

"Lackindoraghe" (Inq. Jas. I.).

MONATRAY, Móin Otrais—"Dung Bog (?)". O'Donovan makes it "Otter's Bog." Area (in three divisions), 661 acres.

"Monetray" (Distr. Bk.). "Monothirie" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. I. Inland:—(*a*) An Caiṫleán—"The Castle"; a field.

II. Coastwise:—(*b*) Cuainín—"Little Cove."

(*c*) Gleann Beag—"Little Glen."

(*d*) Gaiblín na mBuillaide—"Creek of the Bowls." The "Bowls" here are rounded water-worn stones.

(*e*) Cuainín Roibeáird—"Roberts' Cove."

(*w*) Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p. 135.

(*f*) Carraig na Pollóige—"Pollock Rock."

(*g*) Fall a Capaill—"The Horse's Cliff."

(*h*) Geal-Trá—"Bright (White) Strand."

(*i*) Gaibhlín Neartaig—"Harty's Sea Inlet."

(*j*) Geárr—"Yard."

(*k*) Tobar a Chuaille—"Well of the Pole."

(*l*) Gaibhlín Glan—"Clean Sea Inlet."

(*m*) Neadh a Naoidhe—"The Babe's Resting Place (Nest)."

(*n*) Carraig a Stoca—"Rock of the Pinnacle."

(*o*) Carraig Láir a Trá—"Middle Rock of the Strand."

(*p*) Inis Uí Flaithbheartaigh—"O'Flaherty's Island" ("Calasoe Bay").

(*q*) Poll Dréan—"Stinking Hole."

(*r*) Tráigín Beag—"Little Strand" (tautologically).

(*s*) Poll na gCág—"Cave of the Jackdaws." Cág is generally a jackdaw, but along this coast the name is applied to the chough.

(*t*) Barra na Rinne—"The Headland Summit."

(*u*) Béarrí na Rinne, (?); a rock seldom uncovered, even at low water.

(*v*) Carán a Madra—"The Dog's Path."

(*w*) Poll a Ghuail—"Coal Hole."

(*x*) An Gaibhlín—"The Sea Inlet."

(*y*) Gaibhlín Buidhe—"Yellow Sea Inlet" ("Carty's Cove").

(*z*) Tobar Uibheacha—"Well of Will (Penance)"; a holy well at which "rounds" are regularly made. (*x*)

Moord, An Móirr (An Mag Árd)—"The High Plain." The height here is insignificant; it can only be called an elevation in relation to the slightly lower flat extending to the east. Area, 62 acres.

S.D. St. Bartholomew's Well (O.M.), Tobar Pádraigín. Idem. This is a well-known holy well at which a pattern is held and "rounds" made on August 24th.

(*x*) See Tubbernahulla, Lismore Par. above; also Hyde, "Religious Songs of Connaght," Vol. II., p. 19.

MORTGAGE, An Mortgáirte—"The Mortgaged Property." Area, 146 acres.

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Idem. Area, 211 acres.

"Newtowne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

PILLTOWN, Baile an Poill—"Homestead of the River Inlet." Here are the site and insignificant remains of a castle of the Walshes. Area, 327 acres.

"Pilltowne" (Inq. Jas. I.)

PROSPECT HALL; fancy name of the usual meaningless character with no Irish name to correspond. Area, 358 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Ferry Point (O.M.), Pointe an Chalaid. Idem. In August, 1645, Castlehaven planted two batteries here to reduce the garrison of Youghal, and, though he failed in his immediate design, he succeeded in harassing the town and in sinking the "Duncannon" frigate. (*y*)

(*b*) Cnoc a Pointe—"Point Hill."

RATH, Ráth. Idem. Area, 419 acres.

"Rath" (Inq. Jas. I.).

SPRINGFIELD; fancy name of same style as Prospect Hall, above; no Irish form. Area (in two divisions), 108 acres.

TOBERAGOOLE, Tobar a Ghuail—"Well of the Coal"; better known now as Carraig Uí Cair ("O'Cash's Rock"). Area, 15 acres.

"Tobberagoole" (Distr. Bk.).

Ringagonagh Parish.

THE place names of the Parish are as interesting and as numerous as the peculiar position and circumstances of the region warrant one in expecting. This parish forms the extreme portion of a prominent headland and is bounded by the sea therefore on three sides and by untilled and unoccupied mountain on the other. Ringagonagh, or Ring as it is popularly called, is one of the most Irish speaking parishes in Ireland. Needless to add, the parish

(*y*) Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p. 60.

name—Rinn Ó gCuana ("O'Cooney's Point")—is not ecclesiastical in origin; it is written "Rin Igoneighe" in an Inquisition of the time of James I. For a description of the ruined church, &c., see *Journal of Waterford Archæological Society*, Vol. IV., p. 198. Many of the sub-denominations in this parish were collected for me by Rev. M. Sheehan, D.D., D.Ph., Maynooth College. To Dr. Sheehan I beg likewise to express my indebtedness for many valuable suggestions as to the meaning of the sub-names in question.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHARRAHAN, Baile Uí hArracáin — "O'Harrahan's Homestead." Area, 309 acres.

"Ballyharrowhan" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobernabraher (O.M.), Tobar na mBráthar—"Well of the Friars."

(*b*) Cillín—"Ancient Burial Ground"; adjacent to last and on the boundary of Killongford.

BALLYNACOURTY, Baile na Cúirte—"Town of the Great House." Area, 264 acres.

"Ballynicourtie" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Scairt—"Thicket"; a small sub-division.

(*b*) Cúlóigín—"Little Nook."

(*c*) Currach Mór—"Great Swamp."

(*d*) Tor Feirna—"Elder Bush."

BALLYNAGOUL, Baile na ngall — "Homestead of the Foreigners." A local tradition, which seems to be English in origin (and therefore unreliable), states that the foreigners were the crew of a Turkish vessel (Algerine Rover) wrecked here—hence Rinn na dTurcach. Area (in two divisions), 180 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthar a Bainrea—"The Glebe Road."

(*b*) Barra Baile—"Homestead Summit."

(*c*) Bóthar a Blaic—"Road of the Black (Peaty) Soil."

(*d*) Cnoc a Lua—"Hill of the Ashes (Luaithe)": a sub-division.

(*e*) Carraig Áilíf—"Alice's (?) Rock."

(*f*) Carraig Śéarlair—" Charles' Rock."

(*g*) Cúil a Ċé—" The Quay Nook."

(*h*) Tráig (not Tráiġ)—" Strand."

(*i*) Páirc na Reilge—" Field of the Graveyard," in which some hapless victims of black '47 found a resting place at last. This is also called Páirc na Barraice, from a police barracks (afterwards converted into an auxiliary hospital) which stood there.

BALLYREILLY, Baile Uí Raġallaiġ—" O'Reilly's Homestead."

S.DD. (*a*) Na Raiṫíniḋe—" The Flint Rocks"; a group of rocks under low-water mark.

(*b*) Na Ġaiḃnṫe—" The Smiths (?)"; another rock group—known to English speakers as " The Gaynors."

(*c*) Ġaiḃlín a tSoluir—" Sea Pool of the Light." Compare Carraig a Scamail under Helvick.

(*d*) Carraig a Ṁaḋraiḋ—" The Dog's (Wolf's) Rock."

(*e*) Bóṫar na gCearraiḋiḋe—" Road of the Carpets"; probably ironically so named, as it is in reality the reverse of easy.

CARRIGEEN, Carraigín—" Little Rock." Area, 119 acres.

CUNNIGAR—Coinigéar—" Rabbit Warren"; also called " An Ċoir." This is the well known sand hill extending across Dungarvan Bay. Area, 44 acres.

GORTADIHA, Ġort na Daiḃċe—" Garden of the Cauldron (or Hogshead)"; so named, no doubt, from tub-like dips or hollows in the soil. Area (in two divisions), 510 acres.

" Gortnydeihe" (Ing. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc a Scimín—" Field of the Film (or 'Scum')."

(*b*) Seana Ḃéiteáil—" The Old Sod-Burned Place"; in allusion to a custom of burning the dried grassy skin of a lea field as a manure for potatoes.

(*c*) Cill Ṁór and Cill Ḃeag; two fields (originally one), in former of which is an early church site.

(*d*) Páircín na Sráiḋe—" Little Field of the Village."

(*e*) Páirc na nIongaċ—" Field of the Clawed Things (Crabs ?)."

(*f*) Dullán na nGéiteóe—"Round Field of the *Gates*." "Géiteóe" seems to have been a kind of game; my informant failed to describe it intelligibly.

(*g*) Poll Cairbre—"Carbry's Pool."

(*h*) Cuppac a tSalainn—"Wet Place of the Salt."

(*i*) Gairdeóe Rinn—"Gardens of (the) Point."

(*j*) Bóthair a Phoinnte—"The Point Road"; an old roadway to Dungarvan. This ran down to the "point," whence there was a track across the mud-slob to meet Bóthairín na Trágha at the far (Dungarvan) side. The track, scarcely ever used now, was of course covered by the sea at high water.

HELVICK; meaning unknown; it is almost certainly not Irish and is generally considered Danish. More probably however it is a family or other personal name, as witness the form "Helvickes-head" in an Inquisition of James I. Area, 231 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig an Oileáin—"The Island Rock."

(*b*) An Santa—Meaning unknown.

(*c*) Carraig Cúdáin—Meaning unknown. Perhaps C. Cú Dáin —"White Hound Rock." Cú (sing.) is not inflected in Waterford.

(*d*) Poll Tige a Cába—"Cave House Hole."

(*e*) Faill a Píopaire—"The Piper's Cliff." The local term for bagpipes is píopaióe, not píobaióe.

(*f*) Faill an Guna Mór—"Great Gun Cliff." The base of cliff is tunnelled by the breakers and at certain conjunctions of tide and wind it booms like a heavy gun.

(*g*) Gualainn a *Weatherach*; meaning unknown.

(*h*) Faill an Choiréil—"The Quarry Cliff." The form for "quarry" in northern Decies is Coiléar.

(*i*) Faill a Draigin—"Cliff of the Blackthorn."

(*j*) An Strapa—"The Stile."

(*k*) Faill an tSaighdiúra—"The Soldier's Cliff."

(*l*) Faill Cláraċ—"Flat Faced Cliff."

(*m*) Poinnte a Phreachán—"The Crow's Point."

(*n*) Cuan na gCorrán—"Haven of the Reaping Hooks"; in allusion, Dr. Sheehan suggests, to the sunken reef of sickle-edged rocks.

(*o*) Cuan Raḋairi—"Rory's Haven."

(*p*) Ceann a Ḋáṫlaig—"Clown's Head" (?).

(*q*) Cúilin Antoinne—"Antony's Little Nook."

(*r*) Cúil Pairceṫar—"Parkester's (?) Nook."

(*s*) Carraig a Tomair—"Rock of the Measuring"; this is known to English speakers as Helvick Rock, and is always submerged.

(*t*) Carraig Ḋuḃ—"Black Rock." This rock, near the middle of the bay, is marked Carrickapane on the Ordnance Map, and Irish speakers sometimes call it Carraig a Péine, the meaning of which is doubtful.

(*u*) Carraig Ḋalcar. Owing to the extraordinary gutturalisation of l in local pronounciation this name was very difficult to catch. Ḋalcar appears to be a personal name—almost certainly not Irish.

(*v*) Carraig an Scamail—"Rock of the Shadow."

(*w*) Carraig na bPoṫaiḋe—"Rock of the (Lobster) Pots."

(*x*) Carraig a Ḋíle—Meaning doubtful.

(*y*) Carraig Draignín—"Blackthorn Rock."

(*z*) Carraig Ḋréan—"Stinking Rock."

(*aa*) Carraig Géar—"Sharp Rock."

(*bb*) Carraig Fada—"Long Rock."

(*cc*) Carraig Eiḃlín Críona—"Old Ellen's Rock."

(*dd*) Carraig Seáġain Uí Chorráin—"John O'Currane's Rock."

(*ee*) Carraig an Coircéim—"Stepping Rock."

(*ff*) Carraig na nEarcon—"Rock of the Eels."

(*gg*) Na Ḃiorránaig—"The Sprats"; a place where the fish named is taken with shovels from the sand on moonlight nights.

(*hh*) Na Crainn—"The Trees"; a sub-division.

(*ii*) Fail an Ṁaċair. Uncertain; perhaps Ṁaċair for Ṁċaire—"Spawn."

KILLINOORIN, Cill an Uaircinn ; uncertain. O'Donovan renders the qualifying term "The Cold Spring." The ancient church site has, so far, eluded discovery. Area, 84 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Linn Buide—"Yellow Pool"; a sub-division. Here was formerly a pool with a stiff, yellow, clay bottom.

(*b*) Fail na gCaorach—"Sheep Cliff."

(*c*) Fail an Uisge—"Water Cliff."

(*d*) Fail a Staicin—"Little Stack Cliff."

KNOCKANPOWER, Cnoc a Phaorais—"Power's Hill." Area (in two divisions), 243 acres.

"Knockanpower als Knockepoery" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Baile Ui Dublaige—"O'Dooley's Homestead"; the old name of Knockanpower Upper.

(*b*) Cumar—"Confluence (or 'Valley')"; a small cove.

(*c*) Bothar na Sop—"Road of the Wisps of Hay (or 'Bog Deal Torches')."

(*d*) Carraig an tSuaitair—"Rock of the Rest (or 'Mirthful Intoxication')."

(*e*) Clair a Phuca—"The Pookha's Trench"; a little glen which forms the western boundary of Knockanpower Lower.

(*f*) Talamh a tSagairt—"The Priest's Land"; a small sub-division.

(*g*) Clair an Fhéir—"Grassy Trench."

(*h*) Binn a Charnain—"Peak of the Earth (or 'Rock') Pile."

(*i*) Poll Talmhan—"Earth Hole"; a souterrain.

LEAGH, Liath—"Grey Land"; see Barranaleihe (Ardmore) which adjoins. Area, 218 acres.

MOAT, An Mota—"The Mote"; from a prehistoric mound, not now existing though its site is still traceable. Area, 24 acres.

"Mota" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cúl a Teampuill—"Church Corner."

(*b*) St. Nicholas' Well (O.M.). (*c*) Glebe (O.M.). (*d*) Moat (O.M.).

(*e*) An Inse—"The Inch"; an *inch* is an alluvial flat by a stream or river.

(*f*) Poll a Phuca—"The Pooka's Hollow."

MWEELAHORNA, Maoil a Choirnig; see Ardmore Par. Area, 127 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Glebe (O.M.).

(*b*) Teampull Réadmainn—"Redmond's Church"; the name is applied to a cliff and isolated rock in the sea.

(*c*) Páirc a Comair—"Field of the Ravine."

(*d*) Bóthairín Caoch—"Blind Little Road."

(*e*) Fadair na Caillighe—"Trench of the Hag."

(*f*) An Carn—"The Pile (of Stones)."

(*g*) An Práipin; this name, applied here to a field, designates a dish made from new flour prepared thus:—the grain was shed by rustling the newly-reaped ears in the hands, and the husks were removed by blowing. Next the wheat was put in a pot over the fire to dry. When dried the grain was ground with a quern, mixed with new milk or cream and eaten hot. *Praipín*, though now unknown, was considered an exquisite dish. (*z*)

(*h*) An Chora—"The Weir"; a rock in the sea.

(*i*) An Cóirleach; uncertain; a field.

(*j*) Gort na gCliath—"Garden of the Hurdles."

RATHNAMENEENAGH; see Ardmore Par. Area, 254 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig Bhréan—"Stinking Rock."

(*b*) Muggort's Bay (O.M.). Within the bay is a depression in the sea bottom well known to fishermen as "An Gleann"—"The Glen."

(*c*) Carraig na Croire—"Rock of the Cross."

(*d*) Fairill na Croire—"Cliff of the Cross."

(*e*) Gaibhlín a Churraig—"Little Sea Inlet of the Wet Place."

(*f*) Gaibhlín na mBó—"Little Sea Inlet of the Cows"; also Tráig na mBó.

(*g*) Gráig—"Village"; the name is applied to three rocks distinguished as G. Mór, G. Beag and G. Láir (Great, Small and Middle) respectively.

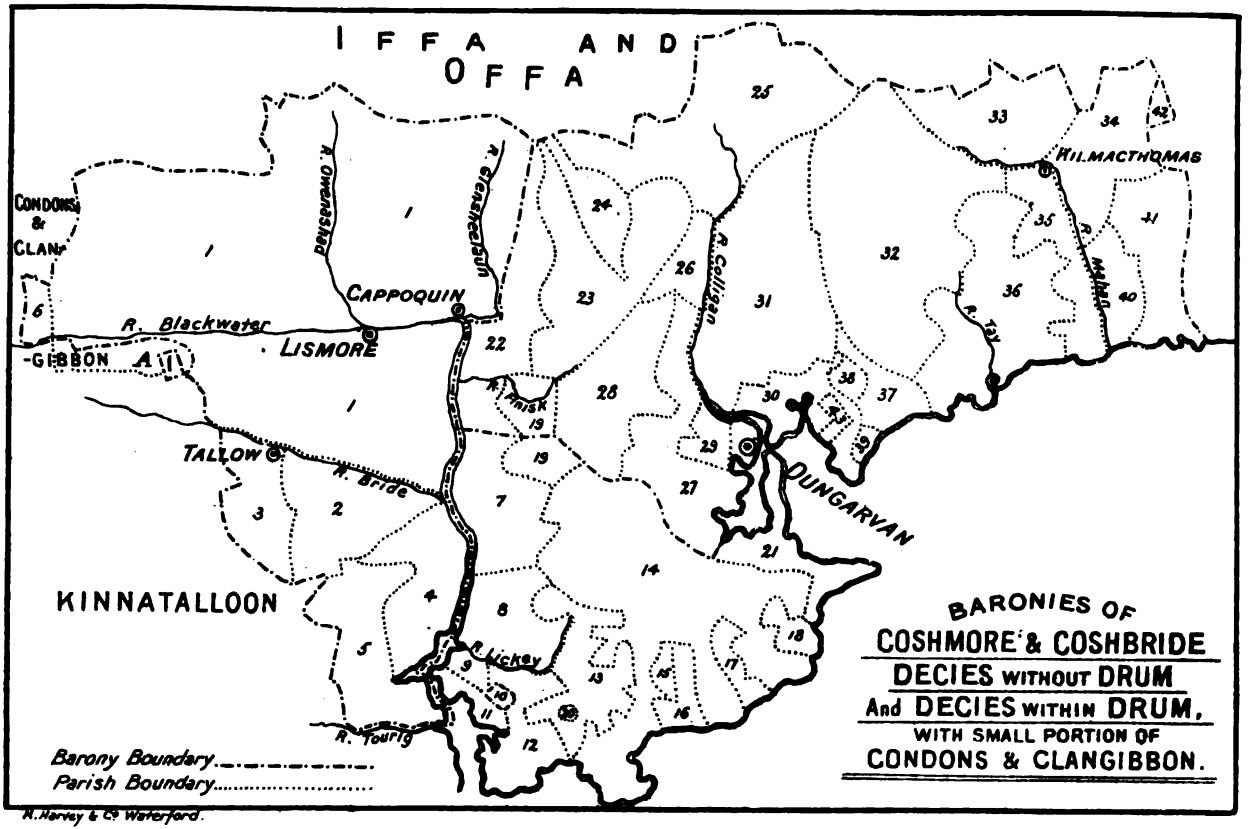
(*h*) Cúil Trága—"Strand Nook."

(*i*) An Binn—"The Pinnacle."

(*z*) Proceedings, R.I.A., Vol. XXVI., Sec. C., No. 11., p. 271.

REFERENCES TO MAP.

1.—Lismore and Mocollop.
2.—Kilwatermoy.
3.—Tallow.
4.—Knockanore.
5.—Templemichael.
6.—Leitrim (part of).
7.—Aglish.
8.—Clashmore (part of).
9.—Kinsalebeg (part of).
10.—Ardmore (part of).
11.—Clashmore (part of).
12.—Kinsalebeg (part of).
13.—Lisgenan or Grange (part of).
14.—Ardmore (part of).
15.—Ballymacart (part of).
16.—Grange (part of).
17. } Parts of Ballymacart.
18. }
19.—Kilmolash.
20.—Ardmore (part of).
21.—Ringagoonagh.
22.—Affane.
23.—Modeligo.
24.—Lickoran.
25.—Seskinane (part of).
26.—Colligan.
27 & 30.—Dungarvan.
28.—Whitechurch.
29.—Kilrush.
30 & 27.—Dungarvan.
31.—Kilgobinet (part of).
32.—Kilrossanty.
33.—Fews.
34.—Rossmire.
35.—Ballylaneen.
36.—Stradbally.
37.—Clonea (part of).
38. } Parts of Kilgobinet.
39. }
40.—Monksland.
41.—Kilbarrymaiden.
42.—Newcastle (part of).
43.—Clonea (part of).


IFFA AND OFFA
CONDONS & CLAN-GIBBON
R. Blackwater
LISMORE
CAPPOQUIN
R. Owenashad
R. Finisk
R. Bride
TALLOW
KINNATALLOON
R. Lickey
R. Tourig
R. Sullivan
R. Tay
R. Mahon
KILMACTHOMAS
DUNGARVAN
Barony Boundary
Parish Boundary
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READOTY, Réiṫ Ṫóiġṫe—"Burned Mountain Plain." Area, 86 acres.

SHANACLOONE, Seana Ċluain—"Old Meadow." Area, 33 acres.

SHANAKILL, Seana Ċill—"Old Church." The "old church" is doubtless the ancient ruined church of the parish in the present townland of Shanacloone, formerly a sub-division of Shanakill. Area, 114 acres.

"Shanakeile" (A.S.E.).

SHANBALLY, Seana Ṫaile—"Old Homestead." Area, 179 acres.

"Shanballymore" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc na nTurcaċ—"Hill of the Turks."

(*b*) Tobairín na mBráṫar—"The Friars' Well."

(*c*) Maċa na gCloċ—"Cattle Yard of the Rocks."

BARONY OF DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM.

ARONY names are almost always of great antiquity; they are generally ancient territorial denominations. Decies perpetuates the name of the ancient Desii race and region. The present barony is so called to distinguish it from a second Decies—known as "Within Drum"—from which it is separated by the Drom Finghin range, referred to in the Irish Annals as far back as the year of the world 3,501. Under the date in question the Four Masters state that Heber quarrelled with his brother Heremon for possession of this—one of the three most excellent hills in Ireland. The Drum (Drom) range extends from Dungarvan Bay to the western boundary of the county and beyond. The present is far the largest barony in the county: it comprises within its boundaries no fewer than nineteen parishes—or rather eighteen parishes with portion of a nineteenth. It is exceptionally rich in its local names—rich in their number and in their variety. Not only are the names numerous and varied, but, consequent on the use of Irish as a living tongue throughout the region, it was quite easy in almost every instance to get them from the lips of native speakers. Towards its eastern end considerable portion of the barony was known till recently as *Paoracha*, or Power's Country—a name which extended likewise to the adjoining parts of Upperthird and Middlethird. Noticing the number of Powers (locally known as Poore) and Barrons on a County Grand Jury list a witty judge once described Waterford as "a *poor* and *barren* country."

Previous to the confiscation period O'Briens, McGraths and Fitzgeralds occupied respectively the Comeragh, Tooraneena and Blackwater districts of the region now under review.

Affane Parish.

CONFORMING to the general rule the parish name in the present instance is derived from name of the townland on which stood the ancient parochial church. Comprised in the parish is a considerable stretch of mountain, but, as the latter was practically unoccupied till less than a century since, mountain names are not numerous in proportion. Throughout the parish ran (N. to S.) the ancient highway from Cashel to Ardmore, likewise a branch of the same which made a detour *via* Lismore, and finally another ancient road—Bothar na Naomh, which led east and west, and crossed the Blackwater river at Affane. For a detailed account of the Cashel-Ardmore road—known as the Rián Bó Phádruig—see an article by the present writer in the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Vol. XV. (Fifth Series), p. 110, and for a description of the ecclesiastical antiquities of the parish see same writer's paper in *Journal of the Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. II., pp. 195, &c.

TOWNLANDS.

AFFANE, Áth Meadoin—"Middle Ford." In local pronunciation the initial letter of the qualifying word is aspirated contrary to grammar rule. The Blackwater was fordable in three places below Cappoquin, and it is from the middle, or chief, of these that the present townland gets its name. A battle was fought here in 1565 between the Earls of Desmond (Garret, son of James,) and Ormond (Thomas, son of James,) in which the former was defeated with great loss. Many memorials of the fight survive in the place names of the vicinity. Two fairs were held here—on May 4th and November 22nd. Area (in three divisions), 371 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poll a Phúca—"Hollow of the Pooka"; a limestone cavity surrounded by a low wall.

(*b*) Reilig Dealáig a tSléibe—"Graveyard of the Mountain Roadway"; within Captain Power's lawn. It is probable that the slain were buried here after the battle above alluded to.

(*c*) Tobar a Mhaoir—"The Steward's Well."

(*d*) Finisk River (O.M.), Fionnuisge—"White (Azure) Water"; for a river name the present seems suspiciously easy of translation.

(*e*) Poll a tSagairt—"The Priest's Pool"; called from a priest who was drowned there.

Ballyhane, Daile Uí Seagáin—"O'Shane's Homestead." Area, 407 acres.

Bawnfown, Dán Fionn—"White (Azure) Field." Area, 187 acres.

S.D. Aughnamara (O.M.), Áth Máire—"Mary's Ford."

Belleville, Cill Doiricin—"Darahin's Church" (see Kilderraheen). Lag a Dácuir ("Hollow of the Bakehouse") seems to have been another name (alternative or older)—perhaps only a sub-denomination. The place also bore for a short time the fancy name—"Bettyfield." Area, 140 acres.

S.D. Bealleac Bridge (O.M.), Béal Lice—"River Mouth of the Flagstone." Compare Belleek, &c. The name Bealleac is popularly extended in the present case to a sub-division.

Bleanahource, Dleán na nAbha Ruaidhe—"Groin of the Grey River" (O'D.). Area, 58 acres.

S.D. "Turnpike" (O.M.), at junction of roads, near north-east angle of the townland.

Coolagortboy, Cúil a Guirt Duidhe—"Corner of the Yellow Field." Area, 421 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tuar na Laidhre—"Cattle Field of the River Fork"; at County Boundary.

(*b*) An Cuppóg (cruppóg)—"The Wrinkle"; a field name.

(*c*) Dán na Coirte—"Bark Field."

Carrigeen, Carraigín—"Little Rock." A limestone quarry on the site has almost obliterated the "Little Rock." Area, 256 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthar na bPotóg—"Road of the Puddings"; probably a reference to the battle of Affane.

(*b*) Tobar Fionuisge—"Clear-Water Well."

CLOTTAHINA, Clot a Teine—"Fire Sod." (*a*) Thus O'Donovan—but the derivation can hardly be admitted. C. Áit (Áitte) teine seems more likely. Taking clot to be a sod (O'D.) we have "Sod of the Fire Kiln." This, to be sure, is not very intelligible, but it is as good as O'Donovan's "Fire Sod." Formerly each village had its corn-kiln in which the grain was dried before treatment in the domestic quern or the local mill. On the townland is a very well known souterrain. Area, 343 acres.

S.D. Gleann na Leaca—"Glen of the Flagstones"; on west boundary.

COOLANEEN, Cúl Áitnín—"Little Antony's Corner." Area, 144 acres.

COOLNACREENA, Cúl na Crine—"Corner of the Withered (Tree)" (?). Area, 362 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Loc an Feoráin—"Pond of the Water Horehound (Lycopus Europoeus)."

(*b*) Áro Peirolín—(?).

(*c*) Bealach na Saigead—"Roadway of the Javelins"; perhaps another allusion to the battle.

CRINNAGHTAUN, Cruinneachtán—Meaning uncertain. Probably for Cruitneachtán—"The Wheat Growing Place." Area (in two divisions), 376 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) One Mile Stream (O.M.); on east boundary.

(*b*) Bóthar a Machaire—"Road of the Battle Field."

CURRAGHROCHE, Currach a Róirtig—"Roche's Morass." Area, 514 acres.

S.D. Tobar Choluim Cille—"St. Columba's Well"; one of the most noted of the many holy wells of the Blackwater region. Fifty years ago it was much resorted to for devotional purposes.

DROMANA, Drom Ana or Drom Eanaig; meaning doubtful. O'Donovan makes it Dromanna—"Ridges," but this is certainly incorrect. "Ana's Ridge" is more likely. Ana, a lady of the Tuatha De Danaans, became Queen of the Sluag or fairy hosts of

(*a*) "Morgan Evans of Clotthenny" (Will of Earl of Cork, 2642).

Munster. Her name occurs apparently in perhaps half a dozen further instances throughout the Decies. At Dromana was a famous castle of the Desmonds, now metamorphised into a modern mansion. It is stated that portions of the present castle date from the time of King John. The original castle, together with the Decies property (by which is here signified that portion of the ancient Desmond estate lying on the east of the Blackwater), came into the possession of the Fitzgeralds in the first half of the 13th century, through the marriage of John, head of the Desmond sept, with the heiress of Thomas FitzAntony, Lord of the Manor of Decies, &c. This Decies property remained an integral part of the Desmond estate proper till the death, in 1457, of James, the 8th Earl. To his younger son Gerald the 8th Earl in question bequeathed Decies and Dromana Castle. A granddaughter of Gerald's was that Katherine Fitzgerald known to historians as the old Countess of Desmond who, it is claimed, died at the age of 140 years. In the Park at Dromana is still pointed out the venerable cherry tree in the endeavour to climb which the aged lady received a fall that resulted in her death ! The Castle of Dromana was enlarged and partly rebuilt by Gerald and in the possession of his descendants it has remained for seven centuries. Though uniformly loyal to the English power the Dromana Fitzgeralds became in habit and living as Irish as the Irish ; for instance, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord of the Decies (*temp.* Henry VIII.), could not speak a word of English. Some reservations in the grant of Decies to the house of Dromana led to trouble, as in that stormy age they were well calculated to do ; in 1565 the head of the Desmond clan (Gerald, 15th Earl) claimed rights of chieftainship over Decies. Practical insistence on this claim led to that bloody skirmish dignified by the title of Battle of Affane. (*b*) John Fitzgerald, Lord of Decies, at his death, in 1664, left as his heiress an only child, Catherine, a minor, who married Edward Villiers, eldest son of Viscount Grandison. The eldest son again of this union was John Villiers, created Earl of Grandison in 1721. John's sister, Harriet, became mother of William Pitt, the

(*b*) See *antea*, under Affane townland.

Great Earl of Chatham. Earl Grandison was succeeded in title by his grandson, George, who gambled away much of his fine patrimony. Earl George left no male heir ; his only daughter, Gertrude, married Lord Henry Stuart, son of the Marquis of Bute—hence the present double name of the Decies family, Villiers-Stuart. Colonel Villiers-Stuart, son of the above-named Lord Henry, was the popular candidate in the famous and still remembered election of 1826, when the county from Blackwater to the Suir rang with the refrain : " Stuart for ever and down with the Mail man." Till recently the year mentioned was universally known in Waterford as—" The Year of Stuart's Election," and indeed it is frequently referred to under that title to the present day. One of O'Connell's monster meetings was held on Dromana Hill. Area, 759 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) " The Bastile," locally corrupted to " Back Stile "; an eminence close to Dromana Castle, and adapted for defence of latter.

(*b*) Carraig a Teampáin ; meaning doubtful ; Teampán is, ordinarily, " trouble." Here it seems to signify a standing stone. (*c*) The word occurs twice in Waterford place-names. The present name has a respectable antiquity, for we find it in an answer filed by Villiers, May, 1684.

(*c*) Dearna an Fiaid—" Gap of the Deer "; a point on the hill-top at the south boundary of the townland.

(*d*) Clair a Margaid—" Trench of the Market "; at north-east end of demesne, where fairs were held on June 5th and Sept. 4th, before their permanent transference to the village of Villierstown.

(*e*) Lady Well (O.M.) ; this is not to be mistaken for a holy well.

Dromroe, Drom Ruad. Area, 242 acres.

S.D. Bóthar na Naomh—" Road of the Saints "; the ancient highway westwards towards Lismore ; it forms the southern boundary of the townland.

(*c*) See Joyce, " Irish Names of Places," Vol. I., p. 403.

KILDERRIHEEN, Cill Doiricín—"Dorahin's (?) Church." Although the word is certainly cill (not coill, a wood) I searched in vain for trace of tradition or church site. Area, 144 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc an Fáil—"Field of the Hedge."

(*b*) Páirc na Blair —(?).

KNOCKNASHEEGA, Cnoc na Síge—"Hill of the Streak (or 'Stack')"; see Cheekpoint, Par. Faithlegg. Area, 279 acres.

S.D. Na Slugairide—"The Swallow Holes."

KNOCKACRONAN, Cnoc a Chonáin—"Hill of the Humming." Area, 51 acres.

KNOCKYOOLAHAN, Cnoc Uí Uallacáin—"O'Houlahan's Hill." Area, 157 acres.

LACKEN, Leacain—"Glen Slope" (locative). Area, 168 acres.

LACKENREA, Leacain Réid—"Untilled (Smooth) Glen Slope"; really a sub-division of last. Area, 185 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cloc an Iarla—"The Earl's Stone," on which the wounded Earl of Desmond rested after the battle of Affane; the stone has been removed, but the site is well remembered.

(*b*) Bóthar Garbh—"Rough Road"; portion of the ancient roadway to Cashel and the northern Decies.

LITTLE BRIDGE INCHES, Inse an Droicid—"Inch (or 'River-Holm') of the Bridge." This was anciently, no doubt, portion of Kilderriheen. Area, 53 acres.

"Killdurraheen or Little Bridges" (O.S. note).

LEFANTA, Liath-Bánta—"Grey Fields." According to the Ordnance Map, Lefanta Islands, in the Blackwater, adjoin Mount Rivers, while Mount Rivers' Island adjoins Lefanta. Area, 52 acres.

S.D. Port Glas—"Green Embankment (or 'Landing Place')"; at the point where Bóthar na Naomh entered the river. The present place name is better known locally than the townland name. "Portglass" appears in a lease of 1738 from the Earl of Cork to Christopher Musgrove.

MOUNT RIVERS; modern (barbarous) name; no Irish equivalent.

Rivers was formerly portion of Affane (Hunter), according

to the evidence of Sir R. Musgrove in the Blackwater Fishery Case (1869), and on it stood the Castle of Affane.

MONEYGORM, Muine Ġorm — "Blue-Green Ridge (or 'Thicket')." Area (in three divisions), 596 acres.

S.D. Áṫ a tSaṛanaiġ—"Ford of the Englishman (or 'Protestant')."

MONEYROE, Móin Uí Ḃro—"O'Broe's Bog." The surname O'Broe (sometimes Anglicised—Bray) I have never met in Waterford, though it occurs in a famous Waterford song—the "Lá ḋa raḃaṛ iṛṛ an ġCaiṛleán Cuanaċ" of Seamuṛ na Sṛón. Area, 361 acres.

"Moneroe" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Scaiṛt na Ciṛce—"Shrubbery of the (Heath) Hen."

(*b*) Páiṛc na Cille—"Field of the Church"; site of an ancient burial ground, with well defined trace of circular enclosure, on Richard Walsh's land.

POULBAUTIA, Poll Ḃáiḋte—"Drowning Hole"; so called from a swamp in the centre of Pender's farm. Area, 277 acres.

QUARTER, An Ċeaṫṛaṁa—"The Quarter." Quarter was an ancient Irish division of land. Here dwelt the family of Greatrakes, to which belonged the famous Valentine, touch-healer, &c. Area, 79 acres.

S.D. Poṛt a Ċaṫa—"River Bank of the Battle"; another memorial of the 16th century conflict at Affane; it is a small inlet on the south side of the townland.

SHESKIN, Seiṛcinn—"Sedgy Bog." Area, 152 acres.

"Seskin al̄s Seskinreadie" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D. Poulnabrock (O.M.), Poll na mḂroc—"Badgers' Hole"; a swallow-hole of considerable depth on east extremity of the townland.

SLUGGERA, Sloġaiṛe—"Swallow Hole"; from the opening to a subterranean cavity near north-east angle of townland. Area, 135 acres.

SPRINGFIELD; no Irish name. Area, 76 acres.

SUNLAWN; no Irish name. The place is almost certainly a sub-division of Kilderriheen. Area, 93 acres.

TURBEHA, Tor Beite—" Birch Bush." Area, 249 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Barnanagarlogh (O.M.), Bearna na nGárlac—" Gap of the Children"; a spot where unbaptised infants, &c., were interred. The word Bearna in place names has a wider extension than "gap"; the exact meaning it is difficult to fix.

(*b*) " The Yard " (corruption of " Guard "), at north side of the townland ; it was occupied by a company of soldiers in 1691.

(*c*) Gleann Sioltáin — " Siolan's Glen," (" Glen of the Dripping "—O'D.).

Ballylaneen Parish.

LYING in the very heart of Power's County this parish is still largely Irish speaking. Hence there is ample opportunity of submitting its place names to that best of all tests—native pronunciation. The church and parish were dependencies on the Abbey of Mothel. For an account of the ecclesiastical remains see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. II., pp. 200 &c. In the ancient graveyard rest the remains of the Irish poet Timothy (Gaoðalać) O'Sullivan.

TOWNLANDS.

AHANAGLOGH, Átán na gCloc—" Little Ford of the Stones." Area, 258 acres.

BALLYGARRAN, Baile an Ġarráin—" Homestead of the Grove." Area, 237 acres.

BALLYDWAN, Baile Ðuðáin—" Duane's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 385 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cooneenacarton (O.M.), Cuainín na Ceárðćan—" Little Cove of the Forge."

(*b*) St. John's Island (O.M.), Oileán tSeaġáin—" John's Island."

(*c*) Poulatunish (O.M.), applied to a rock detached from the cliff.

(*d*) Faill a Ṗlúir—" Cliff of the Flour."

(*e*) Stalca—" Something Stiff and Solid "; a rock on east side of the cove.

BALLYBANOGE, Baile na Bánóige—"Homestead of the Little Green Field." Configuration is extremely curious; towards its western extremity the townland extends for a full half mile with width of a few perches only. Area (in two divisions), 644 acres.

"Ballybenoge" (A.S.E.).

BALLYLANEEN, Baile Uí Laicnín—"O'Lannen's Homestead." Area, 435 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig a Chlaidaire—"Rock of the Traitor."

(*b*) Bóthairín a Churtain—"Little Road of the Curtain (?)."

(*c*) Cathair Bhreac—"Speckled Cathair (or Stone Fort)." This is really an early church site and cemetery, surrounded by its original circular fence of stone. Perhaps this is the only true Cathair now remaining in Co. Waterford.

BALLYNAHILA, Baile na hAirdle (?)—"Homestead of the Adze (?)." (*d*) Area, 190 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobairín na Pyramide—"Little Well of the Pyramid"; in allusion to a pyramidal cap of masonry, not unusual over wells.

(*b*) An tSeana Sráid—"Old Village."

(*c*) Bán na Cruite—"Field of the Little Eminence."

(*d*) Bán na hIolárdán—"Field of the Many Little Heights."

BALLYNARRID, Baile an Airrid. Meaning very doubtful. Area, 244 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Foilnaglogh (O.M.), Fail na gCloc—"Cliff of the Stones."

(*b*) Wine Cliff (O.M.), Fail an Fhiona—Idem.

(*c*) Dane's Island (O.M.), Oileán Uí Bric—"O'Bric's Island"; it is practically detached from the mainland, and contains traces of earthen fortifications. Before separation the present island formed portion of a headland, across the neck of which an earthen rampart was thrown. Portion of the rampart in question is traceable on the mainland. The English speaking natives call the place "Dane's Island," from their tendency to attribute all prehistoric remains to the Danes (Danaans).

(*d*) See Carn na nAirdle, under Ardmore Par., *antea*.

(*d*) Slippery Island (O.M.), Oileán Sleamhain.—Idem.

(*e*) Rinnamo (O.M.), Rinn na mBó—"Headland of the Cows."

(*f*) Drumcoppal (O.M.), Drom Capaill—"Horse's Ridge."

BALLYOGARTY, Baile Uí Fógartaig—"O'Fogarty's Homestead." O'Fogarty is to-day a rather rare name in Southern Decies. Area, 222 acres.

"Ballyogerty" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BRENAN, Draonán; this word signifies a droplet or icicle. Area, 643 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Seana Baile—"Old Village"; a field in which stand two remarkable pillar stones. In a field adjoining stands a third.

(*b*) Bóthairín na bPortán—"Little Road of the Crab Fish."

CARRIGCASTLE, Carraig a Chairleáin—"Rock of the Castle"; so called from a rock which overlooks the valley of the Mahon, and on which formerly stood a castle. No trace of the building survives. Area, 436 acres.

"Garrigahosslan" (D.S.M.). "Carrickcastle alĩs Carrick Island" (Old Deed).

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthar na Tairbhre—"Road of the Phantom."

(*b*) Baile na Claire—"Homestead of the Trench"; a well known sub-division.

(*c*) Móin na gCuigéal—"Bog of the Distaffs."

(*d*) Tobar Ana and Tobar Bhríde—"St. Anne's and St. Brigid's Well" respectively.

(*e*) Carraig Chnáimhín—"Little Bone Rock." Cnáimhín may be the personal name Navan, not unknown locally.

(*f*) Cnoc a Chuillinn—"Hill of the Holly Bush."

(*g*) Ballaidhe Bhána—"White Walls"; the place where a gentleman named Smyth was murdered many years ago.

CARROWTASSONA, Ceathramha an tSaranaig—"The Protestants' (Englishmen's) Quarter." This must have been originally a sub-division of Ballynamanoge. It lies, wedged in, between the two divisions (north and south) of the latter, and is of unusual shape—in no part more than a single field in width. Area, 174 acres.

S D. Carraigín na gCaorach—"Little Rock of the Sheep."

COOLTUBRID, Cúil Tobraid—"Corner of the Well." Area (in two divisions), 193 acres.

S.D. Móin Uí Bric—"O'Bric's Bog."

CURRABAHA, Corra Beithe—"Round Hill of the Birch Tree." On the townland is site of a ruined castle (O.M.) and portion of the village of Kilmacthomas (Coill 'c Tomáirín—"Little MacThomas' Wood"). Area (in two divisions), 653 acres.

FAHAFEELAGH, Fathche Fuigleach—"The Other Portion (Balance) of Faha"; in allusion to Faha proper (Par. Kilrosanty), from which doubtless at some time long past the present townland was cut off. Area, 546 acres.

GRAIGUE SHONEEN, Gráig Seoinín—"Little John's (Jennings') Village." Area, 553 acres.

"Grageshoneen" (Inq. *temp.* Eliz.).

LISARD, Lios Ard—"High Lios"; believed locally to have been originally portion of Seafield. Area, 76 acres.

LISNAGEERAGH, Lios na gCaorach—"Lios of the Sheep." Area, 427 acres.

"Lisnegeragh" (D.S.M.).

S.D. Baile an Broma—"Homestead of the Ridge"; a sub-division on which was formerly an old residence of the Powers.

SEAFIELD, Garrán na Fionnóige—"Grove of the Carrion Crow." The name of the crow is frequent in place names—probably because of the bird's inconvenient predatory habits. Traceable in a field at south boundary of townland, close by Glenanearbail road, are the foundations (about 20 yards by 16) of Philip Barron's Irish College. Area, 341 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Lios na Caillige—"Lios of the Hag" (Caitleach Beara ?).

(*b*) An Currach—"The Morass."

(*c*) Gleann Maigeagliach (?)—"Glen of the Noisy Plain."

(*d*) Gleann an Earbaill—"Glen of the Tail"; the stream which flows through was scooped out by the long trailing tail of the Glas Gaimneach as she travelled this way in her course to

Carrigcastle. On the rich alluvial flats by the Mahon the legendary cow pastured one night, and there it was that the abortive attempt to milk her into a sieve took place.

TEMPELYVRICK, Teampull Uí Bric—"O'Bric's Church." Site of the ancient church is marked in O.M. by south side of the Stradbally road. Area, 279 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Shag Island (O.M.), Oileán na Seagaide. The shag is a well-known sea-bird, very destructive to fish and much hated by conservators of inland rivers, &c.

(*b*) Gull Island (O.M.).

(*c*) Trawnamoe (O.M.), Trá na mBó—"The Cows' Strand."

(*d*) Trawnastrella (O.M.), Trá na Stroille—"Strand of the Carpet (or 'Mat')."

Clonea Parish.

THIS Parish is generally styled na nDéiseach ("Of the Decies") to distinguish it from Clonea—Faoilach ("Power's"), the popular modern name of Mothel Parish. Though maritime the present parish has comparatively few cliff, or sea-coast, names; this is probably due to the character of its shore line—low, clayey, and comparatively featureless. The parish is of small extent and, the geological formation being limestone, the soil is generally rich—a fact which is not without its effect on the preservation of Irish names. As a rule the better the soil, the more foreign importation there has been, with results unfavourable to the survival of original names. For a description of the church ruins, &c., see *Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Journal*, Vol. III. p. 3.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLAGHAVORRAGA, Dealach a Margaid—"Pass of the Market." The place caps a low ridge. Where the market was held is uncertain. An old native says the market in question was for sale of cabbage plants. English speakers uniformly Anglicise the name—Ballymarket. Area, 201 acres.

S.D. Cnocán a Fhiopaire—"The Piper's Little Hill."

BALLYRANDLE, Baile an Randail—"Randal's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 44 acres.

CLONEA, Cluain Fiaid—"Meadow of (the) Deer." Area (in three divisions), 546 acres.

"Clon Jeh" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) An Dannta—"Glebe (Manse)."

(*b*) Cúilín Seagain Mhic—"John Meade's Little Corner."

(*c*) Loch Niamhach—"Shining Lake."

(*d*) Faill na Muc—"Pigs' Cliff."

(*e*) Dán a Diocáire—"The Vicar's Field" (Glebe ?).

DUNSALLAGH, Dún Saileach—"Willowy Fort." Area, 30 acres.

GLEN, Gleann. Idem. Area, 221 acres.

S.D. Cillín; the site of an early church on the farm of John McGrath (north side of old road which ran inland from the sea.)

KILBEG, Cill Beag; apparently i.e. "Little Church." As however there is no trace or tradition whatever of a church, and as latter, if it had ever existed, could hardly have been completely obliterated, I am inclined to suspect the pronunciation to be a corruption of, say, Coill Beag. Area, 116 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Toberavaw (O.M.), Tobar a Báidhe—"Well of the Drowning"; most probably from the accidental drowning of somebody therein.

(*b*) Na Cuprachíribe—"Little Marshy Places (Fields)."

KILGROVAN, Cill Gruidáin—"Grovan's Church." The site of the ancient church is well known, and was marked till recently by a group of ogham inscribed stones. For safer preservation the stones have been removed to Mount Melleray Abbey.

KILLINEEN, Cill Loinín—"Loinin's Church"; its site will be found near the ancient homestead of the Meanys. Area, 338 acres.

"Killinyne" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Maoilín—"Hill Top"; a rounded mountain point.

KNOCKYOOLAHAN, Cnoc Uí Uallacháin—"O'Houlahan's Hill." On the townland stands a fine pillar-stone, nearly cylindrical in shape and about 8 feet high by, perhaps, 5 feet in diameter. Area (in two divisions), 369 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cove Hill (O.M.).

(*b*) Seana Sráid—"Old Village."

(*c*) Gleann Baile na hAbhlóirce—"Glen of the Apple Orchard Homestead." Abal-Gort is masc. but it takes in Waterford the fem. form as given.

Colligan Parish.

THE Parish name is, of course, non-ecclesiastical, and is borrowed, in the usual way, from the townland on which the ancient church stood. From the parish in turn is named the well known Colligan River, which forms its eastern boundary. The parish is small, but, being remote and mountainous, it furnishes a fair proportion of interesting names. For a description of the ecclesiastical remains see *Journal of the Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. III., p. 77.

TOWNLANDS.

COLLIGAN, Cuillighean (loc. case)—"Hazel-Abounding Place." Area (in three divisions), 736 acres.

"Culligane alis Killculleġane" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Tubberacreen (O.M.), Tobar a Chrainn—"Well of the Aged Tree"; this is a well in the next.

(*b*) Faheen (O.M.), Faitcín—"Little Fair (or 'Hurling') Green"; a large field in a corner of which still-born children were buried.

(*c*) Old Fair Green (O.M.).

(*d*) Yellow Ford Stream (O.M.), Sruth an Átha Buidhe. Idem.

(*e*) Parkatemple, Páirc a Teampuill—"Field of (beside) the Church"; from a chapel of the penal days which stood here.

(*f*) Kylemore (O.M.), Coill Mhór—"Great Wood."

(*g*) Áth a Bealaigh—"Ford of the Highway"; here an old road formerly crossed the river.

(*h*) Leap Cuillighean—"Knuckle Joint of the Colligan"; this was a ridge or weir of rock which formed a salmon leap and waterfall in the river. It was cut away many years since by a body of farmers, holders of riparian lands higher up the stream.

(*i*) Cnoc an Aonaig—"Hill of the Fair."

(*j*) Sruanán—"Sunny Spot (or Place)"; a hill on which was a circular entrenchment. "Grenanemore and Grenanebeg" (Inq. Jas. I.).

(*k*) Cnoc na mBuachaillidhe—"Hill of the Boys"; a subdivision on which stand present police barracks.

(*l*) Tobar Caoch—"Blind (Dry) Well."

(*m*) Bóthar a tSleibhe—"Mountain Road."

CARROWGARIFF, Ceathramha Garbh — "Rough Quarter." "Ceathramha garbh mar a oibrigheas an gneidheall" (Old Rann). Area (in three divisions), 616 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Englishman's Hole (O.M.), Áth a tSaranaig—"Englishman's Ford"; from an English soldier, drowned here.

(*b*) Réidh na bfeadóg—"Mountain Plain of the Plover."

(*c*) Cnoc Daingean—"Strong (Fortified) Hill."

(*d*) An Carraigín—"The Little Rock"; a hill of medium height.

(*e*) Áthán Buidhe—"Little Yellow Ford."

(*f*) Lios Ruadh—"Red Lios."

CURRAGHNAMADREE, Currach na Madraidhe—"Swampy Place of the Dogs (Wolves)." Area, 210 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) The Curraghs (O.M.), na Curraigh—"The Swamps."

(*b*) Toberbawn (O.M.), Tobar Bán—"White Well."

(*c*) Liosaniska, Lios an Uisge—"Water Lois." The frequent occurrence of this name indicates prevalence of the custom of isolating the lios by flooding the surrounding trench after the manner of the mediæval moat.

GARRYCLOYNE, Garbh-Chluain—"Rough Meadow." Area, 327 acres.

S.D. Bealach a Dhuibh—"Roadway of the Black (Earth)"; an ancient pathway.

GARRYDUFF, Garraidhe Dubh—"Black Garden." Area, 400 acres. "Garraidhe bhfidheog, áit ná fuaimfeadh an cúlóg ceart" (Local Poet).

S.DD. (*a*) Lissavalla (O.M.), Lios a Bealaig—"Fort of the Highway"; a square lios of medium size. Compare Ath a Bealaig, under Colligan, above.

(*b*) Curraċ Mór—"Great Swamp."

KNOCKAMAULEE, Cnoc na Málaibe—"Hill of the Bags." Area, 212 acres.

S.D. The Curraghs (O.M.).

KNOCKANPOWER, Cnoc a Phaoraig—"Power's Hill." Area (in two divisions), 829 acres.

"Knockanepoery" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Lispower (O.M.), Lios a Phaoraig—"Power's Lios."

(*b*) Curraċ a Phaoraig—"Power's Swamp."

KNOCKROE, Cnoc Ruaḋ—"Red Hill." Area, 298 acres.

"Knockanroe" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (*a*) Sruth an Átha Buiḋe—"Stream of the Yellow Ford."

(*b*) Inse na Muc—"River Holm of the Pigs."

Dungarvan Parish.

A STRIKING characteristic of this parish is the diminutive size of its townlands. These generally consist of less than fifty acres, and many contain three or four acres only. It is probable that the series of small parallelogram-shaped townlands to the north-east of the town are sub-divisions of original Burgery lands. Owing to the multiplicity of townlands, particularly in the Burgery district, sub-denominations are comparatively few. Another curious feature is a number of "staings," or long and very narrow fields and townlands. This word *staing* is of Germanic origin, and is used to designate a measure (pole or perch) of land. Its use however in this parish is peculiar; it is applied to the long very narrow fields and townlands alluded to, irrespective of their area. Physical features, of course, directly affect the place-names of a parish; here is mainly a rich limestone plain cut into three sections by the Colligan and Bricky rivers. There are many quarries and caves, but few outcrops of the underlying rocks. A range of high hill

bounds the parish on the north, while a skirt of mountain forms its southern boundary. For a detailed description of the ancient ruined church of the parish see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. III., p. 216.

TOWNLANDS.

ABBEYSIDE, Dún na Mainistreach—"Fort of the Monastery." The name is derived partly from the now ruined keep, or rather from the earthen dun that preceded it, and partly from the ancient Augustinian Friary founded here in 1295 by the ancestor of the Earls of Desmond. The local McGraths and O'Briens were generous benefactors of this house. Some remains of the monastic church survive, attached to the modern church of Abbeyside, and a considerable portion—including the tower and west entrance with fine stone ribbed work—is incorporated in the latter. Close by is a fine castle of the McGraths fast tottering to disappearance. Area, 177 acres.

"Ye Abbyside of Dungarvan" (A.S. & E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cúl a tSáilín (Home Rule Street)—"Corner of the Pond."

(*b*) Bóthar a Choiléara (Humble Street)—"Quarry Road."

(*c*) Bóthairín Caoch (King Street)—"Blind Road."

(*d*) Siar na Trágha—"Back Strand"; the piece of shingly beach between the Causeway and the old hospital.

(*e*) Bóthar na mBráthar (Castle Road)—"Friars' Road."

(*f*) Bóthar a Droichid (Bridge Street)—"Bridge Road."

(*g*) Tobar Cáit—"Catherine's Well."

(*h*) An Cúileach—"The Nook."

ACRES, Na hAcraibhe—"The Acres." Area, 7 acres.

BALLINROAD, Baile an Róid—"Homestead of the Road." Bóthar is the ordinary word for road, the use of ród being largely confined to poetry. Ród seems to be, not a borrowed, but a true Irish word. Area, 66 acres.

BALLINURE, Baile an Iubhair—"Homestead of the Yew." Area, 58 acres.

BALLYCOE Baile Có ; meaning unknown ; perhaps Baile Mic Có (B. 'c Có). O'Donovan states (comment on this name in Ordnance Office) that *coagh* is used in Ulster to designate a round hollow. Area, 145 acres.

S.D. " Bian's (Bianconi's) Cross." Here the Dungarvan mails were in the old days transferred to and from the mail coach on its way Corkwards from Waterford, or *vice versa*.

BALLYCULLANE, Baile Uí Choilleáin—" O'Collins' Homestead." Area (in three divisions), 485 acres.

BALLYDUFF, Baile Dub—" Black Town." Area (in three divisions), 542 acres.

S.DD (*a*) Bóthairín Dorcha—" Dark (Shaded) Road."

(*b*) Sceach na dTrí dTeora—" Three Boundaries' Bush (Whitethorn) "; at junction of three townlands.

BALLYGUIRY, Baile Uí Ghadra—" O'Guiry's Homestead." The family name Guiry is still common in the neighbourhood. Area (in two divisions), 425 acres.

" Ballygerry " (Distr. Bk.).

BALLYMACMAGUE, Baile Mic Maoidóig—" McMaigue's Homestead." This family name is now unknown locally. Area (in four divisions), 910 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Baile na mBarrach—" The Barrys' Homestead." This sub-denomination and the next are probably submerged townland names; at any rate they are as well known locally as the official name of the townland.

(*b*) Baile an Chadair—" Causeway Homestead."

(*c*) Bóthairín na gCorp—" Little Road of the Corpses "; a name often given to a road by which funerals generally approach an ancient cemetery.

(*d*) " Ballynamacgough "—the peak on extreme boundary of parish, according to an old map in possession of the Christian Brothers, Dungarvan.

BALLYNACOURTY, Baile na Cúirte—" Homestead of the Court (Mansion)." Area, 359 acres.

" Ballynecurty " (Distr. Bk.).

S.DD. Coastwise (W. to E.) :—(*a*) Carraig Stronnig—"Strong's Rock"; the personal here incorporated has a decidedly Danish sound.

(*b*) Cuan na mBan—"Ladies' Cove."

(*c*) Poinnte na Rannaiodhe ; meaning doubtful.

(*d*) Carraig a tSúrta—"Rock of the Blanket."

(*e*) Carraig na bFrainncach—"Rock of the Frenchmen." A ship was wrecked here in 1839, but the name probably ante-dated the shipwreck.

(*f*) Clocha Liatha—"Grey Rocks."

(*g*) Seana Theine Aoil—"Old Limekiln"; a name applied to a small cove.

(*h*) Cuan Scuirtóig—"Haven of the Little Waterspout."

The next five stand in the sea, at some distance off the shore:—

(*i*) Carraig Bhreach—"Speckled Rock."

(*j*) Carraig Fada—"Long Rock."

(*k*) Carraig Mhór—"Great Rock."

(*l*) Carraig a Chaipín—"Little Cap Rock"; from its appearance over water.

(*m*) Carraig na dTurcach—"Rock of the Turks." Turks is a name applied locally to the Ring men. This particular rock is far out in the bay—towards Ring.

Inland :—(*n*) Baile an Áird—"Homestead of the Height."

(*o*) Baile an Chlampair—"Homestead of the Dispute (or Quarrel)." This last is probably an old townland name. It is, at any rate, regarded locally as designating an independent division. One local authority stated that it was B. an Champa formerly.

(*p*) Baile an Chuaichín—"Little Cuckoo Homestead"; probably, like last, an old townland name.

(*q*) An Cnoicín—"The Little Hill"; a small sub-division, on which stands the Coastguard Station.

(*r*) An Corrán and An Chlair—"The Reaping Hook" and "The Trench" respectively; these are two field names.

(*s*) "An Clouseen"; meaning unknown; the second word looks like Norman-French ; it is applied to three particular fields.

(*l*) Loċ a Truim—"Elder Tree Pond."

BALLYNALAHESSERY, Baile na Leiṫreirrige—"Homestead of the Half-Plowland." Seireaṁ is a group of six persons, from which comes Seirreaċ, a yoke of ploughing oxen, or rather the six men who ploughed. One (tarroiṁd) held the handles of the wooden plough, a second guided and drove the team, a third followed the plough and pressed down with his foot the newly-turned sod, the fourth with a forked stick (gabalóg) pressed the beam of the plough so that the shoe entered the earth, the fifth with hammer, wedges, &c., attended to the mechanism of the plough, while the sixth superintended the whole. (*e*) Later on the term Seirreaċ came to be applied to any team—even of two horses. (*f*) Area, 224 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Tobar—"The Well."

(*b*) Bóṫar an Fhíona—"Road of the Wine."

(*c*) An Tulaċ—"The Hill Summit"; a sub-division containing two or three houses.

(*d*) An Seaṫrán—"The Straying (or Wandering) Piece of Land."

BALLYNASKEHA, Baile na Sceiċe—"Homestead of the Whitethorn Bush." Area, 115 acres.

BARRANALIRE, Barra na Laiḋre—"River Fork Summit." Area, 135 acres.

BAWNABRAHER, Bán na mBráṫar—"Friars' Field." Area, 18 acres.

BAWNACARRIGAWN, Bán a Ċarragáin—"Little Rock Field." Area, 63 acres.

BOHERARD, Bóṫar Árd—"High (Elevated) Road." Area, 104 acres.

BORHEN, Bóṫairín—"Little Road." Area, 43 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cloċ na gCuiníneḋe—"Rabbits' Rock" (Map 1760).

(*b*) Páirc na Trágha—"Strand Field" (Do.).

(*e*) For this information regarding the *Seiscar* I beg to express my indebtedness to Rev. R. Henebry, D.Ph.

(*f*) *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. XVI., p. 221.

BURGERY, Burgeire ; the name is not Irish, but is borrowed from the English—burgess. This townland was apparently the property of the burgesses of Dungarvan as early as the 10th year of Edward I. "The Burgesses of the vill of Dungarvan render by the year for their Burgages £13 17 4." (Inq. Clonmel). Area (in two divisions), 75 acres.

CARROWCASHLANE, Ceathramha a Chairleáin—"Castle Quarter." Area, 56 acres.

CLASHMALEA, Clair Mailéit—"Malea's Trench." The present name is practically now unknown in Waterford. Area, 2 acres.

CLONANAGH, Cluain na nEach—"Meadow of the Horses." Area, 10 acres.

CLONCOSKRAN, Cluain Corcráin — "Coscran's Meadows." There is an insignificant fragment of an ancient castle. Area, 198 acres.

S.D. Douglas Stream (O.M.), Dub-Glaire—"Black Stream."

CLOONEETY, Cluain Faoitig—"White's Meadow." Area, 10 acres.

CLONMORE, Cluain Mór—"Great Meadow." Area, 17 acres.

COOLCORMUCK, Cúl Cormaic—"Cormac's Corner." Area, 268 acres.

S.D. Bricky River ; I suppose from Breac, "speckled."

COOLNAGOWER, Cúl na nGabar—"Goats' Corner." Area, 282 acres.

CROUGHTANAUL, Croccta an Fáil—"Croft of the Hedge." This, with the two adjoining small townlands of Shanakill and Two-mile Bridge, is styled "Killingross *alias* Shanakill, pt. of Killingford," on a map in the possession of the Christian Brothers, Dungarvan. Area (in two divisions), 12 acres.

CRUSSERA, Crosaire—"Cross Road." Area, 51 acres.

CURRANE, An C(or)rán ; apparently "The Reaping Hook," but in reality "Pointed Hill. Area, 12 acres.

CURRAHEENARIS, Curraicín Áruis—"Little Swamp of (beside) the Dwelling House." As this diminutive townland is uninhabited its name is hardly remembered locally. Area, 4 acres.

CUSHCAM, Coiṙ Ċaim—"(Place) Adjoining the Hollow"; from a ravine through which flows a stream forming the western boundary of the townland. Area, 46 acres.

DUCKSPOOL, Cláiṙ na Laċan—"Trench of the Ducks." In this townland are two staings. Area, 166 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Ḋeaṙna Ḋuiḋe—"Yellow Gap"; applied to the bridge at S.W. angle of townland.

(*b*). Ḋóṫaiṙín a Mhuillinn—"Little Road of the Mill"; this is the road running N.W.W. to Tournore.

DUNGARVAN, Ḋún Ǥaṙḃáin—"Garvan's Fort." Garvan was a common personal name in Celtic times, Pagan and Christian. It may be, in the present instance, the name of a saint; but, more probably, from his connection with a ḋún, Garvan was a warrior or chieftain. The martyrologies enumerate five saints of the name, but none of them is mentioned in connection with the Decies. Some local speakers sound the first part of the place name as if it was ḋoṁn, but the ḋún sound is just as common. The 16th and 17th century pronunciation of ḋún in the Decies was *dhown*. (*g*) Moreover the Four Masters invariably write the name Ḋún Ǥaṙḃáin, as above. (*h*) Before erection of the present bridge communication with Abbeyside was maintained by a roadway through a ford somewhat west of the causeway. Area, 95 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) "Buttery"; the eastern portion was formerly Ḋóṫaṙ a Mhaṙǥaiḋ—"Market Road." The present name, it is supposed, arose from the fact that dairy produce was the commodity chiefly sold here. More probably, however, it is the Anglicisation of Ḋóṫaṙ Uaṫṫaṙaċ—"Upper Road," an old name for this whole street.

(*b*) "The Milk Market"; now occupied by a house and garden, at end of Parsley or Crimmins' Lane.

(*c*) "Fair Green"; west portion of Buttery, near its junction with "Fair Lane." It was so called in 1760.

(*g*) *Vide*, Inquisitions, Wills and Surveys *passim*, e.g. Will of William Power of Dunmore *(Downmore)*, proved 1671. Compare also Fid*down* &c.

(*h*) A.F.M., 1574, 1598, 1599.

(*d*) Bóthairín na Trágha—"Little Road of (to) the Strand."

(*e*) "Chapel Lane." The present "Chapel Lane" is of modern formation. The former possessor of the name is now Rice's Street, or Youghal Road; this led to the old church on site of the Christian Brothers' present residence.

(*f*) "Wolfe Tone Street."

(*g*) Abhóirt (Uball-gort) Anna—"Anne's Orchard"; the name (in 1760) of the space to south of the Buttery, at present occupied by the Christian Brothers' field and curates' garden.

(*h*) Gairdín an Locha—"Garden of the Pond"; this is the present new cemetery with the field to south.

(*i*) "Clubbert's Lane"; now St. Augustine's Street.

(*j*) "River Lane," later "Cox's Lane"; now Carbery's Lane. At end of this was "George's Quay."

(*k*) "Poore's (Power's) Lane"; now Dirty Lane.

(*l*) "Fox's Lane"; now Galway's Lane.

(*m*) "Kennedy's Lane"; now Thomson's Lane.

(*n*) "Dead Walk"; this is a very modern name. In old maps the road now so called is marked "Buttery."

(*o*) Blackpool, Bóthar Íochtarach—"Lower Road"; compare Buttery, above.

(*p*) "Windmill Lane"; former site of this is now occupied by Catholic Church and Cemetery.

(*q*) Páirc a Mhargaidh—"Market Field"; included like last in present Catholic Church grounds.

(*r*) "Bull Ring"; this occupied the open space in the street fronting the present Catholic Church. Here, even within the memory of persons still living, bull-baiting took place three or four times a year.

(*s*) "Strameen Lane" (now commonly Stramey, and Scramey's, Lane), Lána Stráimín; origin uncertain.

Fairlane, Bóthar an Aonaigh—"Road of the Fair." Portion of the townland is in the adjoining parish of Kilrush. Area, 26 acres.

GALLOWS HILL, Cnoc na Croiche—"Hill of the Gibbet." The hill in question is a fine mote, circular in plan, and at present without concentric embankment or trench. On the mote a gallows was erected in later times. Area, 7 acres.

GARRYNAGERAGH, Garraidhe na gCaorach—"Garden of the Sheep (pl.)." Area (in two divisions), 235 acres.

"Garranygearach" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Dán a Tuimne—"Field of the Quagmire."

GLENBEG, Gleann Beag—"Little Glen." Area, 283 acres.

GLENMORE, Gleann Mór—"Great Glen." Area, 325 acres.

GURTEEN, Goirtín—"Little Garden." Area, 30 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) St. Gehan's Well (O.M.), Tobar Dia-hAoine—"Friday Well." This is situated at the bottom of a lawn adjoining Glendine House. The well was formerly in high repute, and "rounds" are still made here, especially on Fridays and Sundays. It is made up of two circular basins, about 10 feet apart, and each about 5 feet in diameter; the more easterly of these is accounted the "real" well.

(*b*) Glendine (O.M.), Gleann Doimhin—"Deep Glen."

JOULTERSPARK, Páirc a Iultaire—"Fishmonger's Field." *Jolters* is the local name for hawkers who carry inland the fish landed at Dungarvan. The place was formerly a commonage on which fish retailers, travelling tinkers, &c., encamped; it constitutes at present the smallest townland in the county. Area, 1 acre.

KILLONGFORD, Cill a Longphuirt—"Church of the Encampment." The cill was close to the stream on the north side of the townland of Shankill, itself evidently a former sub-division of Killongford. A large "bullan" of limestone was moved from the cill site many years since, and may now be seen in the Catholic Cemetery, Dungarvan. Area, 209 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Seana Chúirt—"Old Mansion"; it was erected by a tyrannical and unpopular lady—Grace Hurst, by name—who cheated the builders out of their wages, &c., &c.

(*b*) Páirc na Sráide—"Field of the Village."

(*c*) Ceathramha Thampron — "Thompson's (or Samson's) Quarter."

(*d*) Gort Duide—"Yellow Garden."

KILLOSSCRAGH, Cill Lasrach — "Lasser's Church." The Martyrology of Donegal enumerates fourteen saints of the name (which—to add to the confusion—is both masculine and feminine). Details are wanting to enable us to identify *our* St. Lasser. The church was, however, close to (west end) of Morrissey's farmyard, as marked on O.M. Area, 119 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poll na Cloiche Gile—"Hole of the White Stone"; in river Brickey at the present new bridge.

(*b*) Páirc a Chaisleáin—"Castle Field."

KILMINNIN, Cill Mo Finghin—"St. Minin's (My Finghin's) Church." No trace of the ancient church remains, but its site is sufficiently indicated by a small graveyard, still occasionally used for interments. There is a second townland and early church site of the name, a couple, or three, miles further to the east. Area (in two divisions), 155 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Dóchairín na Horrys; probably called from a family known as Horry or Harry.

(*b*) An Steang—"The Staing."

(*c*) An Crampán — "The River Inlet." Rev. P. Dineen ("Irish-English Dictionary") seems to have some doubt that the Irish word has the sense here given; it certainly has, as far at any rate, as Waterford usage is concerned.

(*d*) Cabar Seagain Dáibid—"John (Son) of David's Causeway"; a crossing place over the pill to the north of the bridge.

KILMURRY, Cill Muire—"St. Muire's Church." Site of the church was discovered close to John O'Donnell's farm-house. Area, 205 acres.

S.D. Tobar Muire—"St. Muire's Well"; it was close to the church site, but is now dried up.

KNOCKAHAVAN, Cnoc Ui Chaodain—"O'Teevan's Hill." This family name is not now known in Waterford. Area, 107 acres.

S.D. Clair na Laog—"Trench of the Calves."

KNOCKATEEMORE, Cnoc a Tighe Mhóir—"Hill of the Great House." Area, 155 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar na Traga—"Well of the Strand."

(*b*) Rinn a Phuca—"The Pooka's Headland.

KNOCKBOY, Cnoc Buidhe—"Yellow Hill"; from the blossoming furze which covered it. Area, 27 acres.

"Knockboy otherwise Sliganagh" (Sale Map, 1861, Devonshire Estate).

KNOCKNASALLA, Cnoc na Saileach—"Hill of the Oziers." Area, 16 acres.

KNOCKBRACK, Cnoc Breac—"Speckled Hill." Area, 34 acres.

KNOCKNAGRANAGH, Cnoc na gCranach—"Hill of the Sows." Area, 224 acres.

S.D. Lior na mBroc—"Badgers' Lois."

LACKEN, Leacain (loc. case)—"Glen (or 'Hill') Slope." Area, 202 acres.

LISFENNEL, Lior Fionghaile—"Fionghaile's Lois." Fionghaile also signifies "murder"; the latter may possibly be its signification here. Area, 110 acres.

"Lisfinola" (Vallancey's Map). "Lisfinoly" (Distr. Bk.).

LISHEENOONA, Lirin Una—"Una's Lios." Area, 51 acres.

LOUGHANISKA, Loch an Uisge—"Water Pond." The Irish form does not suggest tautology like its English equivalent. Area, 80 acres.

LOUGHANUNNA, Loch an Fionnaigh; meaning uncertain. Perhaps Lochan Ana—"Anne's Pond." Area, 51 acres.

S.D. Bothar Ana—"(Queen) Anne's Road."

MIDDLE QUARTER, Ceathramha Lair—Idem. On the townland is the site of an ancient castle. Area, 97 acres.

MONANG, Móin Finn—"Finn's Bog"; perhaps Móin Abann—"River Bog"; the place is cut away bog on the right bank of Colligan River. The townland formed portion of the Commons of Dungarvan. Area, 52 acres.

"Monown" (Sale Map, 1861, Devonshire Estate). "Monowne" (Distr. Bk.).

MONKEAL, Móin Caol—"Narrow Bog." Area, 12 acres.

MONROE, Móin Ruadh—"Red Bog"; portion of the Commons of Dungarvan (Distr. Bk.). Area, 9 acres.

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua—Idem. Area, 96 acres.

PARKATLUGGERA, Páirc a tSluggaire—"Swallow Hole Field." Swallow holes are common where the geological formation is limestone. They indicate the existence of underground caves and passages, and into them streams of surface water disappear to the perplexity of the country people. Area, 17 acres.

PARKEENFLUGH, Páircín Fluic—"Little Wet Field." Area, 13 acres.

PARKLANE, Páirc Eibhlín—"Ellen's Field." Area, 8 acres.

"Nell's Field" (Humble Estate Map, 1775).

PARKNAGAPPUL, Páirc na gCapall—"Field of the Horses." Area, 14 acres.

RINGAPUCA, Rinn a Púca—"The Pooka's Headland." On the left bank of a little stream falling into the Colligan is the traditional site of an early burial ground. An old road crossed the river by a ford at the same spot, and was continued in an easterly direction, bisecting line of the present Hospital and Burgery Roads, and disappearing in the direction of Barnawee Bridge. Area, 9 acres.

"Otherwise Ardavulane" (Sale Maps, 1861, Devonshire Estate).

RINGCREHY, Rinn Croiche—"Gallows Headland." Area, 64 acres.

RINGNASILLOGE, Rinn na Saileog — "Headland of the Willows." Area, 34 acres.

SHANDON, Sean Dún — "Old Fort"; no remains of the fortress survive, unless indeed the mote on Gallows Hill be the eponymous "Dun." In this latter hypothesis Gallows Hill would probably have been part of Shandon, which it adjoins. Area, 160 acres.

SCART, Scairt—"Thicket." Area, 32 acres.

"Scarticristury," i.e. Christopher's Scart (A.S.E.).

SCARTORE, Scairtedir; perhaps "Hore's Scart." Hore is an old Dungarvan name. Area, 67 acres.

SHANKILL, Seana Cill—"Old Church." O'Donovan (O.S.N.) gives coill. I give the name as I heard it. For site, &c., of the early church see Killongford, above. Area, 86 acres.

SKEHANARD, Sceach an Aird—"Whitethorn Bush of the Height." Area (in two divisions), 52 acres.

SKEHACRINE, Sceach a Crainn—"Whitethorn Bush of (by) the Tree." Area (in two divisions), 85 acres.

S.D. Dun a Dotair—"Road End"; the piece of road to east of Glebe House—between latter and sea.

SLIGAUNAGH, Sliogánach—"Shell (or Slate) Abounding Soil." Area, 31 acres.

S.D. An Cúl—"The Nook"; a small sub-division.

STUCCOLANE, Stoc Calain—"Callan's Tree Trunk." Area, 3 acres.

TWO-MILE BRIDGE; this is a modern name. Previous to erection of the bridge the ford was Béal an Áta—"The Ford Mouth." Area, 193 acres.

TULLACOOLBEG, Tulach Cúil—"Hill Summit of (in) the Corner." Area, 56 acres.

S.D.D. (*a*) Seana Daile—"Old Village."

(*b*) Faiche Béil Trágha—"Hurling Green of the Strand Mouth."

(*c*) Cúilín na mBláth—"Little Corner of the Flowers."

TERRYSTANG, Tír Dá Staing—"Land of the Two Staings." The frequent occurrence of the number two in Irish local names is very remarkable. (*i*) Area, 4 acres.

TURNORE, Tuar an Óir—"Cattle Night Field (or Bleach Green) of the Gold." Area, 62 acres.

WINDGAP, Dearna na Gaoithe—"Gap of the Wind." Area, 300 acres.

S.D. An Leathchorán (Leath-Chorrán)—"Half Hillock."

(*i*) See a paper on the subject by Dr. Joyce, Proceedings R.I.A., Vol. X., p. 164.

Fews Parish.

THE ancient church of Fews, or rather its site—for no remains of the church survive—will be found described in the Journal of the *Waterford and S.E. of Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. III., p. 72. The name Fews is unecclesiastical in origin; it is applied to the parish, but to no particular townland, and, as locally pronounced, it is obviously incorrect, scil:—Paróirte an Mhóde, for Paróirte na bFíod—"Parish of the Woods." Fews is, by the way, singularly bare of trees at the present day. Names derived from timber and shrubbery abound in this neighbourhood indicating the former presence here of extensive forests; compare Kilmacthomas, Shanakill, Graigearush, &c. The region was probably portion of the Forest of Decies alluded to in the Martyrology of Aenghus, March 26th. The people of this parish were noted, a hundred years ago, for their pretensions, a trait which gave occasion to the sarcastic allusion of a local poet:—"Uairle boċta, daoine Paróirte na bFiod."

TOWNLANDS.

ASHTOWN, Baile na Fuinneóige—"Homestead of the Ash-tree." There is a standing pillar stone on Kirwan's farm. Area, 1,066 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Céim—"Leap." It is difficult to gather the exact significance of this word in place names; it is here applied to a large sub-division of the townland.

(*b*) Carraigín Maoilinn Mártain—"Little Rock of Martin's Bleak Eminence."

(*c*) Tobar na mBarailleóde—"Well of the Barrells."

(*d*) Cnoc na Scolb—"Hill of the Scollops" (see under Graigarush below).

(*e*) Garraide Grána—"Ugly Potato Garden."

BALLYBOY, Balla Buide—"Yellow Wall." In a bog or flat beside the Mahon Stream is a large stone with an artificial cup-shaped cavity of bullán type. Area, 707 acres.

"Ballaboy" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cabar—"Causeway."

(*b*) Bóthairín na Móna Ruaidhe—"Little Road of the Red Bog."

CUMMEEN, An Coimín—"The Commonage." Area, 418 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig a Túrainn—"Rock of the Heath Hen." This bird is locally called Túrann from its cry, which resembles the whirr of a spinning-wheel.

(*b*) Na Blacanna—"The Peaty Fields."

(*c*) Ros Cuill—"Hazel Copse"; a sub-division of about 20 acres.

COUMMAHON, Com Machan—"Mahon (River) Hollow." Area, 982 acres.

S.DD. Mahonbeg and Mahonog (O.M.), two small streams which flow through the townland and subsequently join the Mahon River.

FURRALEIGH, An Fothaidh Liath—"The Grey Wattle Bridge"; written "Norroleigh" (article incorporated) on a tombstone in Fews Graveyard. Area, 433 acres.

"Forrilehe, alias Norrilehe" (Lease of Garrett Fitzgerald of Dromana, 1637).

GRAIGARUSH, Gráig a Ruis—"Village of the Shrubbery." Area, 322 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gairdín Láinne—"Spade Garden."

(*b*) Páirc na Scolb—"Field of the Scollops." A "scollop" is a wooden pin of furze or ozier, used in thatching.

KEALFUNE, Caol Fionn—"White Narrow Place." Area, 902 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Leathan—"The Wide (Place)"; a well known sub-division.

(*b*) Bóthairín na gCorp—"Little Road of the Corpses"; an old road, now partly closed, abutting on the village of Fews (Dún Bóthair). Eighteen men, each of them named John Power, were, with many others, killed here in a battle.

KILLNAGRANGE, Cill na Gráinsighe—"Church of the Grange." The site of an early church was discovered near the eastern extremity of the townland, on east side of the Kilmacthomas-Clonea road. Mark of the circular fence of the cill, enclosing about an acre and a half, is still faintly traceable. Area, 1,336 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóṫaṛ na Réiḋ Buiḋe—"Road of the Yellow Mountain Plain."

(*b*) An Meaṁṛaċ. Meaning unknown, though the word occurs several times as a field name. In the present instance it is, as usual, name of a field.

(*c*) Cnoc a Ġ(aṛ)ṛáin—"Hill of the Grove."

(*d*) Bun Bóṫaiṛ—"Bottom of the Road"; name of the village of Fews.

(*e*) Baile Nuaḋ—"New Homestead"; a sub-division, containing two farms.

RATHMAIDEN, Ráṫ na Maiġdean—"Fort of the Maidens." This townland is better known locally as Ráṫ Uaċṫraċ—"Upper Rath"; yet another popular designation of the place (of probably much wider extension, though, than last) is Ġleann Dá Ṁaillíḋe. Area, 647 acres.

Kilbarrymaiden Parish.

CONSEQUENT on the maritime character of this Parish, cliff and sea-shore names are numerous. Otherwise, from our present point of view, the district embraced affords nothing of special interest. The name of the Parish, derived, in the usual way, from the townland on which stood the ancient parochial church, is of course ecclesiastical in origin. For a detailed description of the ancient church, &c., see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. II., p. 195.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINGARRY, Baile an Ġaṛṛaiḋe—"Homestead of the Garden." Area, 200 acres.

BALLINLOUGH, Baile an Loċa—"Homestead of the Lake"; from a sheet of water, covering (in winter) some twenty or thirty acres. Area, 284 acres.

BALLYMURRIN, Baile Ṁuiṛín—"Moreen's (Muirne's) Homestead." The personal name here incorporated is anglicised—Martha! Area, 236 acres.

BALLYVOHALANE, Baile Uí Ṁoṫláin—"O'Mohlan's Homestead." Area, 423 acres.

" Ballyvolane " (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Sliabh na mBuairleach; meaning uncertain. The name is applied to an ex'ensive and well known sub-division.

(*b*) Carraigín na Coille—" Little Rock (of the) Wood."

Bog, Móin Ruadh—" Red Bog." Area, 190 acres.

Caheruane, Cathair Uain. Uncertain; perhaps " Rowan's Stone Fort." Area, 698 acres.

Carrigeen, Carraigín—" Little Rock." Area, 365 acres.

S.D. Carraig Slatarta—" Slattery's Rock."

Dunabrattin, Dún na mBreatan—" Fort of the Britons." The " Fort " in question is an entrenched headland. The area here enclosed is unusually extensive, and the earthen wall unusually high and strong. Compare Dun-na-mBretan (now Dumbarton) the fortified residence of Coroticus on the Rock of Clyde in the time of Valentinian III. Area, 422 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) The Goul Cave (O.M.).

(*b*) Carrickyready Rocks (O.M.), Carraig Ui Riada—" O'Reidy's Rock."

(*c*) An Prióirún—" The Prison."

(*d*) " Boatstrand "—Trágh a Dáro. Idem.

(*e*) Trágh a Phuirtín—" Little Bank Strand."

(*f*) Trágh Mhóe Óig—" Ita, the Virgin's Strand."

(*g*) Cnocán Ó gCeallaigh—" O'Kelly's Little Hill "; a sub-division.

(*h*) Dán na Sprioraide—" Field of the Ghost."

Farranalahesery, Fearann na Leith-Seirrige—" Farm of the Half Plowland." (See Ballynalahessery, Dungarvan Par.). Area, 274 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Aughnagaul Br. (O.M.), Áth na nGall—" The Foreigners' Ford."

(*b*) Páirc na Seana Sráide—" Field of the Old Village."

(*c*) Páirc a tSeana Mhuillinn—" Field of the Old Mill."

Gardenmorris, Garrán na Muirir—" The Morices' Grove." Area, 262 acres.

S.D. Dán na Sceaċ—" Field of the (Whitethorn) Bushes"; a field within Gardenmorris demesne in which there is said to be site of an early church.

" Garranemorris " (Inq. Jas. I.).

GEORGESTOWN, Daile Śeoirre. Idem. This was the former seat of a branch of the Powers. "Nicholas Power of Georgestowne" was fined £20 and suffered imprisonment for refusing to present recusants (1617) (*j*). Area, 450 acres.

KILBARRYMEADAN, Cill Darra Meidín—" Church of my Little Ita's Height." Compare present Meidín with Miodáin in case of Kilmeadan. Area, 412 acres.

" Killbaremeadan " (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (*a*) An Meannaċán (mDeannaċán)—" The Little Peaked Hill"; a natural Mound.

(*b*) St. Bernard's Well (O.M.). This is clearly a modern name unknown locally; the local name is Tobar Darra Meidín.

(*c*) Páirc a tSeana Śéipéil—" Field of the Old Chapel"; an old whitethorn bush in the field marks the site of a thatched chapel of the Penal Days.

KILBEG, Cill Deag—" Little Church"; formerly portion of Kilbarrymeadan (Cill Ṁór). Thomas O'Harney, Irish scribe, found here an ogham inscribed stone which is said to be now in the Kilkenny Museum. Area, 186 acres.

KILMURRIN, Cill Ṁuirín—" Muirne's Church." The name Muirne (Muirni, Boirne, &c.) is very ancient. We meet it, for instance, in the " Youthful Exploits of Fionn " and in " Cormac's Glossary." It occurs at least four times in the place names of the Decies. (*k*) Area, 284 acres.

" Kilmorin " (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (*a*) Reiligeaċ—" Early Church Site"; in a field near the cliff at south-east angle of townland.

(*b*) Gort a tSagairt—" The Priest's Garden."

(*c*) Foilnacartan (O.M.), Faill na Cearoċan—" The Forge Cliff."

(*j*) Egmont MSS., p. 53.
(*k*) *Vide*, " Gaelic Journal," April, 1902, p. 64.

(*d*) Poll a Róin—"Seal Hole."

(*e*) Na "Cribbies" (?).

(*f*) Faill a Chuain—"Cliff of the Haven."

(*g*) "St. Muirne's Cave"; approachable only at low water of very high spring tides. Within is believed to be a miraculous statue of the saint. The writer visited the place on one occasion and with difficulty reached the alleged statue—a piece of stalagmite in which only vivid imagination could detect a resemblance to the human form.

KNOCKAN, Cnocán—"Little Hill." Area, 266 acres.

"Knockandoraghy" (A.S.E. and also Old Deeds).

S.D. Gleann na gCearc—"Glen of the (Heath) Hens"; a particularly well known sub-denomination; locally regarded as practically an independent townland name.

KNOCKMAHON, Cnocán Macán—"Little Hill of the Mahon." On this are four mine shafts with engine houses, &c. Area, 154 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Casaunnagreana (O.M.), Carán na Gréine—"Sunny Path."

(*b*) Sáilín—"Remnant (of land)."; lit. "Little Heel," a well known sub-division.

(*c*) Cúilín—"Little Corner."

(*d*) "Mt. Eyre Strand" and "Stage Strand" (O.M.)

(*e*) Faill na Lice—"Cliff of the Flagstone."

(*f*) Faitcín na nUan—"Little Green of the Lambs":—

"Hi for Faitcín na nUan,
"Hi for Fuaim na Farraige,
"Hi for Patrún Maotail,
"Hi for Aonach na Carraige." (Old Song).

RATHANNY, Rath Ana—"Ana's Rath." Area, 418 acres.

"Rathanny" and "Rathtunny" (A.S.E.).

RATHQUAGE, Rath Chuaig—"Cuaig's Rath." A fine rath, from which probably comes the name, stands on a splendid site near the east boundary of the townland. Area, 269 acres.

"Rathquage" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Béal Páirce—"Field Entrance."

(*b*) Bóthar na Muice—"The Pig's Road."

SLEEVEEN, Sléibín—"Little Mountain." The church and half the village of Kill stand on this townland. Area, 225 acres.

TANKARDSTOWN, Bóthairín na Muice—"Little Road of the Pig." "Bóthairín na Muice agus gan a muc ann." (Old Rhyme). Tankard here is presumably a corruption of Tancred. Area, 235 acres.

"Tancardstowne" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Foilaneena Cashel (O.M.), Caisleán Fáille an Fhíona—"Wine Cliff Castle"; name of a rock.

(*b*) Carraig na Coisceime—"Stepping Rock."

(*c*) Dhom Bó and Dhom Capaill—"Cow Ridge" and "Horse Ridge," respectively.

(*d*) Foilboy (O.M.), Fáill Buidhe—"Yellow Cliff."

(*e*) Carrickadda (O.M.), Carraig Fada—"Long Rock."

(*f*) An Ceallachán (?); name applied to a small strand down to which an old woman was swept from the cliff above on a windy day.

(*g*) Tobar na gCat—"The Cats' Well."

Kilgobinet Parish.

SECLUDED, extensive, mountainous and Irish-speaking, this parish is peculiarly favourable to place-name preservation. Local denominations of all kinds are accordingly both numerous and interesting. There is one river—the Colligan, and—high up on the mountain, at the N.E. angle of the parish,—a couple of small lakes. Besides the Church from which the parish is named there are sites of, at least, three others. For account of Kilgobinet Church see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. III. p. 73 and also Marcus Keane's "Towers and Temples of Ancient Ireland," p. 455. St. Gobinet is the well known patroness of Ballyvourney, Co. Cork; she is also honoured in Inisheer, Aran Islands, where there is a primitive church bearing her name. Gobnat is locally anglicised Abigal, Abina and Abby *(l)*.

(l) "Gaelic Journal," Apr. 1902, p. 64; also, see Woulfe, "Irish Names and Surnames," p. 42.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAKILL, Baile na Coille—"Homestead of the Wood." Area, 438 acres.

"Ballynekilly" (Distr. Book).

S.DD. (*a*) Araglen River, Aragluinn. See under Knockaveelish, Lismore Par.

(*b*) Réid na bfeadóg—"Mountain Plain of the Plover."

(*c*) An Linn—"The Pool"; junction of the Araglen with Colligan River.

BALLINTOOR, Baile an Tuair—"Cattle Field Homestead." Area, 169 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bán a Dúna—"Field of the Fort."

(*b*) Gort Sceite na Caillige—"Garden of (beside) the Hag's Bush."

BALLYCONNERY, Baile Uí Conaire—"O'Connery's Homestead." I have little hesitation in identifying this as the birthplace of St. Christian O'Conarchy, Bishop of Lismore and Legate Apostolic, who died at the Abbey of Odorney (Kyrie Eleison) in 1186 *(m)*. There is a local legend, somewhat truncated, of a bull (Tarb Conaire) which ran thither to drink in the Colligan. Area, (in two divisions), 380 acres.

BALLYEIGHTERAGH, Baile Íochtrach—"Lower Homestead." This was originally a sub-division of Kilnafrehan. Area (in two divisions), 208 acres.

BALLYNEETY, Baile an Fhaoitig—"White's Homestead." Area, 343 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poll a Cip—"Hole of the Tillage Plot"; a hole in river Colligan where the latter is spanned by the new bridge.

(*b*) Bóthairín an Fhraoig—"Little Road of the Wild (Vegetable) Growth."

(*c*) Cill Beag—"Little Church"; an old graveyard site where, according to tradition of the locality, soldiers were buried who fell in a tribal war.

(m) "Sanctus Christianus nascitur quodam pago inter Lismoriam Civitatem et Dongarvan Taughonarchie dicto."—De Cisterciensium Hib. Viris Illustribus—Edit. Murphy, p. 234.

BALLYKNOCK, Baile an Chnocaig — "Knox's Homestead." Area, 687 acres.

BARRACREE, Barra Croithe—"Cattle Summit (Ridge)." Area (in three divisions), 1,380 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Com Dubáin; meaning uncertain; probably "Kidney Hollow," from its shape.

(*b*) Carraig a tSionnaig—"Fox Rock."

(*c*) Carrigaruppera and Carrigabuccera (O.M.), Carraig a Roparpe and Carraig a Bocaipe—"Rock of the Rapparee" and "Rock of the Cake" respectively.

(*d*) Béal Bán—"White Mouth"; saddle-like depression in mountain top.

(*e*) Cnoc Dubh—"Black Hill."

(*f*) Cloca Dúin na mBroc—"Badger-Fort Crags"; three large rocks near north-east extremity of townland.

BOHADOON, Bothach a Dúin—"Cabin of the Fort." Area (in three divisions), 1,728 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Goirtín—"Little Garden."

(*b*) Poll a Phaoraig—"Power's Drowning Hole."

(*c*) Bóthairín Mónа Ruaidhe—"Red Bog Little Road."

(*d*) Áth na Saileach—"Willow Tree Ford."

(*e*) Áth na Gaimhe—"Sand Ford."

CARROWCASHLANE, Ceathramha an Chaisleáin—"The Castle Quarter." Site of the ancient castle is marked on the six-inch Ordnance Map. Area, 123 acres.

COOLNASMEAR, Cúil na Smeár—"Corner of the Blackberries." Area (in three divisions), 1,206 acres.

"Coolnesmeere" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairín na nArmaidhe—"Little Road of the Merchandise."

(*b*) Cruachán—"The Little Pile"; the remarkable and well-known point in which the Comeragh range terminates at the south. This is called Cruachán Déiseach to distinguish from another Cruachán in Mothel Parish.

(*c*) An Cúl—"The Ridge Back (or Corner)."

(*d*) An Buaile—"The Milking Field." This was the old name of Coolnasmear Mountain.

(*e*) Réró Dóigte—"Burned Mountain Plain."

(*f*) An Maolán—"The Bare Hill-Point."

(*g*) Bóthairín a Púna—"Little Road of the Pond."

(*h*) Glendermot River (O.M.), Sruth Gleanna Diarmuda—"Dermot's Glen Stream."

(*i*) Páirc na Cille—"Field of the Graveyard."

(*j*) Lisín na Cluaise—"Little Lios of the Ear."

(*k*) Cnoc na Carraide—"Hill of the Mange."

(*l*) Cnoc a Comórtais—"Hill of Emulation." In Lismore Par. is a townland bearing the same name, which see.

(*m*) Diarmuid Liath—"Grey Dermot"; a pillar stone.

(*n*) Cnoc a Daraige—"Hill of the Oak Grove."

COUMARAGLIN, Com Airglinn—"Araglen Hollow," whence emerges the Araglen River (see under Ballinakill, above). Area, 2,474 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Dog's Gap (O.M.), Beárna na Madraidh. Idem. This is a well known pass, for pedestrians only, over the Comeragh Mountains. Local folklore connects the "Gap" with a wild legend related in the life of St. Declan (*n*). Declan was invited to dinner by a pagan, Dercan by name, who, in hatred of the Christian name, had a dog, cooked to simulate mutton, placed before the saint. The saint however, by supernatural power, detected the attempted imposition, and—local tradition (but not the "Life") adds—as soon as he made the Sign of the Cross over the dish, the dog, restored to life, leaped off the table, and, dashing through the open door, fled over this gap which has ever since borne his name.

(*b*) Seefinn (O.M.), Suidhe Finn—"Fionn's Sitting Place"; height, 2,387 feet.

(*c*) Dulán na gCorp—"Round Green Space of the Dead Bodies." This was a circular patch, free from heath, where funerals crossing the mountain waited while the "bearers" rested. A rounded green or white cleared patch amongst the heather is

(*n*) See Bollandists, July 14th—*Vita S. Declani, Episcopi*, Cap. VII.

locally called a "bullán," from, I think, the English "bowl." At date of my visit I was unable to satisfy myself that this spot is within the boundary of Coumaraglin, and I have had no opportunity since of verifying the matter. There certainly is a Bulán na gCorp on, or by, the "Mauma Road," at the Kilrossanty side; see under Glendalligan.

CURRABAHA, Currać Beiṫe—"Wet Place of the Birch." Area, 457 acres.

"Currabehigh" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Gaorṫaḋ—"Stream-Watered-and-Wooded-Place."

(*b*) Fuarán—"Cold Spring."

(*c*) Tobar a Dúna—"Fort Well." Dún makes a double genitive —dúin and dúna.

DEELISH, Daoileas; probably Duiḋ-Lios—"Black Fort." Dileas=Mortmain. Area (in two divisions), 776 acres.

"Duiḋ-Lios" (18th century Elegy on Death of Richard Power). "Dwylish" (Distr. Bk.).

S.DD. (*a*) Árd na Saiġdiúrí—"Soldiers' Height."

(*b*) Poll na mBarailli—"Hole of the Barrels"; a place where poteen was formerly secreted.

(*c*) Dréim a Ṁarcaiġ—"The Horseman's Attempt (to Jump)."

(*d*) Fuarán—"Cold Spring."

(*e*) Carraig Liaṫ—"Grey Rock."

(*f*) Maoilín—"Hill Top."

(*g*) Beárna Ṡeirc—"Barren Gap."

(*h*) Carraig a Ġroll (Ġrioṫail)—"Rock of the Gravel."

(*i*) Garraiḋe na gCearc—"Garden of the (Heath) Hens."

(*j*) Carraig a Ṗúca—"The Pooka's Rock."

(*k*) Carraig na Gaoiṫe—"Windy Rock."

GARRANBAUN, Gearrán Bán. Meaning uncertain. Area, 522 acres.

"Garranbane" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Pike Barra Leacan—"Glen-Top Turnpike."

(*b*) Tobar na Glóire—"Glory Well."

GLEDANE, Gleodán; meaning is not clear; cladán, of which the present name may be the locative form, is given in the Dictionaries—a burr or flake. Area, 328 acres.

S.D. (*a*) Páirc a Mhurdair—"Murder Field"; from a duel fought there between Frank Barron and John Tallon.

(*b*) Bóthairín an Fhraoigh—"Little Road of the Wild Growth (of weeds, briars, &c.)."

INCHINDRISLA, Inse an Droighle—"Bramble Holm." Area (in two divisions), 584 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poll Cam—"Winding Hole"; in Colligan River.

(*b*) Poll na mBuachaillí—"Drowning Hole of the Boys."

(*c*) Poll a Chuirn—"Hole of the Goblet." This and the preceding are likewise in the Colligan.

(*d*) Bóthar a Tóthair—"The Causeway Road."

(*e*) Cill Naoimh Chonláin—"St. Conlan's Church"; an early church or graveyard site intersected by the modern road. A curious object of stone, with a basin-like hollow, unearthed during cutting of the road, lies on top of a fence by the roadside.

(*f*) Tobar Naoimh Chonláin—"St. Conlan's Well." A space, now planted, surrounding the well and church site, was known as "the *Counlauns*."

(*g*) Tobar Béil a Mhaidhme—"Gap Mouth Well."

(*h*) Tobar a Chrainn—"Well of the Tree."

KILADANGAN, Cill a Daingin—"Church of the Strong Place." The church site is indicated by traces of a circular entrenchment near the mill, by riverside. Area, 400 acres.

"Killdantgan" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na bhFothairach—"Field of the House Ruins." Fothairach is rather the mound indicating former existence of a house than the actual ruin.

(*b*) Poll na bPiobairí—"Pipers' Hole"; in the river beneath present Railway Bridge.

KILBRYAN, Cill Bhriain—"Bryan's Church." O.M. indicates church site. Area (in two divisions), 734 acres.

S.D. Dun an Dá Abainn—"Hollow of the Two Rivers"; a well known sub-division.

KILGOBINET, Cill Gobnait—"Gobinet's Church." Area, 300 acres.

S.D. Toberaphona or Tobergobinet (O.M.), Tobar a Púna, also Tobar Gobnait—"The Pound Well," or "Gobinet's Well."

KILNAFREHAN, Cill na bFraocán—"Church of the Wortleberries." The early church site with its burial ground is in the field of a farmer named Whelan, on south side of the public road, close to a house. Area (in three divisions), 775 acres.

"Kilnefreghane" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar a tSléibe—"The Mountain Well."

(*b*) Páirc an Aonaig—"The Fair Field."

(*c*) Dóchairín na nArraibe. See under Coolnasmear.

KNOCKAUNAGLOON, Cnocán na Glúine—"Little Hill of the Knee"; from a rock basin (bullán type) resembling the impress of a knee. Area, 333 acres.

MONARUD, Móin a Ruo; perhaps "Bog of the Red Bog Scum (iron oxide)." See "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 286. Area (in two divisions), 571 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Mweeling (O.M.), Maoilinn—"Hill Top."

(*b*) Cruacán (see under Coolnasmear above).

(*c*) Gleann Doimhin—"Deep Glen."

(*d*) Móin a Peitléara—"The Pedlar's Bog"; in which the murderer of a travelling dealer buried his victim.

(*e*) Cnoc na Sioga—"Hill of the Streak."

(*f*) Cnoc a tSeana Baile—"Hill of the Old Village."

(*g*) Carraig na Gaoithe—"Windy Rock."

(*h*) Páirc na Croiche Naomhe—"Field of the Holy Cross."

SCARTNADRINY, Scairt na Draigeanaige—"Thicket of the Blackthorn." Area, 715 acres.

"Skartnydrenny" (Inq. Jas. I.).

TALLACOOLMORE. (See Tallacool, Clonea Par.). The present is a disjoined fragment of Kilgobinet parish. Area, 151 acres.

"Tullaghcoolemore" (A.S.E.).

Kilmolash Parish.

THIS is a parish of small size, lying on both sides of the Finisk River a little above the junction of the latter with the Blackwater. The ancient church—for a description of which see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV. p. 89 &c.—stands close to the river, on its south bank. The land is mostly arable—some of it very fertile—a class of country not favourable to the preservation or multiplication of ancient names. As a consequence the local nomenclature possesses little special interest beyond that derived from the battle of Affane which was fought partly within the parish. A considerable portion of the parish lies within the Barony of Decies Within, which see.

TOWNLANDS.

BEWLEY, Béal—"Opening," (scil:—To the river or to road over the Drum ridge). At this place there is said to have been a preceptory of Knights Templars, but hardly any remains survive. (See *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 94). Area, 300 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Linn na gCúr—"The Pigeons' Pool"; this and next are in the river Finisk.

(*b*) Poll Cam—"Curved Pool."

(*c*) Poll an Uirge Goirm—"Hole of the Black Water."

(*d*) Poll na nOlna—"Hole of the Wool."

(*e*) Carraig an Eidneáin—"Rock of the Ivy."

CLASHNADARRIV—Clair na dTarb—"Trench of the Bulls." Area, 140 acres.

CLOGH, Cloc—"Rock"; anciently—according to the testimony of intelligent Irish speakers—Cloc Daile Gnúsa—"Rock of the Cattle-lowing Homestead." There are some insignificant remains of one of first Norman castles erected in Ireland. This particular stronghold is alleged to date from the time of King John; its high walls enclosed a courtyard of half an acre and were defended at the angles by embattled towers, while the gateway on the south side was protected by a drawbridge. The place is frequently referred to in the history of the 17th century &c. wars. Area (in two divisions), 261 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poulanore (O.M.), Poll an Óir—"Hole of the Gold"; a pit, filled with water, in south east angle of townland. Into it—so local story runs—a quantity of gold was thrown in Cromwellian times.

(*b*) Dán Árd—"High Field"; a sub-division of about 50 acres.

(*c*) Móin Ruaḋ—"Red Bog."

CURRAMOREEN, Curraċ Muirín—"Muirne's Swampy Place." (See Ballymurrin, Kilbarrymeadan Par., &c.). Area, 152 acres.

"Curoroach" (Tithe Composition Book, Registrar's Office).

KILMOLASH, Cill Molaise—"St. Molaise's Church." Area, 61 acres.

"Cnockan aĪs Kyllmolussii" (Visit. Book, E., 3, 14, T.C.D.).

KNOCKALAHARA, Cnoc a Leaċaraḋ—"Hill of the Leather." Area, 687 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Dóċairín na nGall—"Little Road of the Foreigners."

(*b*) Deárna Uaiteír—"Walter's Gap." Walter (a Power—according to my informant) was killed here on the occasion of the battle of Affane.

(*c*) Lag na Marb—"Hollow of the Dead"; where the slain lay thickest and were buried as they lay.

(*d*) Móin na hUiḋre—"Bog of the Dun Cow"; the name is connected doubtless with some forgotten legend or fact of history; compare "Leaḃar na hUiḋre," Darra na hUiḋre (Bar. Glenaheiry), &c. The present sub-division is regarded locally as a separate townland.

(*e*) An Sloġaire—"The Swallow Hole"; the mouth of a limestone cave into which a stream disappears.

(*f*) An Port—"The Embankment"; this is really a field, surrounded by a bank as it is liable to flooding from the river.

(*g*) Darra and Dun a Daile—"Top" and "Bottom" (respectively) "of the Village."

(*h*) Dóċar na Saiġdiúirḋe—"The Soldiers' Road"; another memorial of the battle.

KNOCKNASKAGH, Cnoc na Sceac—"Hill of the Whitethorns." Area (in two divisions), 455 acres.

S.D. Coolaclampar, Cúil a Clampair—"Corner of the Dispute"; a patch of meadow land on north bank of the Finisk, so named because formerly a cause of strife between the proprietors of Affane and Kilmolash. The word clampar (a "dispute" or "controversy") enters, by the way, into quite a number of place names.

WOODSTOCK, Coill a Cip—"Wood of the Stock or Stump." Area, 302 acres.

"Kilkipp" (Memoranda Roll, Exchequer—16-28).

Kilrossanty Parish.

KILROSSANTY, a parish of large extent, takes its name from the townland on which the ancient church stands, or rather the townland gets its name from the church and the parish is called from both. Mountainous, secluded, and Irish-speaking, the region preserves an unusually large number of interesting names. Three considerable rivers—the Dalligan, Mahon and Tay have their origin in the parish, but, for reasons already alluded to, no attempt is made to explain their names. One of them, Tay, is clearly the same in origin as Tay, Tees, &c., of Great Britain. The parish abounds in "Coums" or mountain hollows. As it has been found rather difficult to assign the mountain names to their respective townlands, a considerable number of the former are furnished under the separate general heading—Comeragh Mountains. This last name is here used, by the way, to designate the whole line of mountain within the parish, and the mountain sub-denominations are roughly arranged with regard to their relative positions from south to north. For a description of the ancient church &c. see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. III., pp. 6, &c.

TOWNLANDS.

ADRAMONE, Eadar Dá Mhóin—"(Place) Between Two Bogs." Area (in two divisions), 2,111 acres.

"Addermon" (D.S.).

S.D. Cúil a tSeana Dhírce; the elegant name of a well-known sub-division.

BALLINGOWAN, Daile an Gabann—"The Smith's Homestead (or Town)." The double fossed circular enclosure marked on the six-inch Ordnance Sheet is a cill or early church site. Within the enclosure is an interesting bullán with circular basin. Area, 290 acres.

"Ballyngoon" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLINTLEA, Daile an tSléibe—"The Mountain Homestead." Area, 473 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páircin na Gaoithe—"Little Windy Field."

(*b*) Lorcadh—"Place of Burning."

(*c*) Com Clochach—"Stony Hollow."

(*d*) Cnocán Toirdealbaigh—"Turlough's Little Hill."

(*e*) Dun (and Móin) na Cleithe Nuaidhe—"Bottom (and 'Bog') of the New Hurdle."

(*f*) Dairra na Saileach—"Willow Summit."

BALLYKEROGE, Daile Uí Cearóg—"O'Keroge's Homestead." A fair (by patent) was held here. It was later transferred to Englishtown. Date, October 2nd and 20th. On this townland is a reputed holy well minus a special name (*o*). Area (in two divisions), 605 acres.

(o) An Indenture dated 1549, sets out that Richarde fitz Thomas of Pallys fitz Thomas, Co. Limerick, and Thomas, son of the forenamed Richard, have "demised, gyven, granted sett and lett to farme unto Mathewe King (Constable of Dongarvan) the castell, howse, town and lordship of great Ballykerocke and Ballyglassen in the County of Waterfourde with all arrable land, pastures, meadows, comons, conygreyes, woodes and underwoods, thornes, parkes, closures, gardens, mores, Marishes, bogges, waters, fisshinges, springs together wth. all and everie thappurtennes, Comododities and emoluments to the said Castle, towne, howse &c. belonging . . . whh. castell, towne, howse and landes are bounded and meared as hereinafter is mentioned. That is to say on the northe side of the ryver or brooke called Dalagyne nighe unto a certen place of marshe ground called Ynishtorny and on the sowth weste side of the meere or brooke called Agherloyne and adjoining to the comon called Corraghefowke and on the sowth east side of the said comon and adjoyninge to a place called Colteyge and on the sowth weste side of the said place and adjoyninge to a spring or fourde called Beyllaghdacon and one the weste side of the brooke or springe and adioyninge to a meere called Ardinighe and on the north side of the said mere and adioyninge unto an highway that leadethe towards a mote Called lysnagomge and on the easte north easte side of the said waye and so down to a fourde Called Aughgorky-raghyllye in the said river called Dallagon to have and to houlde," &c.—Desmond Roll, Public Record Office, fol. 94, &c.

" Ballykerog " (Inq. Eliz.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cill Dreac—" Speckled Church "; an early church site with circular enclosure of earth.

(*b*) Seanà Fúna—" Old Pound."

(*c*) Strapa a Dacaig—" Beggar's Stile."

(*d*) Ceathramha a Chaisleáin—" Castle Quarter."

(*e*) Tobar and Caol na mBráthar—" Well " and " Narrow (Place) of the Friars." The latter is about half an acre in extent.

(*f*) Cillíníde na gCoimíneach—" Commins' Little Graveyard Fields "; near south-east boundary of the townland.

(*g*) Áth Druim-Loin—" Ford of Blackbird's Ridge "; no doubt the *Agherloyne* of the indenture quoted in preceding foot-note.

BALLYKILMURRY, Baile Mhic Giolla-Mhuire—" Mac Gilmurry's Homestead." " Edmdus Mac Gillamurray alĩs. Ed. Philippi vic. Kilros. et ffews " was deprived in 1591—" propter defectum ordinum, et pluralitatem beneficiorum " (*f*). Area, 205 acres.

" Ballygullumurry " (Forfeited Estates and Interests,—1666-84.)

S.DD. (*a*) Tinnasaggart, Tig na Sagart—" Priests' House."

(*b*) Gleann Reamoin—" Redmond's Glen."

(*c*) Cúl Ruad—" Red Ridge Back."

BALLYNEVOGA, Baile Naemóige; meaning unknown. A pillar stone (conglomerate) near the roadside appears to have borne an ogham inscription of which a stroke or two survive. Area, 324 acres.

" Ballynamogy " (D.S. Map).

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc a tSéipéil—" Chapel Field."

(*b*) Tobar na Leadb—" Well of the Rags."

BARNAKILL, Deárna an Choill—" Gap of the Hazel Copse." On this townland are some remains of an approximately 17th century castle of the O'Briens (" of the Silken Bridle "). Close by the castle a battle was fought in 1643 between the Parliamentarians under Sir Charles Vavasour and the Irish, in which the latter were defeated. Father Maurus O'Phelan, Ord. Cist., to whom I am indebted for invaluable assistance, informs me that a spot—hazel &c. overgrown,—by side of the " gap," is still known as An tSeana

(*f*) Visitation Books, E. 3, 14, T.C.D.

Coill ("The Old Hazel Copse") and he remarks that it was evidently this feature which gave the townland its name. Area, 295 acres.

"Bearnakeile" (D.S. Map).

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig a Mhic Tire—"The Wolf's Rock."

(*b*) An Fadair—"The Trench"; probably from Fadh, a cleft or gash. This is portion of the earthwork in which the Irish entrenched themselves during the above battle.

(*c*) Páirc a Chata—"Field of the Battle"; adjoining last.

(*d*) Páirc a Chairleáin—"Field of the Castle."

BELLAHEEN, Beilitín—"Little Old Tree." Little more than half a century since this place was portion of Curraheen. It got its present name from a single farm on which was a field called from an aged tree. Area, 96 acres.

BRISCA, an Bhuirce. Meaning unknown. O'D. makes it Bhirce—"Brittle Land." On the townland is the site of a Penal Days' chapel. Area (in two divisions), 355 acres.

"Bruskagh" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Áth na Corann—"Weir Ford"; site of present bridge.

(*b*) Bóthar na mBacach—"The Beggars' Road" (*q*).

(*c*) Cnocán na gCoinín—"Little Hill of the Rabbits"; a sandhill.

BOOLATTIN, Buaile Aitinn—"Furze Booley (Milking Yard)." Area, 810 acres.

Beelyattin (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (*a*) Umar—"Natural Water Basin (Trough)."

(*b*) Barra Bealgain—"Dalligan Summit"; for Dalligan, see under Glendalligan below.

(*c*) Carraig na Sróna—"Nose Rock"; from its shape.

(*d*) Leaca Sleamhain—"Slippery (Sliding) Hill Side."

(*q*) "On the old road from Kilrosenty to Kilmacthomas there was up to 1817, a village called Bóthar na m-Bocach, altogether inhabited by beggars, which they deserted in the month of May, barricading the doors of their huts, never returning till September, meantime engaged in collecting through the country and making sales of whatever they gathered." O'Daly, "Poets and Poetry of Munster," 2nd Series, p. 218.

(*e*) Féit Bán—"White Bog-Vein."

CARRIGEENNAGERAGH, Carraigín na gCaorach—"Little Rock of the Sheep." Area (in two divisions), 343 acres.

CARRIGMOORNA, Carraig Múirne—"Muirne's Rock." (*r*). John Fleming, however, gives another derivation (*s*).

S.D. Bán na nGadar—"The Dogs' Paddock."

CASTLEQUARTER, Ceathrúna a Chairleáin. Idem. Area, 157 acres.

COMERAGH, Comarach—"Abounding in River Confluences." The highest point of the townland is 2,443 feet above sea level. Area (inclusive of "Comeragh Mountain" and "Comeragh House" townlands), 3,187 acres.

"Comeragh alis Killcomeragh" (Distr. Book).

S.DD. (*a*) Tay and Mahon Rivers (O.M.).

(*b*) Fotach Fiadh; prehistoric cooking place.

CROUGH, Cruach—"Pile (of Natural Rock)." This name is Anglicised Croagh in north and west of Ireland. In a large circular lios on the townland is a number of (apparently natural) rock basins of bullán type. Area, 417 acres.

S.D. Crotty's Rock.

CURRAHEEN, Curraichín—"Little Wet Place." Area, 341 acres.

"Curraghnedody" (Distr. Book).

S.D. Cill Loinnín—"Lineen's Church"; an early church site, with circular enclosure, so called from name of the farmer on whose land it is.

CURRAUN, Corrán—"Peaked Hill." Corrán also signifies a reaping-hook, but this is a secondary meaning from corr, a peak. Highest point, 1,952 feet. Area, 601 acres.

CUTTEEN, Coitín (Coitcheann)—"Commonage." Area (in two divisions), 2,308 acres.

"Cottin" (Distr. Book).

S.DD. (*a*) Coumaknockan Glen (O.M.), Com a Chnocáin—"Hollow of the Little Hill."

(*b*) Coumeage (O.M.), Com Iag. Meaning unknown.

(*r*) See Ballymurrin, Kilbarrymeadan Par.
(*s*) See "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 161.

(*c*) Bóthairín a Chapaill Chaoich—"Little Road of the Blind Horse." This name is applied to various disjoined lengths of a trench which are remains of an primitive roadway leading hence to the coast at Stradbally. A legend accounting for the name is to the effect that an ancient resident of Cutteen owned an aged horse which, though blind, was so sagacious that, with laden panniers of seaweed on his back, he would, guideless, make his way from Stradbally Cove to his owner's home. On one occasion the panniers fell into the ford since called Áth a Thriorcair ("Seaweed Ford"). Compare old road of same name under Carricklong, Drumcannon Par., &c. These horse, cow and other animal legends demand scientific investigation.

(*d*) Carraig a tSliogáin—"Shell Rock."

(*e*) Béarna an Madraidh—"Dog's Gap"; a famous pass (not available for vehicles) over the Comeragh Mountain. See under Kilgobinet Par. *antea*. Sir H. Maxwell ("Scottish Land Names"), pertinently observes that Madrad in Scottish names generally means a wolf. At the summit of the gap is a standing pillar-stone, 8′ × 4′ × 1′, and close by are two further similar pillars prostrated. Again, a few yards to south of the pillars, and still on the summit, stands a roughly square enclosure of dry stone (Cathair type). The space enclosed is about ten yards square and the enclosing walls are about four feet in thickness by four feet high.

(*f*) Carraigín na Feola—"Little Rock of the Meat."

(*g*) Faillthreacha Géarra—"Sharp-Edged Cliffs."

(*h*) Cnocán a Chuma (Chumha ?)—"Little Hill of the Crooked Place."

(*i*) Leath-Chom Bhreac—"Speckled Half-Hollow."

(*j*) An Choir—"The Place Adjoining Below."

(*k*) Móin a Mhullaigh—"Bog of (on) the Summit."

(*l*) Bullán Leathan—"Wide Green-Rounded-Spot."

(*m*) Suidhe Finn (see Coumaraglen, Kilgobinet Par.).

(*n*) Com Chnocáin—"Hollow of the Little Hill."

(*o*) Theampull—"Church"; some rocks resembling remains of a building.

(*p*) Com Iartuir—"Remote Hollow." This is the extreme interior portion of Com Íag.

(*q*) Com Tae and Com Macán—the hollows in which the Tay and Mahon rivers rise.

(*r*) An Cloigeán—"Little Bell"; a rock, so named from its shape.

ENGLISHTOWN, Daile Gallda—"Foreign Homestead." Area, 151 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc a tSéipéil—"Chapel Field"; from a chapel of the Penal days which stood there.

(*b*) Lirín na nGadar—"Little Lios of the Goats"; a name reminiscent of the later use of lioses—as folds for cattle, goats, &c., at night.

GARRANMILLON, Garrán Miolúin, also Garrán na Fionnóige —"Mellon's Grove" and "Grove of the Scald-Crow." Area (in two divisions), 848 acres.

"Garramillon" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Cillín, an early church site with circular enclosure of earth. Close by are a couple of large pillar stones ogham-inscribed.

GLENDALLIGAN, Gleann Dealgain—"Dealgain's (?) Glen." The second word is doubtful; it seems to be a personal name—a derivative apparently from dealg, a thorn. Portion of the townland is in a neighbouring parish. Area, 1,304 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Darra Dealgain—"Dealgain's Height," where Glendalligan River has its source.

(*b*) Dullán na gCorp—"Round Green Place of the Dead Bodies." See under Coumaraglin, Kilgobinet Par., *antea*.

GORTAVICARY, Gort a Biocáire—"The Vicar's Garden"; ancient endowment of the vicarage of Kilrossanty. Area, 294 acres.

"Gortinicary" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthar na Ruadan—"Road of the Moors."

(*b*) Bóthar Bheanrioghain Aine—"Queen Anne's Road." Road-making seems to have been vigorously pursued in Ireland during the reign of Anne; a surprisingly large number of old Waterford roads like the present still bear her name.

GORTNALAGHT, Gort na Leacht—"Garden of the Monumental Cairns." Area, 636 acres.

"Gortnelogh" (Distr. Bk.).

KILCOMERAGH, Cill a Chomairg—"The Church of Comeragh." Here stood a smaller castle of the Desmonds. There is also a cill or early church site. Area, 124 acres.

KILROSSANTY, Cill Rosanta — "St. Rosanta's (Roxentius') Church" (?) The foregoing (queried) interpretation is Rev. Dr. Henebry's. O'D. however supposes the second word to be a derivative from Ros, "a wood." Within the graveyard is the execrated tomb of Valentine Wallis, popularly regarded with dread, while immediately without the sacred precincts are three holy wells—Tobar Iosa, Tobar Muire and Tobar Brighde. Wallis (of the tomb) was an Augustinian friar of the Penal days, who, to retain some family estate (Ballykeeroge, Ballynevoige, &c.) conformed to the Established Church. Owing to the peculiar transformation of his name it has been extremely difficult to trace Wallis' origin, &c. His real name however appears to have been Walsh, and it looks as if the Walshes of the Piltown (West Waterford) branch, to which he belonged, anglicised, or rather modernised, the name to Wallis. The subject of the present remarks was evidently a connection (probably a descendant or representative) of the celebrated Sir Nicholas Walsh, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Speaker of the Irish Parliament, who died in 1615. Area, 358 acres.

"Kilrosinta" (D.S.). "Kyllrossanta" (Visit. Eliz.).

S.DD. (*a*) Ceathramhadh an Teampuill—"Church Quarter."

(*b*) Faithche—"Hurling Green."

(*c*) Lathar a Dá Shruth—"Two Streams' Fork."

(*d*) Tuam a Bhailintín—"Valentine's Tomb"; the vault above referred to. Notwithstanding the popular horror of this place, a whole family afflicted with typhus sought refuge therein in black '48.

(*e*) Baile Gallda—"Foreigners' Village"; a sub-division.

(*f*) Bóthar na bPúcaidhe—"The Pookhas' Road."

(*g*) An Cathar—"The Causeway."

(*h*) Sruth a Bhuinne—"Stream of the Water-Gush."

KNOCKNACULLEN, Cnocán a Cuillinn—"Little Hill of the Holly." Area, 511 acres.

KNOCKYELAN, Cnoc Uí Fhaoláin—"O'Phelan's Hill." This is perhaps the only instance in which O'Phelan's name is found attached to a place within the confines of O'Phelan's ancient territory. Area, 452 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc a tSeana Tíghe—"Field of the Old (Great) House."

(*b*) Cillín—"Early Burial Ground"; two adjoining fields (formerly one) are so called.

(*c*) Coimineas—"Commonage."

(*d*) Bóthairín a Púca—"Little Road of the *Pooka*."

LEMYBRIEN, Léim Uí Bhriain—"O'Brien's Leap." Léim in topography is often applied to the gush of a stream through a narrow passage between two rocks. Popular story (Folk-Etymology) accounts for the name thus:—O'Brien of Comeragh (Thomond stock), "rising" for a hop, step and jump, from some point of the mountain above, reached, at his first landing, a place in Kilrossanty where, for conviction of the incredulous, the imprint of his heels may still be seen in a stone; thence in the second stride (the "step") he carried himself to the spot in the present townland where marks similar to those in Kilrossanty are pointed out. Whither the "jump" carried him the writer did not enquire. Part of the present townland is in Stradbally Parish. Area, 537 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Árd na Léime—"Hillock of the Leap."

(*b*) Bóthar na gCrann—"Road of the Trees."

"Leamybryen" (Distr. Bk.).

LYRE, Labhair—"River-Fork." Area, 205 acres.

S.D. An Puite—Meaning uncertain; a small stream which flows into the Mahon.

PAULSACRES, Acaraidhe Póil. Idem. Area, 40 acres.

ROBERTSTOWN, Baile Roibeird. Idem. Area, 191 acres.

"Robertstowne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Bóthar na Rann—"Road of the Rhymes."

SHANBALLY, Seana Baile—"Old Homestead." Area, 313 acres.

"Shanballymore" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. An Cill—"Early Church Site"; on farm of John Flynn. A deep ditch and earthen rampart surround a circular area of nearly an acre. Within the enclosure is a bullán furnished with circular basin 1' 6" in diameter by 8" deep.

TREENEARLA COMMONS, Coimín na dTrí nIarla—"Commonage of the Three Earls"; this is entirely uninhabited mountain. Area, 375 acres.

The following additional sub-denominations occur along the mountain side—all within the parish. As it was found difficult to exactly locate them, they are appended here without special reference to the townlands within which they lie. The order followed indicates their relative position from south to north:—

Carraig Gaible — "Rock of the River Fork"; a jagged mountain point.

Deárna hEirge—"Gap of the Stream Cut Channel."

Carraigín a Chaorthainn — "Little Rock of the Rowan Tree *(Pyrus Aucuparia)*." The rowan or quicken is indigenous to these mountains and is generally reputed, by the way, to possess some supernatural virtues.

An Gabal—"The River Fork."

An Leaca Garbh—"The Rough Glen Face (or Slope)."

Carán Garbh—"Rough Path."

Leath Móin—"(The) Half Bog."

Cnoc na Sgeithe—"Hill of the Whitethorn Bush." Sgeach (gen. Sgeithe) is itself genitive of an older nominative—Sgí.

Carraigín na Fuinneóige—"Little Rock of the Window"; named from a cleft in the rocks, which viewed from the plain below seem to admit light like a window. O'Donovan however writes the name—bFionóg, i.e. "of the Scald Crows."

Móin a Fheidléara—"The Pedlar's Bog"; from a pedlar who was murdered and buried here.

Móin na Doimhne—"Bog of the Deep Pit."

Carraig a tSeagail—"Rock of the Rye"; a broken crag invisible from the plain.

Mám—"Gap"; through this runs the modern public road to Kilbrien (Deapna Mámа).

Móin a Mámа—"Bog of the Gap."

Fear Dhéise—"False Man"; a pillar stone about eight feet in height; it stands on the junction of three townlands—Coumaraglin, Glendalligan and Treenearla Commons.

Com Clocać—"Stony Hollow."

Móin Toirdealbaig—"Terry's Bog" (also Cnocán and Sál Toirdealbaig—"Terry's Little Hill" and "Terry's Remnant.")

Clair na Deinnrige—"Trench of the (Turf) Benches."

Cnocán Aoibinn—"Beautiful Little Hill."

Leaca Finn—"Fionn's Glen Slope"; lower portion of the outer lip of Com Iag.

Crampán—"Tree Trunk."

Leac' a tSimnéid—"Glen Slope of the Chimney." "The Chimney" is a turret-shaped crag which serves the purpose of a sun dial to dwellers in the valley below.

Damh Mór and Damh Beag—"Great Ox" and "Little Ox," respectively.

Com Caorthainn—"Quicken Tree Hollow."

Leaca Dhreac—"Speckled Glen Slope."

Taobán—"Crossbeam (of a roof)."

Éadan—"(Mountain) Brow."

Stáca Padraig Mhóir—"Big Patrick's Post"; a pillar stone.

Clair a Dingairid. Meaning unknown.

Clair a Tuairt—"Trench of the Cattle Field."

Kilrush Parish.

Although the parish contains a sufficiently large number of townlands it is in reality but of small extent—its townlands, like those of Dungarvan, being diminutive. For a description of the Church remains &c. see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 222. In the graveyard which surrounds the ruined church is a stone coffin standing on one end after the manner of a tombstone. The local names are perhaps of less than average interest.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYGAGIN, Baile Uí Gaigín—"O'Gaigin's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 329 acres.

"Ballygagine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

"Baile Uí Gaigín 'r Cill na Fearna,

"Tobar na Leabh agus Cill Gráinne" (Old Rhyme).

BALLYNAMUCK, Baile na Muc—"Town of the Pigs." Area (in three divisions), 361 acres.

"Ballynemuck" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Loch na gCeann—"Pond of the Heads." Beside this lived Tomár na gCeann whose son, Michael McGrath, is said to have betrayed Edmond Power in 1798.

(*b*) Fáill Dearg—"Red Cliff"; a red clay bank, overlooking the Colligan river at next.

(*c*) Poll a tSagairt—"Priest's Drowning Hole."

BAWNNAHILLA, Bán a hAirble—"Field of the Staff." Area, 29 acres.

BAWNATANAVOHER, Bán a tSeana Bóthair—"Old Road Field." Area, 27 acres.

CLOGHERANE, Clochreán—"Stony Place." Area, 61 acres.

"Clogherane" (A.S.E.).

CURRAHEEN, Curraichín—"Little Swamp (or 'Wettish Place')." Area, 29 acres.

GALLOWS HILL, FAIR LANE and LISFENNELL. (See under Dungarvan Par.). Areas:—25, 2 and 110 acres respectively.

GLEBE, An Bannra. Bannra, evidently the Irish appropriation of Manse, is used uniformly to indicate a glebe. Area, 21 acres.

KILRUSH, Cill Ruis—"Church of the Shrubbery." Area (in two divisions), 82 acres.

LACKENFUNE, Leacan Fionn—"White Glen Face." Area, 94 acres.

LOUGHMORE, Leacht Mór—"Large Monumental Cairn." Area, 23 acres.

LUSKANARGID, Lurc an Airgid—"Cave of the Silver." This is probably the only instance in the Decies of occurrence of the term Lurc in a place name. Area, 52 acres.

MAPSTOWN, Baile an Mhápaig—"Mape's Homestead."

"Ballymapp" (Distr. Book).

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairín a Ruadáin—"Little Road of the Moory Place."

(*b*) Páircín an Óir—"Little Field of the Gold."

(*c*) An Féithín—"The Little Wet Streak (Vein)."

PARKEENALOGHA, Páircín a Locha—"Little Field of the Pond." This was originally—Páirc Locha na gCeann. Area, 10 acres.

SPRING with SPRINGMOUNT, Tobar a Bhile—"Well of the Old Tree." Area (in four divisions), 76 acres.

S.D. "Father Twomey's Well."

Lickoran Parish.

THIS is a small and unimportant division. Two of its townland (mountain) names, Deigric and Breo, defy analysis, and are evidently, like many mountain and most river names, of great antiquity. The names quoted designate two remarkable dome-shaped hills, which because of their resemblance and contiguity are grouped together in local reference. For a description of the ruined parish church of Lickoran see *Journal of Waterford Archæological Society*, Vol. III. p. 77.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNAGUILKEE, Baile na Giolcaige—"Homestead of the Broom (*Spartium Scoparium*)." On the townland is a cill, or early church site, marked on O.M.; the stone cross, also marked, has disappeared. Amongst the Du Noyer drawings in the Royal Irish Academy are four views of the plinth and portion of the shaft of this cross. They are numbered 22, 23, 24 and 25 respectively, in the Du Noyer collection. The cross was of red sandstone and carried ornament of simple plait or fret on its four sides. Area (in two divisions), 735 acres.

BROE, Breo. Meaning unknown; the word certainly signifies flame or fire. Portion of the townland runs into the neighbouring parish of Seskinane. Area, 387 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gleann Treárnáin—"Glen of the Cross Beam"; from a temporary bridge which was supported on a wooden joist.

(*b*) Clog a Dallain—"Pillar Stone"; size about 7′ × 2½″ × 2½″.

Dyrick, Deirgic; meaning unknown. (See Dyrick, Lismore Par.). Area, 244 acres.

Farnane, Fearnán—"Alder-Abounding Place." Area (in two divisions), 456 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Aughnacartacleithe (O.M.), Áth na Ceárrógan Cléithe—"Ford of the Wattle-Smithy."

(*b*) Gleann a Teampuill—"Church Glen," in which are the scant remains of the ancient parish church.

(*c*) Linn a Púca—"The Pookha's Pool"; a waterfall and bathing hole.

(*d*) Finisk River (O.M.), Finnisg; probably = Fionn Uisge—"White Water."

(*e*) Páirc an tSalainn—"Field of the Salt."

Lickoran, Lic Uarán—"Flag Stone of the Cold Spring." Area (in two divisions), 311 acres.

"Lic Uarán na mbodarán mbuirde" (Old Rhyme).

To illustrate the quality of the pasture here it is told that the Slat Geimhin patronised it. She spent a night at Lickoran, a second night at Newcastle, the third at Glenanore, and departed thence by the "Gap" to Rathgormac.

Lisleagh, Lios Liath—"Grey Lios."

"Lios Liath dí riam ag Pilib," i.e., Philip McGrath of Sleady, 17th century. (Old Rhyme).

Area (in two divisions), 360 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Aughkilladoon (O.M.), Áth Coille Dúin—"Doon-Wood Ford."

(*b*) Carrickatinshera (O.M.), Carraig a tSinsir—"Rock of the Ancestor."

Lyrattin, Ladar Aitinn—"River Fork of the Furze." Area, 594 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar na Fionnóige—"Well of the Scald-Crow."

(*b*) Parkaneedora (O.M.), Páirc an Fíghéadóra—"Field of the Weaver"; from the burial therein of a murdered Knight of the Shuttle.

(*c*) Cathair na Daibhe—"The Bibe's Stone Fort."

(*d*) Bóthairín a Phíopa—"Little Road of the Pipe."

Modeligo Parish.

THE parish derives its name, which is non-ecclesiastical, from the townland on which the parish church stood. For some account of the ecclesiastical remains see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. III., p. 224, &c. Though the parish is extensive and the region Irish-speaking the list of sub-denominations collected is by no means large.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYKERIN, Baile Uí Chéirín—"O'Kerrin's Homestead." Area (in three divisions), 543 acres.

"Ballikearne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. Bóthar and Dearna na Saighdiúirí—"Road" and "Gap" respectively—"of the Soldiers."

BALLYNAGLERAGH, Baile na gCléireach—"Clergy Town"; ancient church land presumably. Area, 70 acres.

BAWNAVINNOGE, Bán na bFionnóg—"Field of the Scald Crows." Area, 235 acres.

BOHERAWILLIN, Bóthar a Mhuillinn—"The Mill Road." Area, 289 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig a tSagairt—"The Priest's Rock."

(*b*) Carraig na Lobar—"Lepers' Rock."

BROOKLODGE. No Irish name. Area, 52 acres.

CARRIGAUN, Carragán—"Little Rock." Area (in two divisions), 263 acres.

S.D. Tobar na Cúirte—"Well of the Court (Great House)"; a well to rear of Slady Castle.

CASTLEQUARTER, Ceathramha a Chairleáin. Idem. Area, 64 acres.

S.D. Fair Green (O.M.), Aonaċ na Bealtaine—"The May Fair."

CHURCHQUARTER, Ceaṫṛaṁa an Teampuill. Idem. Area, 103 acres.

COOLROE, Cúl Ruaḋ—"Red Corner (or Ridge Back)." Area, 125 acres.

DERRY, Doiṛe—"Wood." Area (in two divisions), 314 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Kilmaline (O.M.), Cill Mo Luaḋ—"Molua's Church"; this was the site of an early church and burial ground.

(*b*) Stṛapa Ċóic—"Cooke's Stile"; where a gentleman named Cooke was killed, and his ghost afterwards seen.

GARRAUN, Gaṛṛán—"Grove." Area (in two divisions), 210 acres.

GLEN, Gleann. Idem. Area (in two divisions), 221 acres.

GRAIGUE, Gṛáig—"Village." Area (in two divisions), 295 acres. "Graig" (Inq. Eliz.).

GRAIGUEAVURRA, Gṛáig a Buṛṛa—"Burr's Village." Area, 203 acres.

"Gṛáig a Buṛṛa, Gṛáig an Donuiṛ,
"Gṛáig náṛ ġṛáḋaṛ-ṛaṛiaṁ." (Local Rhyme).

S.DD. (*a*) Caṛṛaig na gCat—"Cats' Rock."

(*b*) An Ṁuine—"The Thicket"; a sub-division.

(*c*) "Murdering Glen."

KILLEA, Cill Liaṫ—"Grey Church"; an early church site, marked on O.M. Area, 157 acres.

KNOCKACAHARNA, Cnoc a Ċeaṫaṛnaiġ—"The Kern's Hill." The term Ceaṫaṛnaċ is also used locally to designate a slow, heavy-coated beggarman. Area, 310 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Lioṛ a Ċeaṫaṛnaiġ—"The Kern's Lios."

(*b*) Foláċt Fiaḋ—Prehistoric cooking place.

(*c*) Leaċt—"Monumental Cairn."

KNOCKAUNAGLOKEE, Cnocán na gClócaiḋe—"Little Hill of the Cloaks"; so called, it is locally believed, from the red cloaks worn by the long-ago ladies of Sleady Castle.

S.DD. (*a*) Páiṛc a Leaċt—"Field of the Monumental Cairn."

(*b*) Ꞅoꞃpól Mór (?); name of a field.

EAGLE HILL, Caꞃꞃaiꞅ an Ḟioꞇaiꞃ. Idem. Area, 215 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Caꞃꞃaiꞅ a Ċoꝺꞇaꞇa—"Rock of the Sleeping"; because, says one authority, here, in the shelter of an overhanging ledge, robbers, &c., slept by day. Ꝺonnċaꝺ Ruaꝺ, the poet, lived here for a time.

(*b*) Toꝺaꞃ a Leaꞃa—"The Lios Well."

KNOCKGARRAUN, Cnoc a Ꞅaꞃꞃáin—"Hill of the Grove." Area (in two divisions), 169 acres.

S.D. Lady's Well (O.M.). "Stations" and "Pattern" were held annually on August 15th.

KNOCKNAGERAGH, Cnoc na ꞅCaoꞃaċ—"Hill of the Sheep." Area, 54 acres.

"Knockanegorach" (Inq. Jas. I.).

LANGANORAN, Linn an Ḟuaꞃáin—"Pool of the Cold Spring." The pool which gave the name no longer exists, as the stream which fed it has been diverted. Area, 161 acres.

LISROE, Lioꞃ Ruaꝺ—"Red Lios." Area, 238 acres.

MODELIGO, Maꞅ Ꝺeiꞇꞅe—"Plain of the Thorn."

MOUNTAIN CASTLE, Caiꞃꞇeán a tSléiꝺe. Idem. Area (in two divisions), 350 acres.

"Mountaine Castle al̃s Caslane Sleave" (Inq. Jas. I).

S.D. Glentaunaboha (O.M.), Ꞅleanntán na Ꝺoiċe—"Little Glen of the Hut."

NEWTOWN, Ꝺaiꞇe Nua. Idem. Area, 172 acres.

"Newtown" ("Forfeited Estates," &c., 1688).

S.DD. (*a*) Redgate (O.M.), Ꞅeaꞇa Ꝺeaꞃꞅ. Idem. Presumably so-called from the gate, painted red, which led to the mountain commonage.

(*b*) Glenatassona (O.M.), Ꞅleann a tSaꞃanaiꞅ, also Áċ a tS.—"Glen (and 'Ford') of the Englishman."

PARKMORE, Páiꞃc Mór—"Great Field." Area, 63 acres.

ROCKFIELD, Tiꞅ na Caꞃꞃaiꞅe—"House of the Rock." Both Irish name and English quasi-equivalent are really modern. The old name was Ꞅaꞃꞃán ("Grove").

SCART (in two divisions) and SCART MOUNTAIN, Scaiṛt Maiġe Ḋeilġe and Sliaḋ na Scaiṛte respectively—"Thicket of the Thorny Plain" and "Mountain of the Thicket." Respective areas:—171 and 1,209 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Glentrusnan (O.M.), Ġleann Treaṛnáin—"Glen of the Crossing Stick."

(*b*) Lisnagree (O.M.), Lioṛ na ġCroiḋe—"Cattle Lios."

(*c*) Móin na Seaṛc—"Bog of the Dry (non-milking) Cows."

(*d*) Árḋ na nĠunnaiḋe—"Height of the Guns."

SLEADY, Cuṛṛaċ na Slaoḋaiġe—"Sliding(?) Bog" The local poet, William O'Moran (latter half of 18th century), writes the name Caṛṛaiġ-ṛ́laoḋ in his elegy on Donnchadh McGrath of Slieve Gua. O'Daly ("Poets and Poetry of Munster" 2nd Series), in a note thereto, says the place is now called—Cuṛṛaċ na Slaoḋaiġe. Area, 77 acres.

"Sledy als Curraghnesleady" (A.S.E.).

STAIGUEBRAGHAD, Stéiġ Ḋṛáġaiḋ—"Piece (?) of Neck Land." The exact meaning of Steiġ in place names has yet to be determined. Compare Staigue Fort, Co. Kerry, &c. Area, 753 acres.

TINALIRA, Tiġ na Laiḋṛe—"House of the River Fork." Area, 307 acres.

S.D. Liosnaconduff (O.M.), Lioṛ na Con Ḋuiḋe—"Lios of the Black Hound"; so named from an animal by which it was, or is, haunted.

TOOR, An Tuaṛ—"Cattle Field"; Tuaṛ has quite a variety of meanings; it signifies wheat-producing land, a green spot by a stream, a bleach green, &c., &c.

VICARSTOWN, Ḋaile an Ḋiocáiṛe. Idem. Portion of the ancient churchland of the parish. Area (in two divisions), 301 acres.

WOODHOUSE, Tiġ na Coille. Idem. Area, 104 acres.

Monksland Parish.

THIS was a dependency of the Cistercian Abbey of Inislaunaght ("De Surio"), near Clonmel, to which a grant of some lands in

the parish was made by King John. It is probable that an early Celtic church preceded the Cistercian establishment. At any rate the more ancient name is lost—though the present name (Feaṛann na Manaċ—"Farm of the Monks"), with an antiquity of seven hundred years behind it, has little reason to complain of modernity. The parish is of small extent, and interesting on other grounds and from another standpoint than ours, scil:—its extensive copper mines and works. A brief description of the ecclesiastical remains &c. will be found in the so frequently quoted *Waterford Archæological Journal*—Vol. II., pp. 198 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNAGIGLA, Baile na gCuigealeaċ—"Homestead of the Distaffs." Area, 214 acres.

"Ballinagiglach" (D.S R.).

S.D. Sáilín—"Little Heel" (i.e. "Remnant" of land). Sáilín also signifies a large lake or pond, or an arm of the sea, and it is just possible that this latter may be its force here.

BALLYNASISSALA, Baile na Soiṛala—"Homestead of the Cecils (?)." Area, 334 acres.

"Ballysiselly" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Cnoc Maċan—"Mahon Hill"; Mahon is probably from Maġ, a plain.

BALLYRISTEEN, Baile Riṛtín—"Little Richard's Homestead." Area, 351 acres.

"Ballygrist" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Tobaṛ Uí Ḃṛic—"O'Bric's Well." Compare O'Bric's Island and Church in same neighbourhood.

BALLYVADEN, Baile Ṁaiḋín—"Madan's Homestead." Area, 574 acres.

"Ballivaden" (D.S.M.).

S.D. Bóṫaiṛín na Maṛḋ—"Little Road of the Dead," by which funerals approached the ancient cemetery. A unique circumstance of the cemetery, by the way, is its separation by a stream from the church.

CARRICKAREADY, Carraig Uí Riada — "O'Reidy's Rock." Area, 323 acres.

"Carrycaredagh" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc Meall; this is tautological—both words signify a hill.

(*b*) Clair a Guail—"Trench of the Coal (Charcoal)." The charcoal may have been used in early times in the reduction of copper ore. The writer has an ingot (apparently prehistoric) of copper unearthed in the vicinity.

(*c*) Páirc an Átáin—"Field of the Little Ford."

KILLDWAN, Cill Dubáin—"Dubhan's Church." St. Dubhan is patron of the parish of Hook, Co. Wexford. No certain trace or tradition of church site could be discovered here. Area, 285 acres.

"Killowan" (D.S.R.).

S.D. An tSeana Sráid—"The Old Village." This is probably the ancient church site which would naturally have been forgotten in course of time owing to the encroachment thereon of the later village.

Newcastle Parish.

SEE Barony of Upperthird. There is only one townland of the parish in our present barony, scil:—

LISAHANE, Lior Átáin—"Little-Ford Lios" Area, 305 acres.

"Lisshane" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Carraigín a Muirtéil — "Little Rock of the Mortar."

(*b*) Páirc a Liagáin—"Field of the Pillar Stone"; the pillar in question, which is of great size, is generally kept whitewashed.

(*c*) Bóthairín a Capaill Chaoig — "Little Road of the Blind Horse"; this is the second time so far that we have met this name.

Rossmire Parish.

THE name, which the parish does not share with a townland, is, of course, non-ecclesiastical in origin; it signifies "Moire's Wood

(or Shrubbery)" — Ros Magair. Magir has not been, and probably never will be, identified. The name is written Rossmeere in the D.S.M. For further account of the church &c. see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. III., p. 72. The popular name of the church is not Rossmire but Killcool (Cill Cúil or Cumhail).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYBRACK, Baile Breac—"Speckled Homestead." On it is the site of a chapel which was used in the penal days. Area, 735 acres.

S.D. Baile Boct—"Poor Village."

BALLYHUSSA, Baile Ui Horais—"O'Hussey's Homestead." Area, 616 acres.

"Ballyhetty alis Ballyhossey" (Forfeited Estates and Interests, 1688).

S.DD. (*a*) Faitcin na Beirna—"Little Hurling Green of (in) the Gap"; a sub-division formerly regarded an independent townland.

(*b*) Brannairin—"The Little Sheep-Fold," otherwise "Little Fallow-field"; a field name.

(*c*) Seana Sráid—"Old Village"; another field.

BALLYVADD, Baile Uad; meaning uncertain; perhaps, Baile i bFad—"Distant Homestead." O'Donovan thinks it may be a corruption of Baile Fada. Area, 420 acres.

BALLYSHONOCK, Baile Seonaic—"Young John's Homestead." Area, 848 acres.

"Ballyshonick" (Distr. Book).

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairin a Broma—"Little Road of the Ridge"; this runs through Greenan, &c.

(*b*) Bán a Fleide—"Wrangling Field."

(*c*) Carraig an Uair—"Rock of the Yew Tree."

(*d*) Carraig na Daraige—"Rock of the Oak."

(*e*) Carraig a Madraid—"Rock of the Dog (or Wolf)."

(*f*) Seana Bocc—"Old Poor (Road)"; name applied to an ancient by-road.

CARRIGEEN, Carraigín—"Little Rock." Area, 727 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Ceathrama na mBa—"Cows' Quarter"; a field.

(*b*) Meadbrac. Meaning uncertain.

(*c*) Bán an Óir—"Field of the Gold."

CARRIGNANONSHAGH, Carraig na nÓinfeac—"Rock of the Female Idiots." Area, 139 acres.

"Carrigenonshie" (Inq. Jas. I.).

GREENAN, Grianán—"Sunny Spot." Area, 898 acres.

"Greenanebegg" and "G. more" (Forftd. Estates &c. *Sup. cit.*).

S.D. Bán a tSleibín—"Little Mountain Field."

GRAIGUENAGEEHA, Gráig na Gaoithe—"Windy Village." Area, 182 acres.

S.D. An Maingeán—"Murmuring Mournfully"; name of a stream.

KILMACTHOMAS, Coill 'ic Tomáirín—"Little Mac Thomas' Wood." The old castle of the Mac Thomas Geraldines (*l*) stood to the north-east of the present railway bridge over the Mahon; it was sixty feet high by sixty or seventy feet square. This was taken in 1643 by Sir Chas. Vavasour, and afterwards the bank on which it stood was cut away for gravel. Area, 467 acres.

"Kilmacthomasyn" (Indenture, 1529).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobermore (O.M.), Tobar Móire—"Well of the Big (Man)."

(*b*) Fair Hill (O.M.), Árd na gCailíneadh—"The Girls' Hill." On the occasion of the annual hiring fair (May 12th) girls seeking service for the year took up their position on this hill—hence the name. Fairs (Old) were held on May 12th, March 17th, and Michaelmas Day.

(*l*) See "Topographical Poems" of Celtic Society, O'Donovan's Introduction, p. 23.

(*c*) St. John's Well (O.M.), Tobar Seagáin. "Rounds" were made here up to sixty years ago.

(*d*) Seana Bóthar—"Old Road."

(*e*) Fairche an Aonaigh—"Fair Green."

(*f*) "Castle Field."

(*g*) Árd a Mhuillinn—"Mill Height."

(*h*) Gairrdhe a Chairteáin—"The Castle Garden"; former site of ancient castle, now railway cattle yards.

KILMOYLAN, Cill Átha Maoilinn—"Church of Maolin's Ford." Area, 551 acres.

"Killihamoylin" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) "Cillín," the field in which is the early church site from which the townland is named.

(*b*) Áth a Ghé—"Ford of the Goose"; a well-known ford on the Mahon.

(*c*) Poll an Airgid—"Money Pit"; an excavation close to the cill (above), made by searchers for buried treasure.

(*d*) Bán a Leasa—"The Lios Field"; a name of so frequent occurrence that, as a rule, I have not recorded it.

NEWTOWN, Baile Nuadh. Idem. Area, 227 acres.

"Newtowne" and "Lisnamaneskagh" (Distr. Book).

PARKEENAGLOGH, Páircín na gCloch—"Little Field of the Boulders." Newtown church and graveyard are in this townland. Area, 257 acres.

S.D. "All Saints' Well." The ancient "pattern" was abolished here in 1845.

ROBERTSTOWN, Baile Ribeard. Idem. Area, 535 acres.

"Robertstowne" (Distr. Book).

S.DD. (*a*) An tÁth—"The Ford"; a crossing place over a stream on the Ballyhussa boundary.

(*b*) An tSeana Sráid—"The Old Village."

SCRAHAN, Sgreatan—"Coarse Land" (?). Area, 470 acres.

S.D. Cúl—"Ridge Corner (or End)"; a sub-division embracing too a portion of present Kilmacthomas townland, and hence, Cill Chúil—the old popular name of Rossmire Church.

SHANAKILL, Seana Ċoill—"Old Wood." Area, 614 acres.

"Shanakill" (A.S. & E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Aughshamus (O.M.), Áṫ Ṡéamuiṛ—"James' Ford."

(*b*) Toberanashig (O.M.), Ṫobaṛ an Aiṛiȝ—"Vomiting Well"; believed to be efficacious in cases of dyspepsia.

WHITESTOWN, Ḃaile na ḂFaoiṫeaċ—"Homestead of the Whites." Area, 330 acres.

Seskinane Parish.

THE name signifies "Little Sedgy Moor," and is written Seskynnane in an Inquisition of Jas. I. About two-thirds of the parish are in this barony; the remainder belongs to Glenaheiry. The Parish, which is Irish-speaking and of great extent, is an elevated plateau. Bog and mountain names abound, while of other names that are generally interesting there is a fair proportion. The name Sliaḃ ȝCua has come in recent times to be applied to Seskinane, but the former is a misnomer, as it is quite clear, both from the Irish lives of saints and from the annals, that Slieve Gua is the ancient name of the whole Knockmaeldown mountain range and not of its any particular portion. Donnchadh Ruadh spent a considerable portion (by no means the most exemplary part) of his life in this parish, and here too flourished, at the same time, the local poets, Thomas O'Moran and Maire Ni Dhonogain (*u*), still honoured in popular memory. The ruined church near the centre of the parish is extremely interesting, not indeed architecturally, but from the fact that many of its door and window lintels are ogham inscribed. For a detailed account of the church &c. see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 83. Within the parish are the identified sites of at least four further early churches. A number of the principal townland names of the locality, with the characteristics of each place, are strung together in the following rhyme, which is

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(*u*) See "Gaelic Journal," Vol. III., p. 104, also O'Daly "Poets and Poetry of Munster" 2nd Series, p. 211.

probably the composition of one of the many 18th century "poor scholars" who partook of the hospitality of the parish:—

"Baile Diocáire an aráin agus ime,
"Lios Liat di riam 'ge Pilib,
"Lios Ruad mar a buailtear an ċuigean
"Tuar an Ḟiona mar a líontar an gloinne,
"Catair na Léige béal na rligte
"Buaile Móintín na bpuintín ime,
"Baile Uí Ċeirín an ḟéirín mílir
"Baile na Molt na mbúlaide mbriste
"Baile na Giolcaige an tuairín clutmar,
"Agus Cnoc Buide mar a rionntar na daoine."

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAMULT, Baile na Molt — "Homestead of the Weathers." Area, 136 acres.

BALLYNAGUILKEE, Baile na Giolcaige—"Homestead of the Broom *(Spartium Scoparium)*." Area (in two divisions), 735 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cill Baile na hAille — "Church of the Cliff Village." The site of the early foundation is indicated by well defined traces of the circular enclosure.

(*b*) Stone Cross (O.M.). This, which was within or beside the last, has disappeared; a sketch of it is, however, fortunately preserved amongst the Du Noyer drawings in the Royal Irish Academy.

BLEANTASOUR, Bléantas Odar (or Ṡamar). Meaning uncertain. The first part of the name may be bleanta—loins (also narrow low tongues of land), with an *s* added after the manner of an English plural, while the second word appears to be odar—dun or fawn colour. More probably however bléantas is singular and the abstract from bléan. Muine na Circe is, according to one authority, another name for the place or for a sub-division of it. Area (in two divisions), 1,622 acres.

"Blantashowre" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Foilnagarlach (O.M.), Faill na nGárlaċ—"Cliff of the Infants"; a place in which unbaptised children are buried.

(*b*) Soldier's Ford (O.M.), Áṫ a tSaiġṁiúṁa. Idem.

(*c*) Dirty Ford (O.M.), Áṫ Salaċ. Idem.

(*d*) Lalisheen Stream (O.M.), Leaṫ-Liṁín—"Half Lios."

(*e*) Mass Field (O.M.), Páirc an Aifrinn. Idem.

(*f*) Tobernagloch (O.M.), Tobar na gCloċ—"Well of the Stones."

(*g*) Oxen Ford (O.M.), Beal Áṫa Daiṁ—"Mouth of the Ox-Ford."

(*h*) Beárna na gCoileaċ—"Gap of the Cocks."

(*i*) Caṫair Bléantuir—"Bleantas' Stone Fort."

(*j*) Cúinne an Figeadóra—"The Weavers' Corner."

BOOLAVOONTEEN, Buaile a Móintín—"Cattle Pen of the Little Bog." "Buaile a Móintín ina fuirde coir tuinne," (Old Song). Area, 560 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar na Tuinne—"Well of the Quagmire."

(*b*) Gort na bPréaċán—"Garden of the Crows."

BONATOUK or MONATOUK, Bun a tSeabaiċ—"Hollow of the Hawk" (O.D.); more generally however, Muin a tSeabaiċ, "Shrubbery of the Hawk" according to my observation. The Hawk, in this instance, was not a bird, but a man, so nicknamed.

BROE. See Lickoran Par. Area, 437 acres.

S.D. An Stráicín—"The Little Streak (or Riband)"; a subdivision.

CAHERNALEAGUE, Caṫair na Léige—"Stone Fort of the Rock." Area, 401 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Red Bog (O.M.).

(*b*) Aughdine (O.M.), Áṫ Doiṁin—"Deep Ford."

(*c*) Toberphole (O.M.), Tobar Póil—"Paul's Well."

(*d*) Sruhphole (O.M.), Sruṫ Póil—"Paul's Stream."

(*e*) Glendermeen (O.M.) Gleann Diarmín—"Little Dermot's Glen."

CARRIGBRACK, Carraig Bréaċ—"Speckled Rock." Entirely mountain and uninhabited. According to one local authority Seirceiréan was another name. Area, 724 acres.

S.D. Tobar a Mhaoir—"The Steward's Well."

CLOONACOGAILE, Cluain na gCuigéal — "Meadow of the Distaffs." Area, 511 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Hurling Green" (O.M.).

(*b*) Barnanagarlach, Beárna na nGárlach—"The Infants' Gap"; a place of sepulture for stillborn &c. children. The exact significance of Beárna in names of this character has not yet been determined. Compare Beárna na nGárlach, under Turbeha, Affane Par.; also Fáill na nGárlach, under Bleantasour, above.

CORRADOON, Corr a Dúin—"Round Hill of Doon (the Natural, Fort-like, Hill)." Area, 567 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Goirtín na gCriostalaide—"Little Garden of the (Quartz) Crystals."

(*b*) Mweeling (O.M.), Maoilinn—"Hill Top."

DOON, Dún—"Natural Rath-like Mound." Area, 453 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Toberadoon (O.M.), Tobar a Dúna—"Well of the Dun."

(*b*) Cnoc Dúin—"Dun Hill."

(*c*) Páirc a Dallain—"Field of the Pillar Stone." This dallan is a fine specimen, 7' x 4' x 2'.

(*d*) Na Tuairiníde—"The Little Cattle-Fields."

GLENANEANE, Gleann na néan—"Glen of the Birds." Area (in two divisions), 386 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bothán Páidín—"Little Patrick's Hut."

(*b*) An Splinnc—"High Projecting Rock."

(*c*) An Dún—"The Fort."

(*d*) Lathar a Dúin—"River Fork of the Fort."

(*e*) Carraig Bhreac—"Speckled Rock"; a large sub-division.

(*f*) Cnoc Meadón—"Middle Hill."

KILCOONEY, Cill Chuana—"Cuana's Church." Site of the early church was located by east side of the public road, close to the south boundary of the townland. Area, 582 acres.

KNOCKBOY, Cnoc Buide — "Yellow Hill"; from the pronounced colour of the blossoming furze. The fair of Knockboy

was held on September 8th, a fact which probably enables us to fix the patron of the parish. Area, 752 acres.

" Knockboye " (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Toberatemple (O.M.), Tobar a Teampuill—" The Church Well."

(*b*) Lisnatorny (O.M.), Lios na Tóirnige — " Lios of the Thunder " (O'D.), but the writer certainly heard Lios na Toirnóige —" Limekiln Lios."

(*c*) Fort of the Three Stones (O.M.), Lios na dTrí gCloch. Idem.

(*d*) Lalisheen (O.M.), Leath Lirín—" Little Half Lios."

(*e*) Bittern's Well (O.M.), Tobar a Séadáin, apparently " Asthma Well," though O'D. translates it as above for the Ordnance authorities. The Bittern, it may be added, is extremely rare in Ireland.

(*f*) Aughclashanirin (O.M.), Áth Claire an Iarainn—" Ford-of-the-Iron Trench."

(*g*) Aughnalisheen, Áth na Lirín—" Ford of the Little Lioses."

(*h*) Shane O'Cahan's Glen (O.M.); this appears a quite recent name.

(*i*) Faill na Sruaice—" Cliff of the Pinnacle."

(*j*) Inse a tSeana Mhuillinn—" Old Mill River-Holm."

(*k*) Lag na bhFothairach—" Hollow of the House Ruins "; a well-known sub-division of large extent.

LACKENDARRA, Leacan Dara—" Oak-Wooded Glen Slope." Area (in two divisions), 616 acres.

S.D. Laghtmanus (O.M.), Leacht Magnuis — " Manus' Monument."

REANADAMPAUN, Reidh na dTeampán—" Mountain Plain of the Round Boulders." "The Tampauns" are five great standing stones, which seem to be portion of a dismantled cromlech; they are now incorporated in a fence. Cian " na Mionn Óir " (of the golden diadems), from whom Kilkeany is named, was a Druid and possessed of a famous flat draoidheachta or " Rod of Enchantment." On a certain day three brothers, wayfarers, with their mother whom they

carried on their shoulders, called at the Druid's house seeking hospitality. The master happened to be from home, but a maid, who was kneading bread for dinner, requested them to await Cian's return. The strangers, not liking the slovenly appearance of the girl and the manner in which she manipulated the dough, refused to stay. When Cian returned for dinner and heard the story he flew into a rage that his hospitality should be spurned, and seizing his magic wand, he started in pursuit of the travellers. He overtook them on the mountain plain, where, with a touch of his druidic *slat*, he changed them and their two dogs into these five pillar stones. Two large pillars (the two travellers) support a third (the mother); two smaller pillars are the petrified wolf dogs. Area, 1,003 acres.

TOORANEENA, Tuar an Fhiona—apparently "Green of the Wine." Area, 318 acres.

"Toorenyng" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Glenagow, Gleann a Gabha—"The Smith's Glen."

Stradbally Parish.

THIS is a maritime and Irish-speaking parish of great extent. Its place names are consequently both numerous and interesting. There are many cliff names, but the general nomenclature is of very mixed character. The parish name itself comes from the townland on which the church stood. For information as to the church remains, &c., see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. II., pp. 201, &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYLYNCH, Baile Ui Loingsig—"O'Lynch's Homestead." Area, 395 acres.

BALLYVALOONA, Baile an Mallúnaig—"Maloon's Homestead." Area, 258 acres.

"Ballinvallony" (A.S.E.). "Ballenvalleine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYVOONEY, Baile Ui Mhughmaidh — "O'Mooney's (or 'O'Meany's') Homestead." O'Mooney and O'Meany are equated in the "Four Masters," "Book of Rights," &c. Area, 356 acres.

" Ballyvony " (Distr. Book).

S.DD. (*a*) Monastery in Ruins (O.M.). The ecclesiastical character of this ruin is doubtful.

(*b*) Tobar na mBráthar—" The Friars' Well."

(*c*) Entrenchment (O.M.). This is of the usual character—a line of earthwork across the neck of a rather low headland. In the present instance the bank of earth is double, but the space enclosed is much contracted owing to subsidence of the cliff. The enclosure does not perhaps at present measure more than ⅛ acre. The fosse between the double wall of earth is about thirty yards long by fifteen feet wide and a yard or so in depth. Portion of the embankment still stands about five yards in height.

(*d*) Cuainín Dónnchaidh—" Denis' Little Harbour."

(*e*) Fáill na Croiche—" Cliff of the Crane (Mechanical)." This is, perhaps, a new meaning for the word croch.

(*f*) Fáill a tSagairt—" Priests' Cliff."

(*g*) Fáill a Raca—" Wreck Cliff."

(*h*) Cúilín na hUgaireadh—" Little Corner of the Hogsheads."

(*i*) Boat Harbour (O.M.).

Ballyvoyle, Baile Uí Dhaoigill. " O'Boyle's Homestead." Area, 527 acres.

" Baile Uí Dhaoigill na gcrann, baile beag, gortach,
" Ní raibh mé ann, acht aon uair amháin
" 'S ní bhfuaireas ann acht práiticbe 'r praireach."
(Old Rhyme).

" Ballyvoyle " (Distr. Book).

S.DD. The first five are cliff names. (*a*) Poll na 'Madán—" Fools' Hole."

(*b*) Carraig a Dorais—" Rock of the Door."

(*c*) Duille a Chlaidimh—" Sword Cut "—i.e., the Sword of Fionn as wielded by the owner.

(*d*) Poll a Tobac—" Tobacco Hole "; connected with Smuggling.

(*e*) Fáill a Tobair—" Well Cliff."

(*f*) Seana Gráinseach and Tobar na Gráinsige — "Old Grange" and "Grange Well"; the former is a sub-division, and the latter a well thereon.

(*g*) Cillín. Site of ancient cemetery in which bodies were laid in stone lined cists; the site was disturbed during building of Ballyvoyle Bridge close at hand.

(*h*) Cloch an Eidhin—"Rock of the Ivy."

BRENAN, Dreanán—"A Droplet." O'Donovan however writes it Drianán and suggests a derivation from Dri "a hill," or Dréan "Stinking." There is site of a castle but all traces have disappeared. Area, 634 acres.

"Brenane" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Seana Dáile—"Old Village"; a field in which stand two remarkable pillar stones. In an adjoining field there stands a third.

(*b*) Bóthairín na bPortán—"Little Road of the Crab Fish."

CARRIGAHILLA, Carraig a Choilig—"Rock of the (Heath) Cock." Area, 427 acres.

"Karricke I Killie" (Inq. Jas. I.).

CARRICKBARRAHANE, Carraig Barrachán—"Berachan's Rock"; evidently a very old name. Area, 181 acres.

"Carigbaraghan" (Inq. Eliz.).

CARRICKAREA, Carraig Aimhréidh—"Rugged Rock."

"Carrig Irea" (Inq. Jas. I.).

CARRIGEENNAHAHA, Carraigín na hÁtha (or Aithe)—"Little Rock of the Corn Kiln." Area, 181 acres.

"Carrigenahy" (Distr. Book).

CURRAHEEN, Curraichín—"Little Marshy Place." Area, 282 acres.

"Carreheene Landoney" (Distr. Book). "Lorryheene Londoney" (A.S.E.).

DURROW, Dubhdh (Dar-mhagh)—"Oak-plain." Area, 273 acres.

"Durro" (Inq. Jas. I.).

Cloghlowrish, Cloch Labhrais—"Speaking Stone"; an immense glacial boulder cleft asunder and standing by side of Queen

Anne's Road. The boulder was entire—so says the legend—till a false oath was sworn by it. Thereupon it split asunder exclaiming with a human-like voice:—"Is fearr é an firinne."

DRUMLOHAN, Drom Lóchán—"Chaff Ridge." Lóchán may however be a personal name. Here is a famous ogham cave in a cillín or early church site. Within the precincts of the cillín are also a large monument of bullán type and an ancient quern stone of unusual size. The bullán, generally water-filled, is resorted to as a Holy Well. Area, 296 acres.

"Drumloghan" (Inq. Jas. I.).

FAHA, Faithche—"The *Faithches* (or Hurling Greens)." Area, 685 acres.

"Fahagh" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairín a Rider, apparently—"Little Road of the Rider."

(*b*) Bealach an Iarainn—"Roadway of the Iron."

FOX'S CASTLE, Caisleán na Sionnach—"Foxes' (personal name) Castle." The church site marked on O.M. appears to be the castle site instead. Perhaps the castle itself usurped the site of an early church.

GARRAHYLISH, Gairdín Neilis—"Alice's Garden." Area, 194 acres.

GARRANTURTON, Garrán Toirthain—"Turton's Grove." Area, 1,063 acres.

"Garrantertin" (Distr. Book).

S.DD. (*a*) Baile na Muc—"Village of the Pigs."

(*b*) Tobar Dá na gCrann—"David of the Trees' Well."

(*c*) Piolla; meaning doubtful—probably it is the English "Pill"; this is the second or third occurrence of this word, and in each case it is applied to a stream.

(*d*) Áth Mór—"Great Ford."

(*e*) Lisín a tSeabhaic—"Little Lios of the Hawk."

(*f*) An tSeana Sráid—"The Old Village."

(*g*) Gairdín na gCailleach—"Garden of the Hags."

(*h*) The Killeens"; two fields in which are traces of a circular cill, or early church site, half an acre or so in extent. Beside this stand three or four pillar stones, one or two of which bear a few faint traces of what may have been ogham scores. There is also a bullán with cup-shaped basin.

ISLAND, Sean Oileán—"Old Island"; so called to distinguish it from Island Hubbock, a sub-division formerly, but erected later into an independent townland. Area, 164 acres.

S.D. Tig Sgansa, apparently—"House of the Raised Earthwork." *Sconce* is an old term used in military engineering. The name is applied to an entrenched headland of the same general character as the Ballyvooney entrenchment above.

ISLAND HUBBOCK, Oileán nObuc—"Hobuck's Island"; neither this nor the foregoing is an island in the ordinary geographical sense; they are both simply maritime townlands. Area, 235 acres.

"Illanhobbogg" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. (*a*) Fail Gairid—"Short Cliff."

(*b*) Stuaic na bPocán—"Rock Cone of the He-Goats"; a promontory.

(*c*) Bórd a Rig—"The King's Table"; a remarkable table-like rock on the strand.

(*d*) Duille Claidim—"Sword Cut"; a great cleft in a rock attributed to Osgar, grandson of Fionn.

(*e*) Carraig a Dorais—"Rock of the Door."

KYLLELTON, Cill Eiltin—"Elton's Church." Area, 313 acres.

"Kylleltyne" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.DD. (*a*) Lady's Cove, Cuan an Cailin—"The Girl's Cove."

(*b*) Fail Buide—"Yellow Cliff."

(*c*) Cuainin Bidi—"Biddy's Cove."

(*d*) Cill, an Early Church site, of large extent, with traces of the usual circular entrenchment. I propose to demonstrate later that the foundation of this church dates from the time of Declan.

KILMINNIN, Cill Mingin (Mo Fingin)—"Mingion's Church"; site of an early church by south side of the old road to Stradbally. See Kilminnin, Dungarvan Par. Area (in two divisions), 315 acres.

KNOCKADRUMALEA, Cnoc a Druma Léit—"Hill of the Grey Ridge." Area, 194 acres.

"Knockadrumle" (Dist. Book).

MILLERSTOWN, Baile an Muileóra. Idem. Area, 203 acres.

"Millerstowne" (A.S.E.).

MONAKERKA, Móin na Circe—"Bog of the Grouse." Area, 155 acres.

"Moninekirky" (A.S.E.). "Monykircky" (Inq. Jas. I.).

MONAVAUD, Móin a Báid—"Bog of the Boat." The townland is not maritime. Area, 56 acres.

"Monevade" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Tobergal" (O.M.), Tobar Geal—"Clear Well."

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Idem. Area, 157 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc a Rinnce—"Hill of the Dance."

(*b*) Cúl Móna—"Bog Corner."

PARK, Páirc—"Field." Area, 177 acres.

RATHNASKILLOGE, Ráth na Sciollóg—"Rath of the Slices." The waste, eyeless portion of the potato which is discarded and thrown away is Sciollóg: the eyed part reserved for planting is Sciollán. A second name of the place appears to be Garrán na Sciollóg. Area, 223 acres.

"Rathneshilloge" (Inq. Jas. I.).

SHANACOOL, Seana Cúil—"Old Corner." Area, 73 acres.

STRADBALLY, An Sráid Baile—"The Street Town," i.e. the town with a regular street, in contra-distinction to a homestead or a mere cluster of farmhouses. There were old fairs on September 14th and June 1st. Area (in two divisions), 749 acres.

"Stradballye" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Stradballymore and Barronsland" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (I.) Seawards—on coast, east to west.

(*a*) Faill an Airgid—"Cliff of the Silver."

(*b*) Faill na Smuice—"Cliff of the Snout."

(*c*) Faill na dTéad—"Cliff of the Ropes."

(*d*) Faill a Caca—"Cliff of the Ordure."

(*e*) Faill na Lice—"Cliff of the Flagstone."

(*f*) Sron Iunes—"Jones' Nose."

(*g*) Gull Island (O.M.), Oileán na bhFaoileann. Idem. There are two detached rocks, a mile apart, each called—"Gull Island."

(*h*) Carraig a Comarta—"Rock of the Mark (or Sign)"; because its submersion is an indication of full tide.

(*i*) Fáill Sgannrach—"Earthwork Crowned Cliff."

II. Inland:—

(*j*) Friar's Well (O.M.).

(*k*) Cnoc Rathar—"Thick Stumpy Hill."

(*l*) Bóthairín Caoch—"Little Blind Road."

SCARTACROOKA, Scairt a Chrúca—"Thicket of the Crook (or 'Handful')." Area, 99 acres.

SHESKIN, Seirceann—"Marsh (Sedgy Moor or Boggy Place)." Area, 200 acres.

"Seskin" and "Kilbrakan" (A.S.E. and Distr. Book).

"Sheskynreadye" (Inq. Jas. I.).

WILLIAMSTOWN, Baile Uilliam. Idem. Area, 312 acres.

"Williamstowne alĩs Ballyellin" (Inq. Jas. I.).

WOODHOUSE, Tigh na Coille. Idem. Area, 397 acres.

"Woodhouse alĩs Torcorron" (A.S.E.).

(*a*) S.DD. Plateen Rock (O.M.), Pláicín. Meaning unknown.

(*b*) Blind Cove (O.M.), An Cuan Caoch. Idem.

Whitechurch Parish.

THE name in Irish is Teampall Geal, which is equivalent in meaning to the official English name. The whiteness was probably physical—the result of whitewashing, or of decoration with glistening quartz; it may of course have been merely figurative—in allusion to the fame of the church &c. Greater portion of the parish, which is very extensive, is a rich limestone plain. Irish is still generally understood, nevertheless sub-denominations are neither very numerous nor particularly interesting. A fair was formerly held at Whitechurch on 5th August; it however appears to have been a Charter Fair. For

some notes on the ancient church of the parish see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 88.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINTAYLOR, Baile an Táilliúra—"The Tailor's Homestead." Tailor (Taylor), notwithstanding the article, is almost certainly a family name here. The Irish evidently regarded names like Taylor, Turner, Mason &c., as common nouns. Area (in two divisions), 586 acres.

"Ballyntaylor" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. Cnocán na mBuachaillíde—"The Boys' Little Hill."

BALLYARD, Baile Árd—"Elevated Village." Area, 84 acres.

BALLYGAMBON, Baile Gambúin—"Gambon's Homestead"; a family named Gambon still resides in the neighbourhood. Area (in two divisions), 497 acres.

S.D. An Cúl—"The Corner"; a sub-division containing a single farm.

BALLYHANE, Baile Uí Chán—"O'Cane's Homestead." Area, 133 acres.

"Ballyhanebegg" (Distr. Book).

BALLYKENNEDY, Baile Uí Chinéide—"O'Kennedy's Homestead." Area, 60 acres.

"Ballykenedye" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYLEMON, Baile Uí Loimín—"O'Loman's Homestead." Area (in four divisions), 434 acres.

"Ballilomen" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc Dóighe—"Burnt Hill."

(*b*) Gleann na Coille—"Glen of the Wood."

(*c*) Currach (Crach) a tSluaigh—"Swamp of the (Fairy) Host."

BALLYMULALLA, Baile Uí Mhaolalaidh—"O'Mulally's Homestead." Locally the qualifying word is understood to signify "honey," and the name is accounted for by a story of a shower of honey which once fell here! Area (in two divisions), 398 acres.

S.D. Johnstown (O.M.), Baile Seaghán. Idem.

BALLYNACOURTY, Baile na Cúirte—"The Mansion Village." The "Mansion" was the residence of the Osbornes, to whom this property passed from Roger Dalton in the early part of the 17th century. Dalton apparently held from the Dromana Fitzgeralds. Area, 242 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc an Imrir—"Field of the Wrestling"; a place where the dead play at night.

(*b*) Sgiobóil na nDéiseach—"Barn of the Decies (Decies family—i.e. Fitzgeralds of Dromana)"; adjacent to site of the Mansion house.

(*c*) Currach na Brice—"Swampy Place of the Brick (Making)."

BALLYNAHEMERY, Baile na hImirce—"Homestead of the Removal (or Trekking)." Imirce may signify a holding away from home, i.e. an outfarm. (*v*) Area, 159 acres.

S.D. Páirc a Ballain—"Field of the Pillar Stone."

BALLYNAMEELAGH, Baile na Miolach—"Village of the Cattle." The meaning is however somewhat doubtful. Miolach has more than one signification; it may mean lousy, brutish, or cattle abounding. O'D. makes it the first of these three in the present instance. Area, 192 acres.

S.D. Ard Cromail—"Cromwell's Height."

BALLYNAMINTRA, Baile na mBaintreabach — "Widows' Homestead." Compare same name, Kilmacleage Par. Area (in three divisions), 387 acres.

"Ballynemoyntragh" (A.S.E.)

BARNASTOOK, Barra na Stuic—"Summit of the Pinnacles." Area (in two divisions), 543 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Garraidhe Glasa—"Green Gardens"; the old name of one of the two present sub-divisions of the townland.

(*b*) Aughacorrick (O.M.), Ath a Chomraig—"Ford of the Contention."

BRIDGEQUARTER, Ceathramha an Droichid. Idem. Area, 236 acres.

(*v*) The word *immirge* occurs in the sense of removal in the ancient tract called "Tairired na nDessi," edited by Professor Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.

S.D. Ooangloor (O.M.), Uaimh na gColuir—"The Pigeons' Cave.'

CAPPAGH, Ceapach—"Tillage Plot." Area, 401 acres.

"Kyppagh" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D.D. (*a*) Carraig a Phiopaire—"The Piper's Rock."

(*b*) Abbey (O.M.). The ruin so named was most probably the residence of Sir James Fitzgerald, who removed to Dromana where he died in 1581. There is little or no evidence to sustain the theory that the remains are ecclesiastical.

CANTY, Na Cainte—"The Dispraised Places." Area, 319 acres.

"Caynty" (Inq. Eliz.)

S.D. Carraig na gCreadhar—"Woodcocks' Rock."

CARRICKROE, Carraig Dheo; meaning uncertain. Dheo signifies "fire." The place was granted as portion of the forfeited Desmond estate to Sir C. Hamilton by letters patent 18th June, 1589.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc a Leagáin—"Field of the Pillar Stone."

(*b*) Moloneys' Village (O.M.), Baile na Maoladhamhach. Idem. This is a sub-division.

(*c*) Carraig na Bairneach—"Wynnes' Rock."

CARRIGLEA, Carraig Liath—"Grey Rock." Area, 202 acres.

"Carrickelighe" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Cúl a Chrampa—"Corner of the Knot (clasp or cramp)." This is an old townland name. It occurs as "Cowlecrompy" in a grant of forfeited Desmond land to Sir Christopher Hatton in 1589.

CLASHNAGONEEN, Clair na gCoiníneach—"Trench of the Rabbits." Area, 247 acres.

CLONKERDIN, Cluain Ceirbín—"Kerdin's Meadow." On the townland is the site of an ancient castle (Fitzgeralds'). Area, 256 acres.

"Clwonkeardine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Polach Fiadh; a remarkable cooking place of prehistoric character discovered on the bank of a small stream.

COOL, Cúil—"Corner (or Ridge Back)." Area, 82 acres.

S.D. Tobar na gCrann—"Well of the Trees."

COOLANAV, Cúil na n'Dam—"Corner (or Ridge Back) of the Oxen." Area, 116 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na bPiast—"Field of the Worms (or Reptiles)."

(*b*) Poll na Mart—"Hole (or Cavern) of the Beeves."

COOLATOOR, Cúil a Tuair—"Corner of the Cattle Field." Area, 98 acres.

S.D. Droichead a Tóchair—"Causeway Bridge."

FARRENBULLEN, Fearann Duillín—"Land of the Loaf." One old man, a native, said—Cairn Duillín. It is locally believed that this diminutive townland was granted to a Cromwellian trooper, who in his hunger disposed of it for a loaf of bread. Place names when understood are often popularly accounted for by a history (Folks' Etymology) obviously invented to fit the name. Area, 13 acres.

S.D. Carraig Mhuirir—"Maurice's Rock"; a limestone bluff or outcrop beneath which is an extensive cave explored by Mr. Ussher and described in various communications to the Royal Irish Academy. On this rock, says another legend, the eponymous Maurice, presumably a criminal, was bound hands and feet to a post and there allowed, Tantalus-like, to starve to death within a few feet of a loaf placed there for his greater torment. There are indications that the bluff was once crowned by a *lios* or *cathair*.

GARRAUNFADDA, Garrán Fada—"Long Grove." Area, 224 acres.

GLENAVADDRA, Gleann a Mhadraidh—"Glen of the Wolf (or 'Dog')." Area, 204 acres.

"Glawn Ivaddey" (Inq. Jas. I.)

S.DD. (*a*) Toberatouk (O.M.), Tobar a tSeabaic—"The Hawk's Well."

(*b*) Srutaire—"The Stroller (Vagrant)"; a sub-division, named from a small stream.

KILCLOHER, Cill Cluthar—"Sheltered (Cosy) Church." Here St. Carthage, on his way from Rahan to Lismore, rested for some days with his retinue. The early church site is in the south

corner of a field called Páirc na Cille. Clothair is by some understood to be the name of the church founder—hence Tobar Naoimh Cloithir—"St. Clothair's Well." Area, 222 acres.

"Cill Cluthmar mar a fiteann na caoltoim" (Old Rhyme).

S.D. Bóthairín na Meacan—"Little Road of the Parsnips"; an avenue which led to a garden (attached to a mansion).

KILCANNON, Cill Conáin—"Conan's Church." Compare Kilcannon, Dunhill Par., also Drumcannon, Barony of Middlethird, Co. Waterford. Area (in two divisions), 213 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Glashalahan (O.M.), Glaire Leathan—"Wide Stream."

(*b*) Poulnacragga (O.M.), Poll na Craige—"Rock Hole."

(*c*) Parknakilla (O.M.), Páirc na Cille—"Field of the Church." This is the site of an early church, surrounded by its circular fence of earth.

(*d*) Poulnabrone (O.M.), Poll an Bhróin—"Hole of Lamentation"; a pool in the Finisk.

KILGREANY, Cill Gráine—"Graine's Church"; site of the cill will be found by north side of main road close to a cave and well. The personal name Gráine is usually anglicised—"Grace." Area, 186 acres.

"Kilgrany" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Poll a Púca—"The Pooka's Cavern."

KILLISHAL, Coill Íseal (O'D. records it Cill Í.)—"Lower Wood." Area, 108 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Douglas (O.M.), Dubh Glaire—"Black Stream."

(*b*) Poll Cáit Osboirn—"Catherine Osborne's Cavern."

KILNAFARNA, Cill na Fearna—"Church of the Alder Tree *(Alnus Glutinosa)*"; site of the early ecclesiastical settlement was difficult to discover; it was found at length on the boundary between two farms (Tobin's and Ronayne's). To a well in the vicinity some sort of sacred character attaches. Area, 451 acres.

"Kilnefarny aīs Kilmafarnoge" (Inq. Cor. I., 1643).

S.DD. (*a*) Cnocán Suidhe Finn—"Little Hill of Fionn's Sitting Place."

(*b*) Páirce—"Hurling ('Fair' or '*Pattern*') Green"; this was formerly a commonage.

KNOCKAUN, Cnocán—"Little Hill." Area, 243 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig Árd—"High Rock."

(*b*) Tobar na Leabh—"Well of the Rags."

KNOCKACULLIN, Cnoc a Choillinn—"The Holly Hill." Area (in two divisions), 121 acres.

KNOCKMAON, Cnoc Meadon—"Middle Hill"; in allusion to the rocky outcrop in centre of the bog between two high ridges. On this rock was the castle of Knockmaon, some remains of which still stand. For a notice of the ruined church a few perches to south of this castle see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 93. On the eastern margin of Knockmaon Bog there would appear to have been a smithy or sword factory in the far-away bronze age. A quantity of unused implements of bronze have been found here, for a description of which see a paper by the present writer in the journal just quoted, Vol. IV., p. 47. Area, 146 acres.

S.D. Saileachán—"The Place of Willows"; a small stream on which was formerly a drawbridge.

KNOCKNACROOHA, Cnoc na Cruaiche—"Hill of the Stack (of turf or rock)." Area (in two divisions), 670 acres.

Carraicín na Muice—"The Pig's Little Swamp."

LAURAGH, Láirthe—"Site (or ruins) of a Building." Area, 308 acres.

"Laragh" and "Lairhage" (Inq. Eliz.)

S.D. (*a*) The Roaring Waters (O.M.), Gleann Dobar Uirge—"Deafening Water Glen."

NICHOLASTOWN, Baile na Tóna (latterly however—Baile Nicolair)—"Bottom Homestead." Area, 46 acres.

PARKEENGARRA, Páircíneadh Gearra—"Little Short Fields." Area, 74 acres.

Ross, An Ros—"The Underwood." Area, 79 acres.

SCART, Scairt—"Thicket." Area, 166 acres.

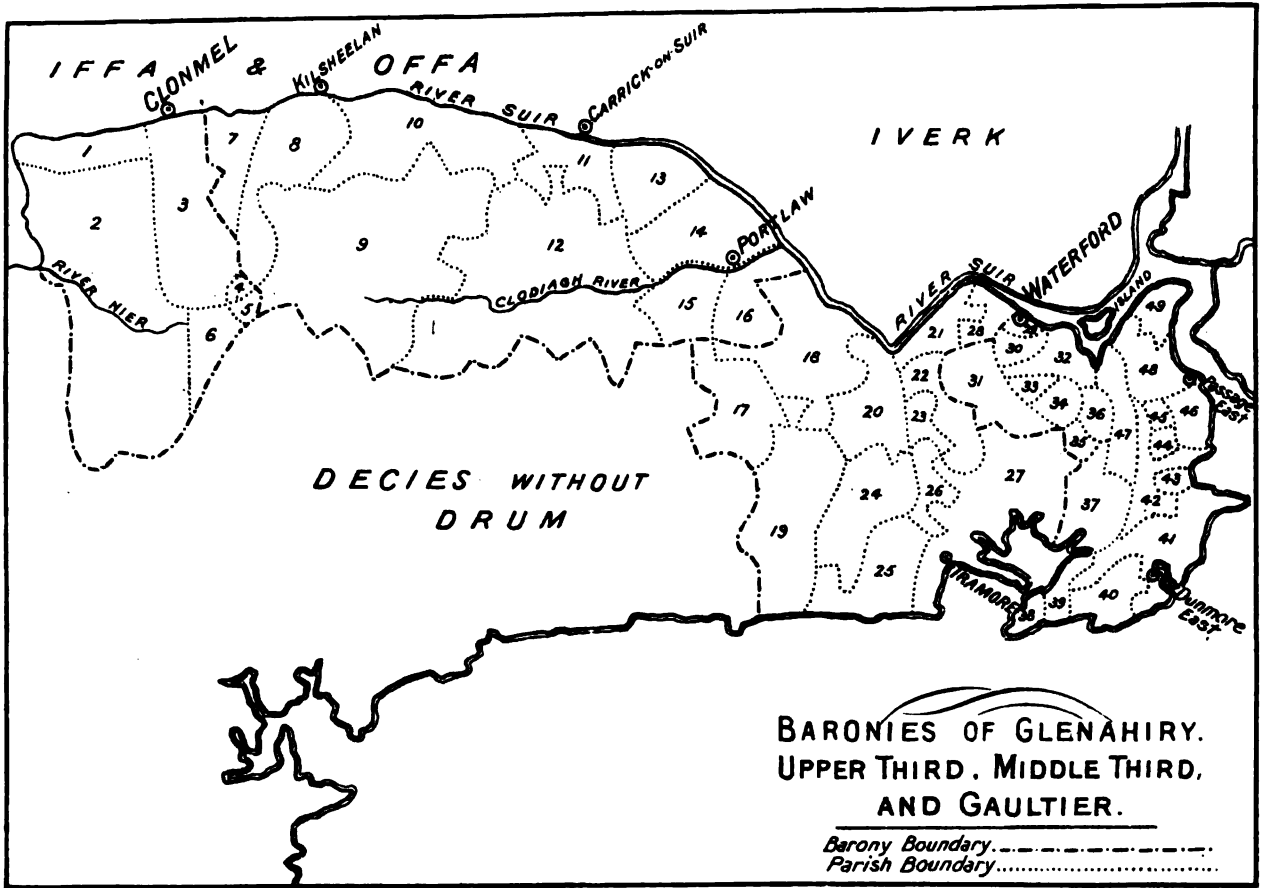
S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na Páirce—"Field of the Hurling Green."

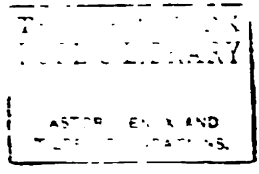
(*b*) Bhoice (River Brickey). Meaning unknown.

WHITECHURCH, Teampall Geal. Idem. Area, 49 acres.

REFERENCES TO MAP.

1.—Inislounaght (part of).
2.—Kilronan.
3.—St. Mary's (part of).
4.—Kilsheelan (part of).
5.—Rathgormack (part of).
6.—Seskinane (part of).
7.—Killaloan (part of).
8.—Kilsheelan (part of).
9.—Rathgormack (part of).
10.—Dysert.
11.—Kilmoleran.
12.—Mothel.
13.—Fenoagh.
14.—Clonegam.
15.—Gilcagh.
16.—Kilmeadan (part of).
17.—Newcastle (part of).
18.—Kilmeadan (part of).
19.—Dunhill.
20.—Lisnakill.
21.—Killoteran.
22.—Kilburne.
23.—Kilronan.
24.—Reiske.
25.—Islandkane.
26.—Kilbride.
27.—Drumcannon.
28.—Trinity Without.
29.—Waterford City Parishes.
30.—St. John's Without.
31.—Kilbarry.
32.—Ballinakill.
33.—Kill St. Lawrence.
34.—Killure.
35.—Monamintra.
36.—Kilcaragh.
37.—Kilmacleague.
38.—Rathmoylan (part of).
39.—Corbally.
40.—Rathmoylan (part of).
41.—Killea.
42.—Kilmacomb.
43.—Kill St. Nicholas (part of).
44.—Rossduff.
45.—Kilcop.
46.—Crooke.
47.—Ballygunner.
48.—Kill St. Nicholas (part of).
49.—Faithlegg.


IFFA & OFFA
CLONMEL
KILSHEELAN
RIVER SUIR
CARRICK-ON-SUIR
IVERK
PORTLAW
RIVER SUIR
WATERFORD
RIVER NIER
CLODIAGH RIVER
DECIES WITHOUT DRUM
TRAMORE
Dunmore East
BARONIES OF GLENAHIRY. UPPER THIRD. MIDDLE THIRD, AND GAULTIER.
Barony Boundary
Parish Boundary
N. Harvey & Co Waterford.



BARONY OF GAULTIER.

GAULTIER (Gaill-tír—"Dane country" or "Foreigners' land") was so called from the occupation of the district by a non-Celtic race. The term Gall was, at one period of our history, synonymous with "Dane" or "Norwegian" and at another with "Englishman." In modern usage the word is largely restricted to the latter sense, while "Lochlannach" is applied to the Dane of history. It is wonderful, by the way, how little the Dane has left his impress on the land names of the Barony he made his own. Gaultier, as a local denomination, dates approximately from the expulsion of the Ostmen of Waterford from the city on the arrival of the English. The first care of the new-comers was to hang Reginald, ruler of Waterford, for having placed iron chains across the river to bar the progress of the invading fleet, and their second—to drive out the Danish inhabitants, one Gerald McGilmore alone excepted. A particular district outside the walls was assigned the dispossessed citizens—whence the "Cantred of the Danes" of later times, and the "Osmanstown of Waterford" built in 1384, according to a plea-roll of Edward II.

Ballygunner Parish.

THE parish takes its name from Ballygunner townland on which the Church (now in ruins) stood. This church, it is evident from Theiner, (*a*) was originally dedicated to a St. Mochorog, Confessor, whom we may safely regard as its founder. Mochorog, like many of the early church founders of our eastern and south-eastern seaboard, appears to have been a Briton, and son of Branchan, a British prince. At any rate such was the reputed nationality and parentage of the Saint Mochorog, who is honoured at Delgany, Co. Wicklow. (*b*) This Mochorog of Delgany is stated to have

(*a*) "Vet. Monumenta"—Pius II., A.D. 1459.
(*b*) Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—June, 1901; page 186.

assisted St. Kevin when the latter lay dying. In post-invasion times a change of patrons was somehow effected in our Church, for the survival of the ancient "pattern" on September 8th is proof that at the Reformation period the Blessed Virgin was titular. For description of the ruined church and its graveyard see Journal of R.S.A.I., Vol. I., 5th Series, p. 481. In the Down Survey Map the parish is named Ballygunner Temple and the church appears to have been in repair at the date of the survey. Amongst the crops grown in the parish in 1846 are mentioned peas, beans, and flax. (*c*)

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYGUNNER (in three parts:—B. More, B. Castle, and B. Temple), Baile mic Gonair ("B. Mór," "B. a Chairteáin," and "B. a Teampuil," respectively)—"Town (or Homestead) of Gonar's Son." This is one of our few land names which commemorate Danish occupation. There are on the townland one, now practically demolished, circular lios of large size (O.M.) with a stone-lined subterranean chamber and one small, partly ruined cromlech (O.M.). Ballygunnertemple is returned in the Down Survey as the property of Lord Powre, and the other two divisions of the townland as belonging to Sir Robert Walsh, Irish Papist. The Cromwellians liked good measure; they reckoned the total area of the three divisions (including seven acres of glebe on Ballygunner Castle) at 649 acres. This, as a matter of fact, was little more than half the real acreage. "James Walshe (father, or grandfather, presumably, of the Sir Robert Walsh of Petty's Survey) of Gonnestown" appears as a juror in an Inquisition of Elizabeth. (*d*) The castle (modernised) of the Walshes is still in use as the residence of John Power, farmer. Area (in three divisions), 1,212 acres.

Sub-denominations—(*a*) Cuppac Gorm—"Blue Bog (or Marsh)," a small sub-division; the name is Anglicised—"Foxy Bog." The terms for "bog" or "marsh" are very numerous in Irish and of extremely frequent occurrence in place names. They

(*c*) Ordn. Survey Field Book. (*d*) Inquis. IX., Eliz. (1567).

are however, by no means, synonyms and their different shades of meaning are well understood. Móin, for instance, is a turf bog,—Curraċ, a swampy patch,—Tonn, a quaking bog,—Greallaċ, a heavy, miry place,—&c., &c.

(*b*) Baile na Gaoiṫe—"Homestead of the Wind," from its exposed position; a well-known sub-division, regarded locally as practically a separate townland.

(*c*) Cill Ḃriocáin—"Brican's Church"; site (nearly forgotten) of a primitive church on Baile na Gaoiṫe. There are no remains, but the exact site has been identified, scil:—immediately to N.E. of surveyor's mark 163, on Ordnance Sheet (six-inch) No. 18.

(*d*) Aoilaċán—Meaning uncertain; probably derivative from Aol, lime; a large sub-division formerly well known by this name.

(*e*) An Sleiḃín—"The Little Mountain," a sub-division of 25 acres.

(*f*) Carraigín Geal—"Little White Rock," on B. Castle.

BALLYMACLODE, Baile ṁic Leóḋ—"McLeod's Homestead." On the townland is a comparatively late (16th or 17th century) castle in ruins. This was probably the homestead of the settler from whom the place derives its name. Ballymaclode, like Ballygunner Temple, was in the possession of Lord Power at the date of the Cromwellian confiscation. Area, 374 acres.

"Bally McClode" (A.S.E.); "Ballemaclode" (Inquisition, *temp.* Eliz.)

S.D. Glennacruther (O.M.), Gleann a Ċriotaire—"The Harper's Glen." Of the ancient master of Irish melody no history or tradition whatever survives.

CALLAGHAN, Ceallaċán—Meaning doubtful; apparently "Little Place Belonging to a Church"; or perhaps (and less probably) the name is an Irish diminutive of the old English world *callow*—therefore "Little Wet Place." "Callow" is still commonly used in the Queen's County to denote wettish land which is often submerged in winter and grows long coarse grass in summer. The present townland contains a large area of bog and was mainly noted a century ago for its output of peat,

COOLANAV, Cúil na nDamh—"Corner (or Ridge Back) of the Oxen." Area, 116 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na bPiarc—"Field of the Worms (or Reptiles)."

(*b*) Poll na Marc—"Hole (or Cavern) of the Beeves."

COOLATOOR, Cúil a Tuair—"Corner of the Cattle Field." Area, 98 acres.

S.D. Droicead a Tócair—"Causeway Bridge."

FARRENBULLEN, Fearann Builín—"Land of the Loaf." One old man, a native, said—Cairn Builín. It is locally believed that this diminutive townland was granted to a Cromwellian trooper, who in his hunger disposed of it for a loaf of bread. Place names when understood are often popularly accounted for by a history (Folks' Etymology) obviously invented to fit the name. Area, 13 acres.

S.D. Carraig Muirir—"Maurice's Rock"; a limestone bluff or outcrop beneath which is an extensive cave explored by Mr. Ussher and described in various communications to the Royal Irish Academy. On this rock, says another legend, the eponymous Maurice, presumably a criminal, was bound hands and feet to a post and there allowed, Tantalus-like, to starve to death within a few feet of a loaf placed there for his greater torment. There are indications that the bluff was once crowned by a *lios* or *cathair*.

GARRAUNFADDA, Garrán Fada—"Long Grove." Area, 224 acres.

GLENAVADDRA, Gleann a Madraid—"Glen of the Wolf (or 'Dog')." Area, 204 acres.

"Glawn Ivaddey" (Inq. Jas. I.)

S.DD. (*a*) Toberatouk (O.M.), Tobar a tSeabaic—"The Hawk's Well."

(*b*) Sruthaire—"The Stroller (Vagrant)"; a sub-division, named from a small stream.

KILCLOHER, Cill Cluthar—"Sheltered (Cosy) Church." Here St. Carthage, on his way from Rahan to Lismore, rested for some days with his retinue. The early church site is in the south

corner of a field called Páirc na Cille. Clothair is by some understood to be the name of the church founder—hence Tobar Naoimh Cloithir—"St. Clothair's Well." Area, 222 acres.

"Cill Clutmar mar a ficeann na caolcoin" (Old Rhyme).

S.D. Bóthairín na Meacan—"Little Road of the Parsnips"; an avenue which led to a garden (attached to a mansion).

KILCANNON, Cill Conáin—"Conan's Church." Compare Kilcannon, Dunhill Par., also Drumcannon, Barony of Middlethird, Co. Waterford. Area (in two divisions), 213 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Glashalahan (O.M.), Glaise Leathan—"Wide Stream."

(*b*) Poulnacragga (O.M.), Poll na Craige—"Rock Hole."

(*c*) Parknakilla (O.M.), Páirc na Cille—"Field of the Church." This is the site of an early church, surrounded by its circular fence of earth.

(*d*) Poulnabrone (O.M.), Poll an Bhróin—"Hole of Lamentation"; a pool in the Finisk.

KILGREANY, Cill Gráine—"Graine's Church"; site of the cill will be found by north side of main road close to a cave and well. The personal name Gráine is usually anglicised—"Grace." Area, 186 acres.

"Kilgrany" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Poll a Púca—"The Pooka's Cavern."

KILLISHAL, Coill Íseal (O'D. records it Cill Í.)—"Lower Wood." Area, 108 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Douglas (O.M.), Dubh Glaise—"Black Stream."

(*b*) Poll Cáit Osborn—"Catherine Osborne's Cavern."

KILNAFARNA, Cill na Fearna—"Church of the Alder Tree (*Alnus Glutinosa*)"; site of the early ecclesiastical settlement was difficult to discover; it was found at length on the boundary between two farms (Tobin's and Ronayne's). To a well in the vicinity some sort of sacred character attaches. Area, 451 acres.

"Kilnefarny alis Kilmafarnoge" (Inq. Cor. I., 1643).

S.DD. (*a*) Cnocán Suidhe Finn—"Little Hill of Fionn's Sitting Place."

(*b*) Páirce—"Hurling ('Fair' or '*Pattern*') Green"; this was formerly a commonage.

KNOCKAUN, Cnocán—"Little Hill." Area, 243 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig Árd—"High Rock."

(*b*) Tobar na Leabh—"Well of the Rags."

KNOCKACULLIN, Cnoc a Choillinn—"The Holly Hill." Area (in two divisions), 121 acres.

KNOCKMAON, Cnoc Meadon—"Middle Hill"; in allusion to the rocky outcrop in centre of the bog between two high ridges. On this rock was the castle of Knockmaon, some remains of which still stand. For a notice of the ruined church a few perches to south of this castle see *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 93. On the eastern margin of Knockmaon Bog there would appear to have been a smithy or sword factory in the far-away bronze age. A quantity of unused implements of bronze have been found here, for a description of which see a paper by the present writer in the journal just quoted, Vol. IV., p. 47. Area, 146 acres.

S.D. Saileachán—"The Place of Willows"; a small stream on which was formerly a drawbridge.

KNOCKNACROOHA, Cnoc na Cruaiche—"Hill of the Stack (of turf or rock)." Area (in two divisions), 670 acres.

Curraichín na Muice—"The Pig's Little Swamp."

LAURAGH, Láthrach—"Site (or ruins) of a Building." Area, 308 acres.

"Laragh" and "Lairhage" (Inq. Eliz.)

S.D. (*a*) The Roaring Waters (O.M.), Gleann Dobar Uirge—"Deafening Water Glen."

NICHOLASTOWN, Baile na Tóna (latterly however—Baile Nicolás)—"Bottom Homestead." Area, 46 acres.

PARKEENGARRA, Páircíníde Gearra—"Little Short Fields." Area, 74 acres.

Ross, An Ros—"The Underwood." Area, 79 acres.

SCART, Scairt—"Thicket." Area, 166 acres.

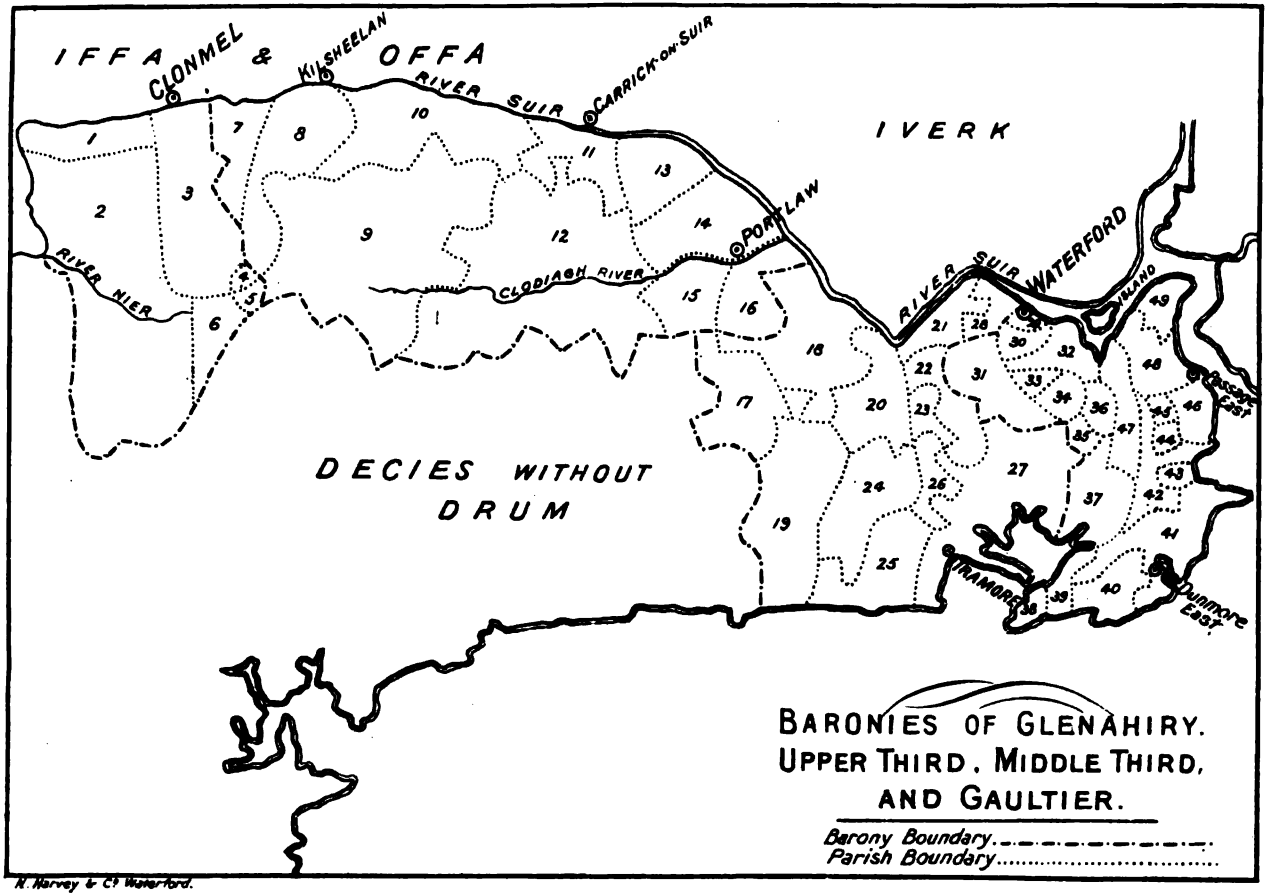
S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na Páirce—"Field of the Hurling Green."

(*b*) Broice (River Brickey). Meaning unknown.

WHITECHURCH, Teampall Geal. Idem. Area, 49 acres.

REFERENCES TO MAP.

1.—Inislounaght (part of).
2.—Kilronan.
3.—St. Mary's (part of).
4.—Kilsheelan (part of).
5.—Rathgormack (part of).
6.—Seskinane (part of).
7.—Killaloan (part of).
8.—Kilsheelan (part of).
9.—Rathgormack (part of).
10.—Dysert.
11.—Kilmoleran.
12.—Mothel.
13.—Fenoagh.
14.—Clonegam.
15.—Gilcagh.
16.—Kilmeadan (part of).
17.—Newcastle (part of).
18.—Kilmeadan (part of).
19.—Dunhill.
20.—Lisnakill.
21.—Killoteran.
22.—Kilburne.
23.—Kilronan.
24.—Reiske.
25.—Islandkane.
26.—Kilbride.
27.—Drumcannon.
28.—Trinity Without.
29.—Waterford City Parishes.
30.—St. John's Without.
31.—Kilbarry.
32.—Ballinakill.
33.—Kill St. Lawrence.
34.—Killure.
35.—Monamintra.
36.—Kilcaragh.
37.—Kilmacleague.
38.—Rathmoylan (part of).
39.—Corbally.
40.—Rathmoylan (part of).
41.—Killea.
42.—Kilmacomb.
43.—Kill St. Nicholas (part of).
44.—Rossduff.
45.—Kilcop.
46.—Crooke.
47.—Ballygunner.
48.—Kill St. Nicholas (part of).
49.—Faithlegg.



N. Harvey & Co Waterford.

S.D. Lisaniska (O.M.), Lior an Uirge—"Water Lios"

CARRICKSAGGART, Carraig Sagairt—"Priest's Rock." Area, 234 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig Fiadaig—"Hunting Rock."

(*b*) Carraig Gabha—"Smith's Rock."

(*c*) Bearna Cróine—"Gap of the Dun Coloured Place"; meeting place of four townlands.

COOLTEGAN, Cúl Taidgín—"Little Tiege's (or Tagan's) Corner." A subterranean passage was discovered here some sixty years since, but was subsequently closed. Area, 118 acres.

"Cooletegin alis Cooletegan alias Cooltegine" (A.S.E.)

CROOKE, An Cruac (Cruadhach)—"Hard Land." The name is certainly not Cruach. Area, 425 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Glebe (O.M.)

(*b*) Passage Hill (O.M.); ruined windmill on summit.

(*c*) Carrickcannuigh, Carraig Ceannuighe—"Rock of the Purchase."

(*d*) Spy Hill (O.M.), Carraig a Radhairc—"Rock of the View."

(*e*) Bóthairín a Trágha—"Little Road of (to) the Strand."

DROMINA, Drom Eidhne—"Ivy Ridge." Area, 373 acres.

"Druminagh" (D.S. Map); "Dromenagh" (S.S.E.)

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig Bharraig—"Barry's Rock," forming northern terminus of Woodstown Strand.

(*b*) "The Pollock Rock," to east of last and below high water mark.

(*c*) Ráth a Leachta—"Rath of the Grave Monument (Stone Pile)." This is nowadays more commonly known as the "Giant's Grave."

(*d*) Móinéar na g-Ceann—"Meadow of the Heads," close to the last. The name is applied to two fields in which were found, over a century since, a number of human skulls, broken swords, &c.

KNOCKPARSON, Cnoc Pearsuin—"Parson's (personal name) Hill." Area, 88 acres.

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Idem. Area, 272 acres.

"Newtowne"—(A.S.E.)

S.DD. (*a*) New Geneva (O.M.), a space of about twelve acres enclosed by a high stone wall with flanking towers at the angles. This was originally the site of a colony of Genevese, founded about 1785. The Irish Parliament voted £10,000 in aid of the settlement. In consequence, however, of the demand by the colonists of certain privileges which it was not thought proper to concede the settlement was abandoned. Next year the Government commenced the erection of the barracks, of which some remains survive. These afforded accommodation for 1,500 men, and were occupied by militia and troops of the line. "Geneva Barracks" acquired notoriety in connection with the Rebellion a few years later; they were used as a prison, whence transfer was made to a guardship at Passage. Many are the stories still current, or current a quarter of a century since, amongst the country people, of the dark deeds done within these frowning walls. "New Geneva" came to an inglorious end in 1824, when it was purchased by the Marquis of Waterford, who sold the buildings to a Mr. Galway (merchant) of Dungarvan, by whom the barracks were dismantled and much of the material carried by water to Dungarvan.

(*b*) "The Review Ground," a space of nineteen acres (Irish).

RAHEEN, Ráitín—"Little Rath." Area, 200 acres.

"Rahine" (A.S.E.)

S.DD. (*a*) Seana Sráid—"Old Village."

(*b*) Maca na m-Bó—"Milking Place of the Cows."

Faithlegg Parish.

IN the Down Survey map (*j*) this is represented by a single townland which gives name to the parish. The two additional townlands therefore must have been formed out of the first within the past 250 years. It is remarkable that in the whole parish there is not a single native Irish speaker—a fact very regrettable from the point of view of a student of place names. The

(*j*) Record Office, Dublin.

ruins of the ancient church are in an excellent state of preservation; they consist of nave and chancel connected by a pointed chancel arch of wrought red sandstone. The west doorway, also of red sandstone, and in harmony (architecturally) with the chancel arch is somewhat elaborately moulded. Within the nave is a rather remarkable holy water stoup or baptismal font which has been deemed worthy of notice and illustration by Brash. (*k*) For further notice of this church see Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. I., Series 5, p. 481.

TOWNLANDS.

CHEEKPOINT, Pointe na Sioga—"Point of the Streak." Thanks to the ignorance of guide book compilers the name is popularly supposed to imply fairy occupation or connection (Sige —a fairy). Sioga however (not Sige) is the word entering into composition, and the origin of the name seems clear enough, scil:—from a rock, Carraig na Sioga—out in the river near low water mark. A strong and rapid current sweeps over the jagged sides and summit of the rock, and the consequence is a long trail, or streak, of foam down stream with the ebbing tide and up the river with the flow. Area, 199 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig na Sioga—"Rock of the Streak," as above.

(*b*) "The Russian Side," portion of Cheekpoint so called because, according to tradition, a Russian family or small colony once established itself there.

COOLBUNNIA, Cúl Duinne—"Ridge Back (or Corner) of the Stream." Close to the ruins of Faithlegg Church in this townland is a mote with the ruined castle of the Aylwards within its bally. The castle stood a short siege in 1649, when it was defended by its owner against a Cromwellian division. The Protector, who, it appears, had known Aylward previously in England, offered what he was pleased to call favourable terms. Acceptance was however incompatible with the religious tenets of the besieged. Under the circumstances the garrison refused to capitulate, and

(*k*) "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland."

the proprietor with his faithful retainers died, (*l*) like Horatius, facing fearful odds for his faith and his ancestral acres.

FAITHLEGG, Fáiṫḃlinn. The name, which possibly is not Irish, has long been a puzzle, which we can only hope future investigation may solve. Unfortunately the oldest forms of the name afford no help towards a solution. An Inquisition, *temp.* Elizabeth, renders the name,—Faithlegg alˢ faithlack; the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, which make it—Fathlegg als Faithlegg, are equally powerless to help. If conjecture be admissible for once, I would suggest Fáiṫleann, gen. Fáiṫlinn, "Woodbine" (*m*) as the term. This would suppose the name to be in the genetive, a phenomenon easily explicable from the present local name of Faithlegg Hill, scil:—Meanán Fáiṫlinn. The modern Irish for *woodbine* is Féaṫlóg, a term which would explain the old form of the name—"Fathlock." It is well to recollect that old Anglicised forms of Irish names not only represent the sound but very often form a picture of the name as it appeared in Irish spelling. Area, 353 acres.

"Faithbeg" (D.S.M.); ffylyn (Indenture, 1508.—See *Journal* W. & S.E.I. Archæological Society—April, 1906).

S.DD. (*a*) "Knockrotton"—Cnoc a Ruppa. Meaning unknown; perhaps Ruppa for Ropaire, a robber. This was a demesne of 21 acres in which stood the country residence of John Roberts, the architect, great grandfather of Lord Roberts, and builder of the Catholic and Protestant Cathedrals of Waterford.

(*b*) "Bolton's Rock," on the river bank.

(*c*) Tobar Sionaig—"Well of the Fox," though it is possible the latter member of the name is personal. This well, which is nearly opposite the church and on the west side of the road, had the reputation of sanctity. "Rounds" or "stations" were made here, but have been discontinued for over half a century.

(*d*) Tobar a Ċait—"The Cat's Well." The cat figures frequently in place names in Waterford. How his feline highness come to be associated with a well it is not easy to conjecture.

(*l*) "Cromwell in Ireland," Rev. D. Murphy, S.J.
(*m*) Hogan "Gaelic Plant Names," p. 122.

(*e*) "St. Lawrence's Well." O'Donovan found this well on north-east side of the townland. (*n*)

(*f*) Meánán Féilinn—"Smooth Hillside of Faithlegg." This is the well-known Faithlegg Hill, the most prominent physical feature of the Barony. From the summit a view of singular historic interest and of entrancing beauty is afforded. Its coat of heather lent the hill a rounded (smooth) outline.

KILCULLEN, Cill Cuillinn—most probably "Cullen's Church," though the name is locally pronounced as if it meant "Church of [the] Holly." There is a St. Cuilleann honoured on April 22nd in the Irish martyrologies, and a St. Cuillenn on Nov. 5th. (*o*) The early church site may be seen—an untilled and bramble-overgrown patch, in a field by the roadside a few perches north-east of Delahunty's avenue gate. The old mail road to Cheekpoint ran close by the west side of the cill, whence it was diverted to its present course.

Kilbarry Parish.

THE name of the parish is ecclesiastical in its origin, incorporating the ancient church founder's name (Barra). The church, to which there are some references in municipal documents and monastic charters, passed early into the hands of the Knights Templars, who erected a preceptory of their order beside it. Though close to the Danish stronghold the original formation of the church was Celtic, as the name, retained through all the ages, indicates. Only insignificant remains of the church survive, and the cemetery had, a few years since, become so crowded that the Sanitary Authority was obliged to close it to further burials.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAMONA, Baile na Móna—"Homestead of the (turf Bog." There is little trace of turf now, and the bog (on the east side of the townland) which gave the place its name, has been drained long since. Area, 348 acres.

(*n*) Field Books (Waterford), Ordnance Office.
(*o*) "Martyrology of Donegal," at dates specified.

S.D. Carraigín na Ó-fiach—"Little Rock of the Ravens." This is a sub-division and a name, almost as well known as the townland and the townland name themselves.

BALLINDUD, Baile an Dodaig—"Dodd's Homestead. (*p*) Area, 400 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) "Sheep's Bridge" (O.M.). Modern though this name looks it can boast of very respectable antiquity; it occurs (in the form "Shepyn Bridge") in a lease dated Oct. 1495, from John Devereux, Benedictine Prior of St. John's, Waterford (to which house "Shepyn Bridge" belonged), to Thomas Shallway, of the City of Waterford. Three hundred years earlier our bridge was ancient enough to be known as "The Old Bridge." (*q*) The *Crompan* stream flowing down from Tourgar is still generally resorted to, especially at Sheep's Bridge, for sheep washing.

(*b*) "Cromlech"; a fine specimen, though somewhat ruined owing to failure of one of its supports and consequent tilting of the table stone.

(*c*) Cillín—"Little Burial Ground." The word cill from the Latin *cella* was originally used to designate a primitive church. When the church disappeared the word came to signify the graveyard, and in this latter sense cill is generally used now. To add to the confusion cill, and still more, cillín, is applied to pagan as well as Christian places of sepulture. The cill, or cillín, site (early Christian) at Ballindud is close by the roadside, a few perches south-west of the main entrance lodge to Ballinamona Park; it is not marked by monument or remains of any kind, and some difficulty was experienced in locating it accurately.

BALLBEG, Baile Boct—"Poor Town." The real name was changed, half a century or more since, to Baile Beag ("Small Town") for reasons other than euphonic. Area, 267 acres.

BALLYHOO, Baile Húg—"Hugh's Homestead." Area, 300 acres.

(*p*) Comp. Gleannadodaigh, under Corbally, above.
(*q*) Charter of St. John's Priory, Waterford—see *Journal*, Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society, Vol. II., pp. 83, &c.

BALLYNANEASHAGH, Baile na n-Aeseach—Meaning unknown. Dr. O'Donovan however writes it Baile na n-Deiseach—"Town of the Decies Family"—and suggests, in explanation, that a family of the Decies race may have lived here, amongst strangers, in the Danish or Norman period. (*r*) Area, 333 acres.

CARRIGANARD, Carraig an Aird—"Rock of the Height." This townland was formerly part of Ballybeg (Ballybocht). Area, 163 acres.

S.D. Seana Sráid—"Old Street"; the site of a former village.

CARRIGROE, Carraig Ceodach—"Misty Rock." O'Donovan appears to be responsible for fixing, if not for inventing, the name Carraig Ruad—"Red Rock." It is not easy to understand how the error originated. Perhaps—but this is almost incredible—the great topographer mistook the adjective. The latter is certainly ceodach, not ruad. We have here an instance of affected and irregular Anglicisation due largely, perhaps, to inability to pronounce the gutterals of the qualifying word. Area, 93 acres.

S.D. Sráidín—"Little Street"; site of a village.

COOLGOWER, Cúl Gadar—"Goats' Ridge-back (or Corner)." It was into the Goolgower bog-hole, or pond, that the head of Crotty, the outlaw, was finally cast some time subsequent to his execution in Waterford (1742). Area, 93 acres.

KILBARRY, Cill Bairra—"Barry's (or Bearach's) Church"; so called, no doubt, from the founder. Area, 456 acres, of which nearly a third is marsh.

S.DD. (*a*) Seana Mhaca—"Old Milking Place"; a field. (*b*) Bán a Naidhle—"Field of the Cooper's Adze"; the name of yet another field. The word aidhle occurs at least three times in place names in the county. Its special force can only be conjectured.

(*c*) Baile a Sitire—"Homestead of the Neighing (of horses)." It indicates site of a farmstead where stud horses were at one time kept.

(*r*) Field Books, as above, Ordnance Office, Dublin.

LACKEN, Leacain (Locative case)—"Glen Side." Leaca is primarily—a cheek, whence the secondary meaning—a hill or glen side. The word occurs with great frequency in place names —nearly always however in composition. From an Inquisition quoted below it appears that sixteen messuages in this townland belonged to the Priory of St. John at Waterford. Area, 147 acres.

"Lackyn" (Inquis. *temp.*, Chas. I.); "Le Leccan" (Inq. at Passage June 12th, 1536).

S.D. Carraigín a Nórna—"Little Rock (by extension 'Little Rocky Place') of the Barley."

Kilcaragh Parish.

THIS parish consisted originally of only a single townland. Later, a sub-division of the latter became an independent townland under the name of Bishopscourt. The parish was a prebend or canonry in the Diocese of Waterford and formed portion of the endowment of the Deanery.

TOWNLANDS.

BISHOP'S COURT, Cúairt an Easpoig. Idem. This townland, originally part of Kilcaragh, existed as a separate denomination as early at least as the middle of the 17th. century. It derived its name from a castle (every vestige of which has disappeared)—the summer, or country, residence of the Bishops of Waterford. The castle farm continued in the personal occupation of the Protestant Bishop till the Disestablishment, a few years ago. Area, 318 acres.

KILCARAGH, Cill Cathrach—"Church with Stone Rampart." The early Irish ecclesiastical establishment was surrounded by a circular fence of earth or stone, and most of our early church enclosures—those at least on which later churches have not been erected—still preserve this circular form. Cahirs are comparatively rare in Waterford. In fact only a specimen or two survive, but the occurrence of the word in place names proves that stone forts were formerly far from rare. The comparative scarcity of stone accounts for the enormous preponderance of earthen forts in this county. In the present instance all trace of church and cahir

has disappeared, but a few old people still remember portion of the church ruin. It is probable there was no graveyard; this is deduced (1) from the absence of all tradition of its existence, (2) the diminutive size of the parish, which can never have had more than a few dozen people, and (3) the rocky nature of the church site and surroundings, in which it would have been practically impossible to dig graves. Absence of a cemetery accounts for the complete disappearance of the church ruin. O'Donovan, it is interesting to note, gives two derivations of the place name. In the Ordnance Survey correspondence (*s*) he makes it—"St. Carthage's Church," while in the Field Books of the Survey (*t*)—as the result, doubtless, of more mature consideration—he renders it "Church of the Stone Fort" Area, 333 acres.

"Killcaragh" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) "Cnoc an Áċaṙaim." Meaning unknown; perhaps—"Hill of the Contention (Áċṙainn)." This is the well-known name of a remarkable elevation. Local speakers of Irish regard the name as referring to a dispute, or fight, in connection with which the following legend is recited. One harvest season, in the distant long ago, when portion of the hill was under cultivation, a meiṫeal, or harvesting band, was on a certain day engaged in cutting the crop. Towards evening a woman entered the harvest field and demanded that she should be given as many sheaves as she could carry away. The demand was conceded, whereupon she gathered up the whole quantity harvested that day and, tying it into a bundle, swung it lightly on her back and proceeded to carry it off. The harvesters, who had not bargained for this, remonstrated, and finally took the corn from her. Hereupon the woman, maintaining that the agreement made with her had been violated, went to lodge complaint with the men of her own family. These, enraged at the injustice to their kinswoman, came in hostile mood to demand satisfaction. The result was a fierce fight in which the weapons were sheaves of corn, wielded however with such force and fury that many of both sides were left dead upon the bloody field.

(*s*) Library, Royal Irish Academy. (*t*) Ordnance Office, Mountjoy Barracks.

(*b*) Cnoc an Áir (O'Donovan)—"Hill of the Plague (Slaughter)"; now however Cnoc an Óir—"Hill of the Gold," most probably for Cnoc an Fhoghmhair—"Harvest Hill." The hill, though now furze and heath o'ergrown, was once cultivated as tillage marks up its side testify.

(*c*) Dán a Phátrúin—"Field of the Pattern." It is hardly necessary to explain that "an Pátrún" was a public celebration of the patronal feast of the church. At first purely devotional, the celebration—owing mainly to the operation of the Penal Laws—became largely festive. Consequent on the confiscation and ruin of the Church buildings, &c., the people were driven from the accustomed places of assemblage. Gradually the religious element in the celebration diminished, and too often the "pattern" degenerated into a scene of riot and drunkenness. This led in scores of instances to the suppression of the meeting by the clergy and, in comparatively few instances, to its reformation.

(*d*) Seana Leamhán—"Old Elm"; a field name. The elm rarely figures in place names.

(*e*) Dán na Péirte—"Field of the Reptile (or Worm)."

Kilcop Parish.

THOUGH the site of an early church on its single townland, as well as its name, indicate the ancient ecclesiastical note of the place, the present parish division seems to be comparatively modern. It appears as part of Crooke in the Down Survey, and is not mentioned in the early Visitation Books. Not a vestige of the ancient church survives, and the first Ordnance Surveyors failed to find even its site. One must conclude they did not search far. St. Coppa, virgin (daughter of Bardan) is commemorated on January 18th in the Irish martyrologies.

TOWNLAND.

KILCOP, Cill Copa—"Coppa's Church." Area, 387 acres. "Killcopp" (Inq. Jac. I.). "Kyllkippe" (Inq. Eliz.)

S.DD. (*a*) Áṫ na Muice—"Ford of the Pig";—probably from some legendary pig, as suggested by use of the singular.

(*b*) Cnocán na n-Gabar—"Little Hill of the Goats."

(*c*) Tobar an Droma—"Well of the Ridge."

(*d*) Dán a Teampuil—"Field of the Church," in which are traceable the exact site of the early church and the line of its circular fence.

Killea Parish.

THIS parish takes its name from Aodh, a disciple of St. Declan, who established a cell here in the latter's lifetime, and whom St. Declan called to minister to him when he found death approaching. (*u*) The English rededicated the church under the invocation of the Holy Cross (Sept. 14th.) All traces of the original church have disappeared, and of the 14th century church which succeeded only portion of the tower and south wall survive. (*v*)

TOWNLANDS.

AUSKURRA, Áṫ Scurraiḋ—"Scuire's (or Scurry's) Ford." Area (in two divisions), 48 acres.

BALLYMABIN, Baile Mhaibín—"Mabin's Homestead." Area, 291 acres.

"Ballymabbin" (Inq. Car. I.); "Ballyvabeene" (Down Survey Reference).

S.D. Tobar na Baiḃe—"The Bibe's Well." The "Bibe" is a supernatural being of *Beansidhe* character to whom we shall find numerous references as we proceed.

COXTOWN, Coillead—"Woody Place," according to O'Donovan. This derivation is not above suspicion. The name is locally understood to be coileac, a cock,—hence the Anglicised form, to account for which a curious story is told. (*w*) Area (in two divisions, scil—East and West), 417 acres.

(*u*) "Vita S. Declani" in Bollandists, July 14th.
(*v*) See Journal R. S. Antiquaries, Vol. I., 5th Series, pp. 476, &c.
(*w*) See *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. II., p. 370.

S.DD. (along cliff line from east to west). (*a*) Uaimh Rátha—"Cave of the Rath."

(*b*) "Aby's Folly." This is a path down the cliff perpetuating the name, &c., of its maker, a man named Abel. Judging by the name the utility of Abel's work was not generally recognised.

(*c*) Uaimh na Sgadán—"Cave of the Herrings."

(*d*) Port Sruthán—"Haven of the Little Stream." Port is very generally used in Waterford to designate an embankment by a river to prevent inundation. Along the coast however, as in the present instance, it is a haven.

(*e*) "Red Head" (O.M.); so called from the decided hue of the old red sandstone. This is almost certainly the "Ruddybank" of the invaders and of early charters.

(*f*) Uaimh a Gaibhlín—"Cave of the Little Estuary."

(*g*) Pus na n-Uamha—"Lip of the Cave."

(*h*) "Bishop's Cove"; the name is modern—probably from some man named Bishop who was drowned here. There is also "Bishop's Cave," a great and steep pit of the puffing-hole class, some forty perches inland from the cliff's edge and forty or fifty feet in depth. Bishop's Cove is now protected by a wall, but before the erection of this fence more than one life had been lost there.

(*i*) Oonarontia (O.M.), Uaimh na Rón—"Cave of the Seals."

(*j*) Poll a Doruir—"Hole (or Pool) of the Door." The word *door*, in such contexts, occurs occasionally in cliff names; its exact force in this connection it is difficult to determine.

CREADAN, now Ceann Criadáin, formerly Ceann Cruadáin;—Meaning uncertain. Ceann is of course a headland, and the qualifying word may be a personal name. Creadan Head is the place so often referred to in charters, annals, &c., as the most easterly point of Waterford. Area, 497 acres.

"Credane" (A. S. & E.). "Arkredan" (Inquisitionum Repertorium Waterford, temp. Henry VIII., pp. 60-62, Record Office, Dublin). "Ceann Crete" ("Wars of Gaedhil and Gaill").

S.DD. (*a*) Clair Ruairdri—"Rory's Trench"; an indentation caused partly by a landslip on the cliff edge near the central part of the townland.

(*b*) Ardnamoult (O.M.), Ard na Mult—"High Place of the Wethers"; a headland less prominent than that from which the townland is called.

(*c*) Tobar Pocáide—"Ulcer Well"; a small spring at north-east extremity of the townland.

(*d*) "Forty Steps," an artificial stairway in the cliff, at the extreme end of "the Head," affording access to the sea as well as to a dark sea-cave, which is unnamed.

(*e*) "The Packs," a rock projection, so marked on the Harbour Chart near the north-east point of the Head.

Dunmore, Dún Mór—"Great Fort"; so called from an earthen entrenchment, still in part surviving, which crowned and defended the promontory known as the "Black Knob," on which now stands the Coast Guard Signalling Station. The earthwork here is of the headland isolating class so frequent along the Waterford coast, and consisting of a line, or lines, of embankment thrown across the neck of the promontory. In the present instance only portion of a single embankment remains. Under the head of Dunmore is to be included Nymph Hall, a portion of Dunmore cut off to form a separate townland with the foregoing fancy name. Area (with Nymph Hall), 457 acres.

S.DD. (1) Inland—(*a*) Parkmoe (O.M.), Páirc na m-Bó—"Field of the Cows," the present public park of Dunmore.

(*b*) Parkanearla (O.M.), Páirc an Iarla—"The Earl's Field."

(*c*) Gleann Marbtha an Laoigh—"Glen of the Slaughter of the Calf," in reference to some legend or event now forgotten.

(2) Along cliff line from north to south and east to west—(*a*) Faill a Cipín—"Cliff of the Broken Piece of Stick."

(*b*) Laweesh (O.M.), Láimh; meaning unknown.

(*c*) Cathedral Rocks (O.M.)

(*d*) Poll Dub—"Black Hole"; this is a chasm on the cliff edge.

(*e*) Counsellor's Strand (O.M.)

(*f*) Dunmore Strand (O.M.)

(*g*) Carriglea (O.M.) ; this is locally—" Goosey's Rock."

(*h*) Ladies' Cove (O.M.)

(*i*) Poulnaleenta (O.M.) ; does not seem to be known locally.

(*j*) Badger's Cove (O.M.)

(*k*) Stony Cove (O.M.)

(*l*) Shanoon (O.M.), Seanuaimh—" Old Cave."

(*m*) Black Knob (O.M.)

(*n*) Uaimh na g-Colum—" Pigeons' Cave."

(*o*) Oonagh (O.M.), Uaimh an Eich—" The Horse's Cave."

FORNAGHT, Fornacta—" Completely Bare (Hill)." This word occurs in place names a few times only. Area, 384 acres.

" Fornaghty " (Down Survey Reference).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar Baile Ui Chaoimh—" Well of O'Keefe's Homestead "; reputed locally to possess curative properties.

(*b*) Tobar na Grianóige—" Well of the Sunny Place."

(*c*) An Grianóg—" The Sunny Place."

(*d*) Gleann Diorain—" Glen of the Dropping."

GRAIGARIDDY, Graig a Ruibe—" Village of the Scum." There is a large pond or water hole on which an impregnation of iron in the soil deposits a reddish scum. Area, 134 acres.

S.D. " Cudds "; presumably from cuid, " portion," (con-acre plot). This name is applied to a field, or couple of fields, comprising a few acres.

KILLAWLAN, Cill Achlain—" Awlan's Church." The present is one of the few instances in which neither detailed physical examination of the locality nor careful search for tradition was successful in bringing site of the early church to light. (*x*)

S.D. Ath an Aifrinn—" Ford of the Mass," because the road to a chapel of the Penal Days passed through it.

KILLEA, Cill Aodha,—" Aodh's Church." Area, 2 acres.

(*x*) " Achlenna vocatur mater SS. Fintane, Columbi, et Lugadii," Colgan, " Acta Sanctorum " note, p. 544.

KNOCKACURRIN, Cnocán Uí Ċuṙṙaoin—"O'Curran's Little Hill." Area, 38 acres.

KNOCKAVEELISH, Cnoc a Mhiliṙ—"Myles' Hill." We cannot unfortunately identify Myles : he must have been a person of some note (perhaps legendary), for his name is perpetuated in the ancient names of Bellelake (*y*) and Woodstown Strand. (*z*) Area, 364 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) "The Short Head"—in contradistinction to Credan (the Long) Head.

(*b*) An Caoi Fṙainnceaċ—"The French Quay."

LICAUN, Leacán—"Little Glen Slope (or side)." Area, 232 acres. "Leckane" (D. Survey Ref.)

S.DD. (*a*) An Coimineaṙ—"The Commonage"; an unenclosed area of several acres. This appears as an independent townland on the Ordance Map.

(*b*) An Cillín—"The Little Graveyard"; the site of an ancient burial place, and perhaps of an ancient church, discovered with difficulty. It will be found on Butler's farm, and indicated by a remarkable "bullaun" or stone carved with a basinlike depression. "Bullaun" is merely a corruption of the English word *bowl*. These stones are found very generally on or beside ancient church sites, and occasionally too in other places. They possibly were connected with the rite of baptism.

LEPERSTOWN, Baile na Lobaṙ—"Townland of (belonging to) the Lepers"; so called because it was portion of the endowment of the Leper Hospital of Waterford. In this townland is a considerable area of commonage which formerly was much larger.

S.D. (*a*) The Fairy Bush (O.M.), Leaċt Sgeiċe a Bóṫaiṙ—"The *Leacht* of the Bush of (*by* or *in*) the Road." A *leacht* is a pile of stones—erected on the spot where the tragic occurrence took place—to commemorate a murder, fatal accident, or suicide. "Fairy bushes" (whitethorn) are uncommon in Waterford.

(*y*) Speed's Map of "The Province of Munster," London, 1610.
(*z*) See Woodstown, Kilmacomb Parish.

(*b*) Rinn Ruad—"Red Headland"; a considerable sub-division —of very poor land—which derives its name from the colour of its iron impregnated soil.

(*c*) Mada an tSaranaig—"Cattle-yard of the Englishman (Protestant)." In the modern spoken language "Saranach" conveys the idea of "Protestant" rather than "Englishman." Irish speakers regarded the two as synonymous, as witness the colloquial—"English Bishop," *i.e.*, the Protestant Bishop, &c.

(*d*) An Coimineár—See under Licaun above. The Commonage, embracing some thirty acres, is locally regarded as merely an appendage to Leperstown or Licaun.

PORTALLY, Port Alla—"Haven of the Cliff." Port is a "haven," even in the figurative sense, *e.g.* "Ata na purt uasacan." (*bb*) The name, however, may be Port-falla, a term used in the Decies to designate a low wall or embankment; it would be applied, for instance, to a low protecting wall on top of a cliff. Area, 116 acres.

"Portallege"—(Inq. Jac. I.). "Portallagh alis portallog alis portallug"—(Acts S. & E.)

S.DD. (along cliff line—east to west). (*a*) Poll a tSéine—"Hole of the Seine Net." The pool so named is within next, scil :—

(*b*) Cuan Portalla—"Portally Cove."

(*c*) Poll Uí Ceagadáin—"O'Ceagadan's Pool."

(*d*) Fall na gCaorach—"Cliff of the Sheep," down which possibly a flock, or number of them, fell.

(*e*) Leac na bFear—"Flagstone of the Men."

(*f*) Uaimh Dub—"Black Cave."

Killure Parish.

THE parish is coterminous with the townland of Killure, from which it derives its name—Killure, Cill Iubair, *i.e.*, "Church of (the) Yew tree." Its ancient church, of which portion still stands, was monastic (Knights Templars). It is pretty safe to infer from its

(*bb*) Leabhar Breac, as quoted in Felire of Aenghus (Stokes), p. xxxv.

Irish name that the later Church of the Templars merely replaced an earlier Celtic foundation. Area, 627 acres.

"Kyllure" (Visit. Eliz., E. 3, 14, T.C., Dublin).

S.D. Carraig a tSiúda—"Rock of the Silk." Origin of the name is unknown.

Kill St. Lawrence Parish.

This contains only three small townlands. The ruins of an ancient church (probably 16th century) stand in the now disused and overcrowded graveyard. Its proximity to the city caused the graveyard to be much used in times of pestilence, &c. A tradition was current half a century since that this church, though completed, or almost completed, by its builders, was never used. The "pattern" was held on August 10th, in the neighbourhood of the well called after the titular, and there lived till quite recently an aged woman who remembered seeing as many as thirty-six tents pitched here on the occasion of the celebration. The church was a post-invasion foundation, on (most probably) site of an older church.

TOWNLANDS.

Carrigvoe, Carraig Uí Dhuada—"O'Boy's Rock." Area, 160 acres.

S.D. "Cragheens," perhaps from cruaicín, a little lump or pile (of rock)—more likely, however, from craigín (carraigín), little rock; the name is applied to a couple of small fields.

Couse, Cabhar—"Causeway (or crossing place)." The *couse* is generally a line of stepping-stones; sometimes it is a tree trunk laid across a stream. The present townland is called "Couse Michael" in the ancient baptismal Register (middle of 18th century) of St. John's Church, Waterford. Area, 111 acres.

S.D. Áth Dubhe—"Yellow Ford."

Kill St. Lawrence, Cill San Labhráir—Church of St. Lawrence (the Martyr). Area, 36 acres.

S.D. Tobar Naoimh Labhráir—"St. Lawrence's Well."

Kill Saint Nicholas Parish.

THE titular of the church and parish suggest the Norman origin of both, for St. Nicholas was to the Normans what St. Michael had been to the Danes. Of course there may have been, and probably there was, an early Celtic church previous to the Norman foundation. The parish is large and somewhat dismembered—a small section being separated by a couple of miles from the main portion. A mound, covered with furze and rank vegetation, and a piece of masonry a couple of yards in length, mark the site of the ancient church on the townland which gives its name to the parish. Close to the church site, on the north-west, is St. Nicholas' Well, not now in much repute locally.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCANAVAN, Baile Uí Ceannabáin—"O'Canavan's Town." Area (in two divisions), 340 acres.

"Ballycanvane" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

BALLYGLAN, Baile an Ghleanna—"Homestead (or town) of the Glen." Area, 381 acres.

"Ballinglanne" (Inq. Jas. I.); "Balliglann" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairín na mBean nGorm—"Little Road of the Black Women." Gorm is generally rendered "blue," but this is only approximately correct. In the present instance the force of the word is probably—*black*. Comp., Fear gorm—a negro. Móin Gorm, in Ballygunner, is popularly translated "Foxy Bog." The present "bóthairín" is an old road running east and west along summit of the ridge which ends in Knockaveelish Head. The general east to west direction of the oldest road lines in this Barony is very remarkable.

(*b*) Áth a Camáin—"Ford of the Crooked (Stick or Place)."

(*c*) Carraig a Doire—"Rock of the Oak Tree"; a remarkable elevation, crowned by a cromlech and stone circle.

BALLINABOOLA, Baile na Buaile—"Homestead of the Booley (or Cattle Field)." Buaile is from the root bó, a cow. Area, 236 acres.

BARRISTOWN, Baile an Bharraigh — "Barry's Homestead." Area, 280 acres.

CARRIGLEIGH, Carraig Liath—"Grey Rock." Area, 160 acres.

"Carriglee" (D.S. Reference).

S.DD. (*a*) Strongbow's Bridge (O.M.).

(*b*) Coheen Bridge (O.M.), *Recte*, Cabairín (pronounced *cowsheen*) Bridge. See Couse above.

CROSS, Cros—"Cross Roads"; so called from the ancient meeting place, on western side of the bog (where no road exists now), of the old road from Waterford, *via* Ballygunner Church. with a branch road from Ballycanavan. Area, 229 acres.

"Crosse towne" (D.S. Ref.).

S.DD. (*a*) Foxmount (O.M.); the fancy name of a single farm —*lucus a non lucendo.*

(*b*) An Dubh Chnoc—"The Black Hill"; a furze-covered elevation of no importance. Some adjectives of colour precede the noun in place names; compare Dubh-ghlaire, Dearg-phát, &c.

DRUMRUSK, Drom Ruisc—"Ride of the Fleeces," according to O'Donovan. (*cc*). The name savours of antiquity. Area. 306 acres.

"Drome Roske"—(D.S. Ref.).

KILL ST. NICHOLAS, Cill San Nioclais—"Church of St. Nicholas." Area, 189 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar a Teampuill—"Well of the Church."

(*b*) Carraig a Leasa—"Rock of the Lios."

(*c*) An Seana Mhuilleann—"The Old Mill"; applied to *quondam* site of mill.

KNOCKNAGOPPLE, Cnoc na gCapall—"Hill of the Horses." Area, 115 acres.

"Knocknegaple" (D.S. Ref.).

KNOCKROE, Cnoc Ruadh—"Red Hill." Area, 273 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Hell Point (O.M.); an unimportant promontory.

(*cc*) Field Books, O.S. (Waterford), in Mountjoy Barracks.

(*b*) Laḋaṛ a Ṁuillinn—" Fork (meeting of two streams) of the Mill."

(*c*) St. Anne's Well (O.M.); on north-east of townland, and now waterless owing to diversion of its spring. There is no tradition of *stations*.

(*d*) Sṛuṫ a Ḋṛaḋaiṛ; meaning unknown. Ḋṛaḋaṛ is used locally to designate a heavy unwieldy person.

PARKSWOOD, Coill na Páiṛce—" Wood of the Field." Area (in two divisions), 291 acres.

" Parckeswood *alias* Kyllneparcke" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

PASSAGE EAST, Paṛáiṛte. In Munster Paṛáiṛte is used in sense of the northern—Snáṁ, that is, a piece of water which one can swim across. (*dd*) The town of Passage continued, till recently, portion of the Borough of Waterford. (*ee*) Area (in two divisions), 5 and 3 acres, respectively.

S.DD. (*a*) "The Garrison" (O.M.); the castle of Passage, only a small portion of which survives. It belonged to the defender of Faithlegg, Sir P. Aylward, and was reduced, in 1649, by General Bolton, who also took and dismantled the tower, now very ruinous, which commanded the harbour from the hilltop. Built into a wall in the village is a stone bearing the arms of Aylward.

(*b*) " Old Chapel," in the south end of the village.

Kilmacomb Parish.

SHEARMAN (*ff*) attributed the foundation of this church to Mochumb, an Ossorian monk, the 7th century contemporary and friend of SS. Canice, Pulcherius and Fachtna. Coma or Mochuma is not mentioned in the Irish martyrologies, though his name is distinctly perpetuated in the title of three churches in Ossory. There is a second Cill Moċoma in Waterford. (*gg*) On the arrival of the

(*dd*) See *Gaelic Journal*, Oct., 1901, p. 174.
(*ee*) "Municipal Corporation Boundaries (Ireland)"—1837.
(*ff*) "Loca Patriciana," p. 312.
(*gg*) See Barony of Glenaheiry.

English the Church of Kilmacomb appears to have been re-dedicated, not, as Dr. O'Donovan states, to St. John the Baptist. but to St. Matthew, Apostle, on whose feast (September 21st) the "pattern" is still kept. The ruins of a rather rude (approximately 14th century) church remain in a poor state of preservation, and some years since a pitying neighbour whitewashed the crumbling walls ! (*hh*)

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINKINA, Baile an Ceirdeanaig—"Kyne's Homestead." The townland formed portion of the endowment of St. John's Priory, Waterford. (*ii*) Area, 302 acres.

"Ballynykeyny" (D.S. Ref.); "Ballychoyne" (Inq. Henry VIII.).

BALLYVOREEN, Baile Muirin — "Moreen's Homestead." Moreen is a personal name (female) which occurs in the composition of more than one place name in the county. Area, 302 acres.

S.D. An tÁt—"The Ford"; the ancient crossing place, by the old road to Ballygunner Church ruin and graveyard, over the stream which forms western boundary of the townland.

CROSS. See above, under Kill St. Nicholas Parish. Area, 37 acres.

HARRISTOWN, Baile hAnraoi — "Henry's Homestead." Area, 229 acres.

"Harriestown" (Inq. Car. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig Fada—"Long Rock"; the hill on summit of which is the cistvean, with stone circle, referred to under "Ballyglan."

(*b*) "Fairy Bush" (O.M.); in Irish—Crosaire Leacht Sgeite a Bóthair—"Cross Road of the Monument by the Bush on the Road." Crosaire = Cros, *i.e.*, cross roads. The Leacht here had a small stone circle which has entirely disappeared; some of its stones were in position sixty years since. See also under Leperstown, Killea Parish.

(*hh*) See *Journal* of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society, Vol. I., pp. 475-9.

(*ii*) Ibid, Vol. II., p. 89.

(*c*) An Rat Dub—"The Black Rath."

KILMACOMB, Cill Mocoma—"St. Mochuma's Church." Area, 448 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) "Tobernaparsonagh" (O.M.); apparently "Well of the Parsons." Parsons is a family name.

(*b*) An Loisgeanac—"The Burned Place"; a sub-division.

(*c*) Maca an tSasannaig—"The Englishman's (Protestant's?) Milking Yard"; a sub-division, of some thirty acres.

KNOCKHOUSE, Tig an Cnuic—"House of (on) the Hill." Area, 320 acres, of which a notable portion is under water.

"Cnockhouse" (Acts S. and E.).

S.D. Bocairin Dub—"Little Black Road"; from the quantity of turf formerly stacked up there.

WOODSTOWN, Baile na Coille. The English, or official, form is merely a literal translation of the Irish name. Area, 292 acres.

"Woodstowne als Woodhouse" (Acts S. and E.); "Baliowodam" (Charter of King John to St. John's Priory, Waterford). (*jj*)

S.DD. (*a*) Traig Milis—"Miles' Strand"; this is the well known Woodstown Strand. See also Knockaveelish, Killea Parish.

(*b*) Min—"Smooth Green Plain," the Irish name of the "Rabbit Burrow."

(*c*) Douglas (stream), Dub-Glaise—"Black Stream." Glaise is evidently from glas, *i.e.*, azure—colour of air or water.

Kilmacleage Parish.

THE parish is called from the name of the townland on which the church stood—the townland and church deriving their name in turn from the (probably 6th century) founder of the latter. The English, as was their custom, re-dedicated the church, the new

(*jj*) See *Journal*, Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society, Vol. II., p. 83.

titular being St. Michael the Archangel, as the "pattern," still kept, testifies. Only insignificant remains of the church survive; these are rather picturesquely situated on the extreme point of a fertile headland which juts out into that portion of Tramore Bay, known as "The Back Strand." A landslip seems likely, in the no distant future, to bury in the waves the walls which have withstood the storms of centuries. The church consisted of nave and chancel, but unfortunately the chancel arch has fallen. A curious feature of the ruin is the sloping pier, evidently cotemporaneous with the church itself, which supports the north side wall. It is evident that when the builders had reached the height of three or four feet from the ground they found the wall out of plumb—inclining outwards—possibly through defective foundation. They solved the difficulty by erecting the sloping pier, and thence upward incorporating the pier with the wall! Close to the church lie a great stone font or laver of rude workmanship and portion of a second and much smaller, but otherwise similar, vessel. Several well defined mounds, with traces of many earthen buildings and enclosures, immediately to the north of the ruin, tell of former extensive settlement. An ancient roadway is traceable along the headland and by the church till it loses itself over the low clay cliff, a few yards to the south-east of the ruin.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINVELLA, Ɓaile an Ɓile—"Homestead of the Old Tree." A leper resided at Ballinvella as late as the middle of the 17th century. (*kk*) The last windmill to cease working in the County Waterford still stands at Ballinvella, minus only its roof. Area, 251 acres.

"Ballyvelly" (D.S. Ref.); "Ballenvillore" (Inq. temp. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Ɓán na mBaɓb—"Field of the 'Bibes.'" (*ll*) Baɓb is the local Irish name for the Beansidhe.

(*kk*) Inq. temp. Car. II.; See *Journal*, Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society, Vol. I., p. 115.

(*ll*) See *antea*, under Ballymabin, Killea Parish.

(*b*) Áṫ na Ḃuiṅniġe—"Ford of the Water Gush" (Ḃuinniuġaḋ = scaturire).

BALLYGARRON, Ḃaile an Ġarráin—"Town (or Homestead) of the Grove." The word Garrán, though obsolete in the spoken language, is of very frequent occurrence in place names throughout the Decies. Area, 412 acres.

S.D. (*a*) Killenagh Burial Ground (O.M.)—An Cillíneaċ. This is the site of an early church, of which all trace has disappeared. The circular space, a quarter of an acre in extent, is still partly enclosed by its earthen rampart, but no burial has taken place there within memory of living man. A *bullán* of ancient type has recently been removed from the site. There was here also at the time of the Ordnance Survey a rough slab of stone, cross-inscribed and apparently of early date.

(*b*) Cloċ Ḃóṫair—"Stone of (by) the Road"; a large, coarse boulder by side of the present main road.

(*c*) Seana Ṡráiḋ—"Old Village (lit. 'street')"; a field in which was formerly a village.

BALLYLOUGH, Ḃaile an Loċa—"Town of the Lake." This place name is, by snobbery, Anglicised—"Bellake." Area (in two divisions), 616 acres.

S.D. (*a*) Seana Ḃaile—"Old Town."

(*b*) Ṗaill Eoġain—"Eoghan's Cliff"; a well known hill from which a rich and varied view is obtainable.

(*c*) Cnoc an Ṫiaiḋ—"Hill of the Deer (or Ṫiaḋaiġ—'Of the Hunting')." This is the portion of the ridge on which Ivie's farmstead stands so conspicuously.

(*d*) Belle Lake (O.M.), a sheet of water some sixty acres in extent. There is no special Irish name, but Speed's Map (1610) calls it—Lough Miles.

BALLYNAMINTRAGH, Ḃaile na mḂaintṙeaḋaċ—"Town of the Widows." Area, 702 acres.

"Ballynemontraghe" (Inq. temp. Jac. I.).

S.D. (*a*) Ceathramhadh Garbh—"Coarse Quarter"; a tract of very inferior land on west side of the townland. This appears as a separate townland in the Down Survey, scil:—Garhnegariffe.

(*b*) Gleann Dodaig—"Dodd's Glen."

(*c*) Áth an Oirir; meaning unknown.

(*d*) Áth Bhothairín na Ceárdchan—"Road-ford of the Forge."

(*e*) Bán na gCrúibíneadh—"Field of the *Crubeens*." The *crubeen*, but little known locally, is a species of blackberry (*Rubus Caesius*). The fruit is known by the same Irish name in the Aran Islands, where it thrives on the rocks.

(*f*) Seana Shráid—"Old Village"; a field in front (S.W.) of Flynn's farmhouse. The sráid, not a stone upon a stone of which now remains, was approached by an old road, debouching at an angle of 20 degs. from the present Tramore-Dunmore road at a point 30 perches to the west of the farmhouse just mentioned, and running by north side of present farm buildings till it struck line of the present Waterford road, some 30 perches to north of Ballynamintragh Cross Roads.

(*g*) Muillion Uí Chuinn—"O'Quinn's Mill"; in ruins for half a century at least.

(*h*) Áth Dubh—"Black Ford"; crossed by present Tramore Road on west side of the townland.

BALLYSHONEEN, Baile Seónín—"Homestead of Little John (or Jennings)." Area, 231 acres.

"Ballyshoneene" (D.S. Ref.).

KEILOGE, Caol Fód—"Narrow Land (lit. 'sod')," from analogy of places similarly named (and Anglicised—Keeloge) throughout Connaught. (*mm*) More probably, however, Caológ—"Little Narrow Place," from analogy of Waterford names. Locally the name is now often pronounced Coilleóg—"Little Wood." The townland is peculiar in shape; it terminates at its eastern end in nose-like projection, half a mile in length by one-seventh of a mile wide. This projection, by the way, appears as a separate townland under the name *Baunfine* in the Down Survey. Area, 555 acres.

(*mm*) Field Books, Ord. Sur., Mountjoy Barracks.

" Keyloggs " (D.S. Ref.).

S.DD. (*a*) Bán Fionn—" White Field." This is the " Baunfine " of the Down Survey.

(*b*) Áth an Chaolóig—" Narrow-Land Ford "; old people still living remember the ford and the line of stepping-stones previous to erection of the present bridge.

(*c*) Áth an Churraig—" Ford of the Marshy Place "; towards east extremity to townland.

(*d*) Móin a tSeabhaic—" Bog of the Hawk."

(*e*) Cnuicín an Aifrinn—" Little Hill of the Mass "; on boundary with Callaghane, and extending into latter.

(*f*) Caol Gorm—" Narrow Blue (Black ?) Place."

KILMACLEAGUE, Cill mic Liag—" MacLiag's Church." This was anciently—with Ballygarron, Keiloge and Bawnfine—glebe land, pertaining to the See of Waterford.

S.DD. (*a*) Clochánach—" Stony Place "; a sub-denomination better known perhaps than the townland name itself.

(*b*) Bearna Buidhe—" Yellow Gap (or Pass)," no doubt from the colour of the blossoming furze.

(*c*) Bealach Slaicín, (also Beul Átha Slaicín)—" Roadway (or Ford Mouth) of Little Rod (or Stick) "; formerly this was a passage across a small sea inlet. Yet another name was Bearna Salach—" Dirty Gap."

(*d*) Lior na gCaorach—" Lios of the Sheep "; because the enclosure was used as a sheepfold.

(*e*) Lismongragh (O.M.), Lior Mongáireach—" Roaring (or Howling) Lios."

(*f*) Bán an Easpoig—" Bishop's Field "; glebe land.

(*g*) Bannra. This word, as name of a field, occurs a few times in the county ; it is apparently a rendering of " Manse," and in every case the field to which it is applied is glebe land.

(*h*) Rinnashark (O.M.), Rinn na Searc—" Headland of the Sharks."

ORCHARDSTOWN, Baile an Ubhall-Guirt—"Orchard Homestead." This appears in the Down Survey Map as *Ballynolost* Some Saxon Surveyor or clerk wrote *s* for *r*, and hence the transformation. Area, 251 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairín Croc (a Churraig)—"Little Road of the Marshy Place."

(*b*) Bán na gCnámh—"Field of the Bones." Burials are supposed to have taken place in this field, and a ghostly horse sometimes shows himself! Also, Crosáire Bán na gCnamh; the cross-roads adjacent to the field.

Monamintra Parish.

THE parish, of comparatively recent formation, contains one townland only, from which it gets its name. It had no church. Monamintra—in two divisions—appears in the Down Survey as a portion of Kilmacleague Parish.

MONAMINTRA, Móin na mBaintreabhach — "Bog of the Widows." Area, 356 acres.

"Moynmontraghmore and Moynmontraghbeg" (D.S. Ref.).

Rathmoylan Parish.

THE Rectory, like Killea, belonged to the Priory of St. John, Waterford. Rathmoylan Church ruin, standing on a natural, mound-covered plateau, has a modern look, and is in a comparatively good state of preservation. Attached to the church is a small graveyard, which contains neither inscription nor aught else of particular interest. In the few grass-grown mounds beside the church ruin, indicating the former site of a village, an imaginative writer discovered remains of the royal rath of O'Felan, Prince of Desi! (*nn*)

(*nn*) Kilkenny Archæological Journal, Vol. I., Third Series (1868-69).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYMACAW, Baile mic Dáibhid—"MacDavid's Town (or Homestead)." It may be assumed, from A.S.E. &c., below, that Ballymaquill is another, and (presumably) earlier, name for Ballymacaw. Area, 539 acres.

"BallymcDavin" (Inq. temp. Car. I.); "Ballymacka alˢ BallymacDavid alˢ Ballymaquile" (A.S.E.); "Comon betweene BallymcKella and Brownestown" (D.S. Ref.).

S.DD. I. (Inland) (*a*) Cúl Uí Ceallacháin—"O'Callaghan's Corner (or Ridge Back)"; a large sub-division, formerly an independent townland.

(*b*) "The Ruan" (An Ruadán). *Ruan* is primarly a plant which dyes red, but it is used, even by English speakers, in a transferred sense, to designate a certain class of inferior, moory land which produces the weed in question.

(*c*) An Faiche—"The Hurling Green," a field on Cúl Uí Cheallacháin.

S.DD. II. (Along Cliff Line)—W. to E.:—

(*d*) Cuan Baile mic Dáibhid—Ballymacaw Cove.

(*e*) Carraig na m-Bád—"Boats' Rock"; within last.

(*f*) Duirlic. The name is probably a corruption of "derelict"; it designates a small cove.

(*g*) Port a Maide—"Haven of the Stick (Piece of Timber)."

(*h*) An Seomra—"The Chamber"; an arched cave leading from one small bay to another.

(*i*) Faill Fada—"Long Cliff."

(*j*) Uaimh an Iarainn—"Cave of the Iron."

(*k*) Port a Chlaide—"Haven of the Earthen Fence."

BROWNSTOWN, Baile an Bhúnaigh—"Brown's Homestead." Area, 413 acres.

"Brownestown alˢ Brownetown" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. All are rock and cliff &c. names along the coast line from N. to S. and W. to E.:—

(*a*) "Bar Rock" (O.M.).

(*b*) Cooneenclogher (O.M.), Cuainín Clocáir—"Little Stony Cove."

(*c*) Pointe na mBáirr—"Point of the Bass"; from a kind of fish caught here.

(*d*) An Rúirc; meaning unknown. Rúirc is explained in the Dictionaries—a whipping, or violent slap. (*oo*) The name is, in the present instance, applied to a considerable extent of level strand, once mussel covered.

(*e*) Portheige (O.M.), Pointe Taidhg—"Taidhg's (Timothy's) Point."

(*f*) Sluggar—"A Gurgling Sound," by onomatopœia; by extension—the thing which utters the sound. It is the name of a cave through which the waves are driven with a hollow bubbling noise.

(*g*) Faill a Mhadra—"Cliff of the Wolf (or Dog)." Madra in place names often signifies a wolf. (*pp*)

(*h*) Poll Suingean—St. John's Hollow"; the place probably where a man named St. John was drowned or killed.

(*i*) Trágh Beag—"Little Strand."

(*j*) Cloch Liath—"Grey Rock."

(*k*) Cuainín an Fhiona—"Little Cove of the Wine"; from a wine-laden ship wrecked there.

(*l*) Clashlacky (O.M.), Clair Leacaibe—"Flaggy Trench."

(*m*) Portoonakabeg, Portúr Uaithne Beag—"Little Green Haven"; a small inlet. See (*p*) below.

(*n*) Pouljoe (O.M.) and Poulhardy (O.M.); possibly called from men named respectively Joe and Hardy (a local name) who lost their lives in the waterholes or pools named.

(*o*) "Traction," a cliff; origin of name unknown.

(*p*) Portoonaka (O.M.), Portúr Uaithne—"Green Haven."

(*q*) Foilnaracka (O.M.), Fhaill a Racha—"Cliff of the Wreck."

(*oo*) Vid. Dineen.

(*pp*) "Scottish Land-Names," Sir Herbert Maxwell, Edinburgh, 1894, p. 126.

(*r*) Faill na Sgean—"Cliff of the Knives."

(*s*) Scoilt a Cinn Aird—"Cleft of the High Head"; this is the extreme point underneath the south-west tower.

(*t*) Garrigaunboy (O.M.). I failed to discover the name locally.

(*u*) Fouhnalium (O.M.), Sruth na Léim—"Stream of the Waterfalls. Léim is primarly "a leap."

(*v*) Portalaun, Port Oileáin—"Island Haven"; a small headland with an ancient entrenchment across its neck. See under Dunmore, Killea Parish.

(*w*) Poulhoulen (O.M.), Poll Howlett; probably from some man named Howlett drowned here.

(*x*) Beengarvoge, Dinn Garbóige—"Wild Mustard (*Sinapis Arvensis*) Headland."

(*y*) Lic an Éirg—"Flagstone of the Fish." The first word of the compound is not in the nominative, but—as we often have it in place names—in the dative, or rather locative case.

(*z*) Poll na gCorc—"Pool of the Corks."

(*aa*) Poll Faoit—"White's Pool"; from a fisherman drowned there.

(*bb*) Cionn Liath Duibe—"Yellow Grey Head." The two first words are regarded as a single term which the (now second) adjective qualified. Observe use of the oblique, cionn, for the nominative.

(*cc*) Scoilt a Duilirc—"Cleft of the Dulse." Duileasc (Dulse, otherwise "Green Lavers"—*Ulva Latissima*) is an edible seaweed.

Coolum ; see under Corbally Parish. O'Donovan, however, writes it Cúllom—*i.e.*, "Bare Ridge Back." The name as a townland denomination seems comparatively modern. At any rate it does not appear in the Down Survey Map. Area, 362 acres.

S.DD. I. (Inland). (*a*) Bóthairín and Dán a Rioga—"Little Road of King" and "Field of the King" respectively.

(*c*) Carraig a Mhuirdir and Carraig a Swede—"Rock of the Murder" and "Rock of the Swede" respectively. The Irish muirdear, it may be well to observe, is not necessarily the capital offence of British law, but violent death of any kind.

(*d*) Clair Ána—"Ana's (or Anne's) Trench"; a small glen running out towards the sea.

(*e*) Deinnre Duirde—"Yellow Bank."

(*f*) Uaimh Gabhta—"Goat-Fish (?) Cave."

GORTAHILLY, Gort a Choillig—"Garden of the (Heath) Cock." Area, 155 acres.

S.D. Dán an Aifrinn—"Field of the Mass." This, or a similar name, is sometimes applied to a place through which ran a "Mass Path," or short way across a field to a church.

GRAIGUE, An Gráig—"The Village." Area, 95 acres.

"Graige" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

S.D. Cnocán—"Little Hill"; a hillock on which people assembled for amusement on Sunday evenings.

KILMAQUAGE, Cill mo Chuaig—"St. Mocuac's Church." The saint in the present instance is identical with, or a namesake of, the patron of Kilmacow in Ossory, Clashmore in the Decies, and Kilmacow, Bar. of Kinnatalloon, Co. Cork.

"Killmaquage alˉs Killmcquage alˉs Kilmoguage" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cillín a Mhéadaig—"Meade's *Cillín*," site of the ancient church from which the townland derives its name. This is on the holding of a farmer named Meade—hence the qualifying word. The cill here is still surrounded by its original circular fence of earth. Very generally, as in the present instance, the cill is found in a valley or other secluded place, while the lios, which hardly differs from it in external appearance, is found, as a rule, in an open position on a ridge or hillside.

(*b*) Tobar Chuain—"Cuan's (or Quann's) Well." This formerly enjoyed some reputation for sanctity, and "stations" were performed here a century since.

(*c*) Cúl Droigneach—"Blackthorn Abounding Ridge Back (or Corner)"; probably a suppressed townland name.

(*d*) Poll a Púca—"The Pooka's Hollow"; name of a field.

KNOCKANPADDEN Cnocán Páidín—"Little Patrick's Little Hillock." Area, 134 acres.

S.D. Poll Roibín—"Robin's Hollow."

RATHMOYLAN, Ráth Maoláin—"Maolan's Fort." It was anciently, according to the Books of Survey and Distribution, in three parts, scil:—Rathmoylan-Aylworth, Rathmoylan-Wadding, and Rathmoylan-Dobbyn.

"Rathmolan" (Visit. Bk. Eliz., E. 3, 14, T.C.D.).

S.DD. I. (Inland). (*a*) Faitcín a Pátrúin—"Little Green of the Pattern."

(*b*) Garraitinn, aliter, Garraidhe Gabainn—"Rough Piece of Land," otherwise, "Garden of the Cattle Pound."

(*c*) Slinn a tSeagail—"Slaty Place of the Rye." Rye is now seldom grown in Waterford, but, judging from the frequency of the word in place names, it was once extensively cultivated. Seagal is a loan word from the Latin *Secale*.

S.DD. II. (Coastwise, W. to E.). (*d*) "Entrenchment" (O.M.); a small entrenched headland of prehistoric type. The space enclosed by the circumvallation is, as in the Coolum entrenchment, about half an acre; originally, as in the case of the latter, the space was much more extensive.

(*e*) Stony Cove (O.M.), Poll a Guail—"Coal Hole."

(*f*) Faillrigirt—"Cloven (?) Cliff"; an allusion to a separated rock in the sea above low water mark.

(*g*) Carraig na Faill-Sgirt—"Rock of the Cloven (?) Cliff"; a rock in the sea, at the distance of a furlong or more from the head. I do not understand how rsirt in the present name and in the preceding come to be in the same case.

(*h*) Port Seite—"Haven of the Hide."

(*i*) Uaimh Mhionáin; apparently—"Kid's Cave."

(*j*) Gearr Uaimh—"Short Cave."

(*k*) "Old Ship's Cove" (O.M.), Seana Long—"Old Sh
name of a small cove.

(*l*) Port Greanaide—"Gravel Haven."

(*m*) Rathmoylan Cave (O.M.), Uaimh Roin—"Seal Cave."

(*n*) Green Cave (O.M.), Glar-Uamha—"Green Caves." G
is usually translated "green"; it indicates rather a light blue
grey—the colour of air or running water.

(*o*) Uaimh na Maolac ; meaning unknown.

(*p*) Uaimh Dub—"Black Cave."

Rossduff Parish.

THE Parish is, like Monamintra and Corbally, of late erection, fo
in the Down Survey, Rossduff appears as parcel of Kilmacomb. A
an independent parish it contains only the townland of the same
name, and has neither church remains nor site ; it gave title
and revenue to a prebend in the Cathedral of Waterford. There is
a reference to Rossduff as early as 1494. See *Journal* Waterford
Archæological Society, Vol. IX., p. 124.

TOWNLAND.

ROSSDUFF, Ros Dub—"Black Shrubbery." Area, 196 acres.

S.D. (*a*) Leacan Doigte—"Burnt Glen-Side."

(*b*) Tobar a Dlaic ; dlac is the English "black," which is occasionally appropriated in place names to signify a reclaimed peaty bog patch.

St. John's Parish (Without).

THIS Parish was in two parts, styled respectively St. John's Within and St. John's Without. One part, as its name suggested, lay within the city wall ; the other embraced the adjacent suburbs or liberties. The parish took its name from the Benedictine Priory of St. John

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the Evangelist, in which it was impropriate. For a full account of the Priory, church, &c., see *Journal* Waterford Archæological Society, Vol. II., p. 81. St. John's tutelage (ancient and modern) is recalled by quite a host of street &c. names within the parish; thus we have St. John's Church, College, Schools, Mills, &c., John's Street, Town, Lane, Place, Pill and Avenue.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYTRUCKLE, Baile Trucail—"Torcal's Town (or Homestead)." This affords one of the few instances of the survival of a Danish name. Torcal (Thorgils, Thorkils, Turgesius, or Turgeis) was a Danish chieftain of Waterford. By internal metathesis, common enough to place names, the name has been made Trocal. O'Donovan derives Ballytruckle from trucail gen. trucaile, a car, but there is certainly no final e sound in the place name as locally pronounced. Ballytruckle is the place called in old documents, &c., the Oxmanstown, or Osmanstown, of Waterford. Area, 273 acres.

"Ballitruckill" (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

BALLYCOURDRA, Baile Cordarad, "Cordray's Homestead." There is in the Barony a second townland of the name, forming a detached portion (89 acres) of Drumcannon Parish. Area, 14 acres.

COVE. The name is English and modern, the place being merely a later sub-division of Grange. Area, 34 acres, including a portion within the Municipal boundary.

GRANGE. Gráinseach—"A farm with its buildings"; the name was applied to the out-farm of an abbey or religious house. In the Down Survey Map, portion of which (reproduced) is given herewith, it will be observed that Grange, Newtown, &c., are allotted to "St. Katherine's Parish." Of course there was no such *parish*; the explanation is that these lands formed part of the endowment of St. Catherine's Abbey, and that they (portion of them, at any rate) were farmed by the community—

hence the name, Grange. On the suppression the lands seem to have passed to the Sherlocks, and we find them referred to as "Saint Katharine's Grandge" in the will (latter half of 16th century) of James Sherlock, Mayor of Waterford, 1580, &c. Area (in two divisions), 331 acres.

"Grange" (A. S. and E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Gall's Rock (O.M.).

(*b*) Richardson's Folly (O.M.); a long narrow lane joining the Grange and Kill St. Lawrence roads. The term "Folly," qualified by the name of its author, is applied to a building, garden or other work of an expensive and useless, or white-elephant, character. Compare "Aby's Folly," under Coxtown, Killea Parish.

NEWTOWN, Baile Nuadh—"New Town (or Homestead)." The name is of very frequent occurrence, and most of the *new* towns are now very *old* towns indeed. Area, 148 acres.

S.D. "Highly Up's"; the name, now practically obsolete, applied to the junction of the Newtown, with the Passage, Road (east corner). A publichouse formerly stood here, from the proprietor of which, presumably (or rather from his nickname), the corner derives its singular title.

PRIORSKNOCK, Cnoc a Phriora—"Prior's Hill." This land formed portion of the endowment of the Benedictine Priory of St. John's. Area, 51 acres.

"Pryorsknock" (D.S.M.)

The following street, &c., names in St. John's Without deserve record, inasmuch as either the name is becoming obsolete or the reason for its application is not now apparent :—

(*a*) "Ballymacedulan"—old name of townland embracing sites of the present County Infirmary, Fever Hospital, Waterloo House, &c.

(*b*) "Bath Street"—named from Poleberry Baths, which stood near site of present Shee Charity.

(*c*) "College Street"—the present continuation of Bath Street to Hennessy's Road; so named from Old College of St. John on its west side.

(*d*) "Fairy Lane"—present Henry Street, off the Manor.

(*e*) "Frederick Street"—(now non-existant) led south from Poleberry and parallel with Old Tramore Road.

(*f*) "Hardy's Road"—the continuation of South Parade by north side of Park to Bridge; named from a Colonel Hardy, owner of east side of Johnstown, &c.

(*g*) Johnstown, Fearan Tighe Eoin—"Land (or Farm) of St. John's House," *i.e.*, St. John's Priory.

"Johnstowne *alias* Farretyoinn" (Inq. temp. Jac. I.).

(*h*) "Lower Road"—now called, by affectation, Lower Newtown. This was also called, through contempt—Falla Fóidin—"Mud Wall (Town)."

(*i*) "Mendicity Lane"—running south-west from John's Bridge into Manor; now part of Railway Square.

(*j*) "Old Brewery" (Bell & Ramsay's)—present site of Tramore Railway Station.

(*k*) "Poleberry." (Poleberry Lane in lease of 1793); derivation unknown; probably Poll Biorair—"Water Cress Hole."

(*l*) "Rampart Lane"; this name occurs in century and a half old entries in Baptismal Registers of St. John's Church; it was probably the former name of Castle Street. In Castle Street was "Jackey's Hole," a well or pool (afterwards represented by a hydrant), supplied by a subterraneous aqueduct from a spring near east end of Hennessy's Road. The aqueduct in question caved in and was filled up or repaired some thirty years since; it is the "subterranean passage" concerning which there is a query in the first No. *Journal* of Waterford Archæological Society.

(*m*) "Willow Garden"—to west of Old Tramore Road, where now is a row of cottages.

(*n*) "Wyse's Bridge"—at junction of Bath Street and Poleberry. The bridge is remarkable for having a pointed arch at one side and a round arch at the other.

St. Stephen's Parish (Without).

THE fragment of St. Stephen's Parish which lay beyond the walls may be described generally as the triangular area bounded by Johnstown and Ballytruckle Road on the East, John's Pill on the West, and a very irregular line—from Waterloo House to Ozier Bank House—on the South. It has but few sub-denominations, and of these not more than four or five call for notice:—

S.DD. (*a*) "Ballymacedulan" (see St. John's Without, above).

(*b*) "Bleach Yard"—now grounds of Waterloo House.

(*c*) "Ice House"—on north side of Poleberry Lane.

(*d*) Miller's Marsh; from its proximity to, and connection with, John's Mill. References to the mill in question are, by the way, traceable back for centuries.

(*e*) "St. Mary Maudlin's (Magdalen's) Chapel." To this chapel, which belonged to St. Stephen's Hospital, I find three or four references—one of them in Inq. of 1661, edited in Vol. I., p. 115, Waterford Archæological *Journal*, and a second in an Inq. of 1569 printed in same *Journal*, Vol. IX., No. 3. It is probable the site of the chapel is that occupied later by the Leper Hospital (now County and City Infirmary), and that the eastern boundary of St. Stephen's (Without) has been slightly altered.

Waterford City Parishes.

WE may, for convenience, group all the City Parishes together under one heading. They number seven, and are all, with the exception of Trinity Parish, of small size, and comparatively uninteresting from our present point of view. Three of them (St. John's, St. Stephen's, and Trinity) extend beyond the boundaries of the ancient city, and the extra-mural portions will be found treated of under their various parochial headings—"St. John's Without," &c. As the purely urban names are mostly all English, and carry their meaning on their faces, anything like detailed analysis will not be necessary. It will

be enough to enumerate those which possess an historic or other such interest, or which have become obsolete within the past two generations. In the present place it may be useful to give a list (very imperfect) of old names not now capable of identification. These have been extracted from the Great Parchment Book (1599) and other sources :—

Babber's Tower : " Bantug Ibarry, west by Gibbet Hill" (evidently, Ḃán Tiġe Uí Ḃeaṙṙaiġ—" Field of O'Barra's House"); Barryeors ; Boat Street ; Bride's Church ; Bride's Gate ; Calle's Mead ; Castell no Kylechan ; Dawkin's Gate ; Dowley's Castle ; Fowlquay Gate ; Howstowne (this may be Ballyhoo) ; Lincoln's Castle ; Lincoln's Quay, in which was a bridge ; Little Conduit ; Moran's Castle ; Moran's Kay ; Peak's Tower (in St. Mary's Lane) ; Reservoirs (Upper and Lower) ; Rope Walk Well ; St. Catherine's Well ; St. George's Gate (north side), also St. George's Street ; St. John's Tower (this was the tower at St. John's Gate, which was afterwards used as the County Gaol, and small portion of which still survives embodied in a limekiln) ; St. Michael's Well ; St. Patrick's Castle ; St. Patrick's Stile ; Tobber-Scheiin (no doubt Toḃaṙ Sġeiṫin—" Well of the Little Bush") ; Windcroft.

St. John's Parish. For detailed account of the ancient monastic church, &c., see Waterford Archæological *Journal*, Vol. II., pp. 81, &c. For St. John's Without see above, under its proper heading.

S.DD. (*a*) Close Gate (otherwise Bowling Green Gate), at present junction of Castle Street with Manor. There were apparently two Bowling Greens ; one was on, or about, site of present Lombard Street. (*qq*)

(*b*) " French Tower," at north-west corner of parish ; it still stands, on line of the city wall which it guarded at an angle.

(*c*) John's Street, so called (with John's Lane, John's Place, Johnstown, &c.) from Benedictine Priory and Church of St. John close by.

(*d*) New Gate. It was found inconvenient to have the long stretch of city wall from Patrick's to Close Gate unprovided

(*qq*) Smith, " Hist. Waterford," (Ed. 1746), p. 194.

with an opening, and therefore, at some time about the end of the 16th century New Gate, at the present junction of Stephen and Newgate Streets, was provided. New Street was then opened up to give access to the west through the new gate, and it soon became the fashionable residential street of the city. "Sic transit gloria mundi." It was still *New* Street two centuries and a half ago. (*rr*)

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH. Some remains of the ancient church stand in a cemetery at the rere of the shops on east side of Michael Street. A gateway (and gate which few citizens of Waterford have ever seen opened) gives access to the cemetery.

S.DD. (*a*) "The Conduit"; at angle of Michael and Peter Streets.

(*b*) Lady Lane; so called from a votive chapel which stood on the site slightly to rere of the Female National School which has just been closed. The street is referred to under its present name in A.S.E., and under the name of "Our Ladye's Street" in the Great Parchment Book of the Corporation. (*ss*)

(*c*) Michael Street; this appears under its present name in A.S.E. The name comes, of course, from the church to which it gave access, and probably dates from Danish times. At any rate, the Christianised Ostmen generally dedicated a church to the Archangel in every seaport they occupied. Generally, too, the foundation was on elevated ground, so that their patron's church might be the last thing the hardy seamen saw as they started on their perilous voyage and the first thing to greet their eyes on their return.

ST. OLAVE'S PARISH. St. Olaf (Amlaff, Amlav) is another Danish patron. The original parish church stood on, or partly on, the site of the present Protestant church of the name, erected in 1734.

S.DD. (*a*) Colbeck Street; named from the gate in which it terminated to the south, *i.e.*, Colbeck Gate. Material at hand does not warrant a definite statement as to the signification and origin of

(*rr*) Acts of Settlement and Explanation.
(*ss*) G.P.B.—"Rentail of Lands," 1599.

Colbeck. The word appears to be a personal name—the name, in all probability, of the builder of the gate and tower. The name "Colbeck" occurs in the Great Parchment Book.

(*b*) Cooke Lane; called from a Mr. Cooke; it is referred to in A.S.E.

(*c*) High Street; likewise mentioned in A.S.E.

(*d*) "Lady Church"; there are no remains; it stood in south-west angle of present Friary Garden.

(*e*) "Green Tower"; referred to (under same name) in A.S.E.; stood at south-west angle of parish.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH. The ancient church from which the parish is named occupied the site of the present Protestant church in Patrick Street, and was called Teampul Pádraig. Some portions of cut stone mullions and transels from the earlier church will be found built into the churchyard wall to the rere of the houses in Carrigeen Lane. In the cemetery are many monuments and inscriptions of interest.

S.DD. (*a*) Barronstrand Street, Sráid na mBiorán—"Street of the Sprats." The Anglicised form appears to be a corruption of the Irish name, without any reference to "Barron" or "a strand." O'Donovan conjectures (arguing from an Irish form) that Biorán may be an English personal name—Birrin; it certainly is not Barron or Barry. A gate at northern termination of the street was Barry's Strand Gate. The name is of considerable age, for it occurs in Municipal Records of the 16th century under the forms—Berronstrond and Barronstrond. (*tt*)

(*c*) Carrigeen Lane, Carraigín—"Little Rock"; the name formerly extended, and is still occasionally applied—especially by Irish speakers, to the whole western end of Patrick Street and the portion of Ballybricken immediately adjoining. In the present lane are the ruins of what is popularly supposed to be, and what most probably is, the pre-Reformation clergy house of St. Patrick's.

(*d*) "The Cross"; the old popular name (still occasionally used) for Broad Street. The name was derived from the historic

(*tt*) Great Parchment Book of the Corporation, *ut Supra*.

market cross of Waterford, which stood in the middle of Broad Street, at junction of the latter with Patrick and Peter Streets. The cross was taken down in 1750.

(*e*) "Fanning's Lane"; this led north, from Patrick Street.

(*f*) "Garter Lane"; it led from Barronstrand to George's Street.

(*g*) Jenkin's Lane; it appears as "Jenkin Lane" in A.S.E.

(*h*) "Little Barronstrand Street"; before the widening of Broad Street this led north-west, from junction of Broad and Little Patrick Streets, to George's Street.

(*i*) "Little Chapel Lane"; this, or portion of it, still exists, but is no longer a public thoroughfare; it is a narrow lane running through to Jenkin's Lane from George's Street and parallel with the flagged way by St. Patrick's Catholic Church ("The Little Chapel," from which it is named). A note in the Survey Books (*uu*) describes it :—"A very narrow paved lane, generally very dirty, and occupied by mechanics and labourers."

(*j*) "Patrick's Well"; this occupied centre of the triangular space at junction of Patrick and Stephen's Streets, and was finally closed in only a few years ago; it was nearly thirty feet in depth.

(*k*) Patrick Street, Sráid Pádraig. Idem. It appears under its present name in A.S.E.

(*l*) "Royal Oak Lane"; before the widening of Broad Street, above alluded to, this led west from Barronstrand to George's Street.

(*m*) "St. Patrick's Gate"; at top of Patrick Street.

(*n*) Tower; at rere of Harvey's printing works, and former west termination of Jenkin's Lane.

ST. PETER'S PARISH. Some slight remains of the ancient church are visible in the yard of the Police Station, and the ancient cemetery (portion of it) is represented by the grass plot in front of the Dispensary in Peter Street.

S.DD. (*a*) Bakehouse Lane and Trinity Lane appear under these names in A.S.E.

(*uu*) Field Survey Name Books, Mountjoy Barracks.

(*b*) Site of Guild Hall ; on western boundary of the parish.

(*c*) Magnus' and Tor Castles—of which neither trace nor tradition survives—in Peter Street.

ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH. What remains of the ancient graveyard will be found at the south-west corner of Keily's Brewery in New Street. There is neither inscription nor architectural survival of interest. Attached to this church was the ancient Lazar House or Leper Hospital of the city. (*vv*) Portions of the city wall are visible along west boundary of the parish. For St. Stephen's Without see *antea*, under its proper heading.

S.DD. (*a*) St. Stephen's Street ; this appears in A.S.E. under same name.

(*b*) "St. Stephen's Well"; now built over and filled in. It adjoins the workshop of Mr. Thomas McGrath, turner. A subterranean aqueduct carried hence a water supply to a hydrant at top of New Street.

(*c*) New Gate ; this stood at junction of present Newgate Street with Stephen Street, where portion of the city wall is still preserved.

TRINITY PARISH. This had no church proper ; a chapel in the Cathedral, behind the high altar, served as the parish church. Of course all trace of the chapel disappeared when the Cathedral was taken down, over a century since. Within the parish stood the Dominican and Franciscan Friaries. (*ww*) For Trinity Without, see under Bar. of Middlethird.

S.DD. (*a*) "Arundel Castle"; this stood on the wall of the Danish city, almost exactly in the middle of the present Arundel Lane. Recent sewerage excavations brought to light portion of the castle foundations—opposite Mr. Murphy's shop. A piece (some eight or nine yards long) of the Danish wall is incorporated

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(*vv*) See Waterford Archæological *Journal*, Vol. I., p. 115 ; see also Ballymacadulan, under St. John's Without, above.

(*ww*) See "The Dominican Priory of St. Saviour, Waterford," by Rev. Thomas Gimlette, B.D.; also the present writer's "Holy Ghost Friary of Waterford," Waterford Archæological *Journal*, Vol. I., p. 202.

in the boundary wall between Mr. Murphy's establishment and the neighbouring premises to the west.

(*b*) Arundel Lane; before the opening of the Square to its present size this led north from the original Square to Blackfriars. The present Arundel Lane—popularly "Crubeen (Cruibín) Lane"—runs at right angles to the direction of its earlier namesake.

(*c*) Blackfriars; so named from propinquity to the Dominican Priory. The name occurs (Blackfryers) in an Inq. of Elizabeth. About the middle of this street (on its north side), where it was bisected by the line of the Danish wall, there stood yet another tower, the name of which is lost.

(*d*) Conduit Lane; at top of this street (in High Street) was a conduit from which a water-pipe was carried down the narrow lane to the Quay for the convenience of ships. The widening of Conduit Street is comparatively recent.

(*e*) Keyzer Street; so named from a castle (Keyzer's) which stood at its northern termination.

(*f*) Milk Lane; the name can boast of some antiquity; it occurs in A.S.E.

(*g*) Palace Lane; this is the present flagged lane at western end of the City Hall.

(*h*) "Quay Lane"; now Exchange Street. The latter name it owes to the Exchange which stood at its present northern termination.

(*i*) Reginald's Tower, better recognised till recently as the Ring Tower. This is the best known ancient building in Waterford. Its original foundation is ascribed to Reginald, Danish chieftain of Waterford, (*xx*) A.D. 1003. During the centuries since, the venerable building has served many purposes—a fortress, a mint, a prison, &c.

(*j*) "The Shambles"; at the corner (west) of Quay Lane (Exchange Street) and High Street.

(*k*) "Turgesius' Tower"; this stronghold, from the builder of which Ballytruckle is called, stood on the approximate site of Mr. P. M. Doyle's establishment on the Quay.

(*xx*) See Kingsley's "Hereward the Wake."

BARONY OF GLENAHIERY.

GLENAHIERY is by far the smallest Barony of County Waterford. It contains indeed only one complete parish, Kilronan, with portions (insignificant in three cases) of five others. The name (Ꞅleann na hUiḋre) itself is apparently of great antiquity and not quite easy of explanation; it seems to signify—"Glen of the Dun (Place or Cow?)" Analogy of Leaḃar na hUiḋre suggests "Cow" as the word qualified by "Dun." At any rate the name communicates itself to the river—Aḃainn na hUiḋre (The Nire)—which bisects the barony. What history centred round the hypothetical cow nothing that has been yet published reveals, neither is there any tradition connecting a cow with river or barony. In the tract on the expulsion of the Desii already quoted (Ballynahemary, Whitechurch Par.) there is a remarkable legend of a red cow, and we have already met (Ardmore Par. &c.) a legendary White Cow, also St. Patrick's Cow and a Red Ox. Glenahiery is bounded by the Suir on the north, by Tipperary Co. on the west and the high range of the Comeragh Mountains on the east. As Irish is still a living language throughout practically the whole region, recovery of many ancient and valuable names has been possible—moreover local knowledge supplied aid to analysis of some names otherwise unintelligible. The following popular rhymes refer to places within the barony and illustrate their names:—

I.—

"Cnoc a Lisín an doirsín dúnta,
"Túralá mar a ḃiḋeaḋ an diaḃal sa ċúinne,

"Ꝫráiꝫ na nꝫaḋar ꝫan ċaḋair ꝫan ċonꝫnaṁ,
Caiſleán Riaḋaċ ná raiḋ riaṁ ar ḟóꝫnaṁ
Baile Mic Ċairbre, blacks ꝫan múineaḋ,
Páirc an Ḟiaḋaiꝫ, na ḋFiaḋ na' ṁaolaḋ,
'S Cnoc a Tríoláin na ſríleán ſtraoilleaċ."

II.—What Crotty, the outlaw, sang as he surveyed Glenahiery from his retreat high up on the Comeraghs:—

"Iſ breáꝫ an raḋarc a ċiḋim óm leaba,
"Cnoc Ṁaoilḋoṁnaiꝫ aꝫuſ Cnoc a Ḋainne,
"Cnocán Brannḋáin aꝫuſ Seana Ḋail' Ana,
"Mullaċ a Staiꝫre aꝫuſ Ꝫleann Ḋá Laċan,
"S Tuairín lúaċraċ ar ḋruaċ a ꝫleanna."

III.—Finally I got the following, unrelated to either of the foregoing:—

"Cill na Mac—baile ꝫan ſmaċt,
"Cill Mainnitín—baile ꝫan bainḋín,
"Cill Ronáin—baile ꝫan ſprúnaṁ,
"Baile Ruiſéalaiꝫ—baile ꝫan béarla,
"Aꝫuſ Cill Moċoma—baile ꝫan cumaſ."

Inislounaght Parish.

INISLOUNAGHT, which lies mainly within the Barony of Iffa and Offa East, has some five townlands in Glenahiery. The parish was monastic, and impropriate in the Cistercian Abbey of Inislounaght (Iniſ Leaṁnaċta—"Island of New Milk"), otherwise "de Surio." We find the name written "Abby Slunnagh" in the maps and notes of the Down Survey.

TOWNLANDS.

CAHERBAUN, Caṫair Ḋán—"White Stone-Fort." Area, 303 acres.

S.D. Whitefort (O.M.); name applied to site and some remains of the eponymous "cathair."

GREENAN, An Ꝫrianán—"The Sunny Place (or 'Palace')." Area, 245 acres.

"Grenan" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Castle (in ruins) (O.M.).

(*b*) Moat (O.M.); the prehistoric mote from which the townland derives its name.

(*c*) Site of Graveyard (O.M.), Cill Mocoma—"Mocomma's Early Church Site."

(*d*) Poll a Bradáin—"The Salmon Hole" in river.

(*e*) "The Thirteen Hole"; a hole in the river—so called, my informant averred, because thirteen soldiers were drowned here on one occasion.

GLENABBEY; nonsensical modern name—*lucus a non lucendo.* Area, 84 acres.

KILMACOMMA, Cill Mocoma—"Mocomma's Church." Site of the early church is just without the present boundary of the townland—on Greenan. Area, 1383 acres.

"Killmacombe" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Curraghgorm (O.M.), Currac Gorm—"Blue-Black Bog."

(*b*) Glashaniska Well (O.M.), Clair an Uirge—"Water Trench."

(*c*) Wood Tower (O.M.), Cairleán na Muice—"The Pig's Castle"; built in 1814—minus mortar—to celebrate the fall of Buonaparte.

(*d*) Tobernacallybeara (O.M.), Tobar Caillige Béara—"Caille Bera's Well." The lady from whom this well is called is celebrated in place names and local legend all over Ireland. (*a*)

(*e*) Cannon Hill (O.M.), Coill na Ceannaine—"Wood of the Bald-Faced Hill." Cannan it is locally believed was a druidess who leaped across from this place to Wood Tower Hill. Another local tradition states Cromwell mounted *cannon* here in 1650.

(*f*) Ardnagustaun Hill, Ard na gCarán—"Height of the Paths."

(*g*) Carraigín—"Little Rock"; a sub-division.

(*h*) An Cumar—"The Confluence."

(*a*) See *antea* under Ardmore and Lismore Pars., &c.

(*i*) Cnoc na nGabar—"Hill of the Goats."

KILNAMACK, Cill na Mac—"Church of the Sons." The "Sons," according to O'Donovan (*b*) were the Seven King's Sons—Seacc Mac Rioġ, to whom there was likewise a church in the Middle Island of Aran close to site of modern Catholic Church of the Island. The present early church site will be found marked on the 6 in. Ordnance Map. Area (in two divisions), 1089 acres.

"Killnemack" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Mount Neill Wood (O.M.), through which run two paths, scil:—

(*b*) and (*c*) Monkhill (O.M.), and Michael's Path (O.M.), Carán Micil—"Michael's Path."

(*d*) Cnoc na Manac—"The Monks' Hill"; a sub-division. The Glar Gaibneac slept here of nights while she grazed during the day on the Marlfield flats.

(*e*) Bóthairín an Átha—"Little Road of the Ford"; an old road, few traces of which remain; it led to a ford in the Suir, one third of a mile to west of the Kilnamack—Kilmacomma boundary.

(*f*) An t-Át—"The Ford" in question; it is shown on the 6 in. ordnance sheet.

(*g*) Át na Scairbige—"Ford of the Rough Shallow Place"; another ford, represented now by the Bridge of Knocklofty.

(*h*) "Neill's Weir" and "Butler's Weir," in river.

(*i*) Liar Cam na mBó—"Crooked Lios of the Cows."

Kilronan Parish.

THIS is one of the largest parishes in the Decies, but, as it includes a considerable area of mountain and waste land, its population and importance are not proportioned to its extent. The name—Cill Ronáin, ("Ronan's Church") is of course ecclesiastical, but which individual, of the eleven or twelve Ronans in the Irish martyrologies, it is who gave his name to the original church it is now difficult, perhaps impossible, to define. The ancient church, which stands

(*b*) Ordnance Survey Field Books, Mountjoy Barracks.

in the townland of Glebe, possesses considerable architectural, &c. interest, and the ruin is in a fair state of preservation. Indeed the church appears to have been in use in comparatively recent times. Within the roofless walls lies the tomb of Buck Sheehy, who was executed at Clogheen for having given evidence in favour of his kinsman—Rev. Nicholas Sheehy. Close by the ruin is a Holy Well still resorted to.

TOWNLANDS.

ARDPADDEN, Árd Pádín—"Little Patrick's Height." Area, 167 acres.

"Árd Pádín na gcraod,
"Áit a mbídead Pól Poer a ropaire."

(Old Rhyme).

"Ardpadeene, (D.S.R.).

BALLYDONAGH, Baile Uí Donnċada—"O'Donohue's Homestead." On the townland is an early church site—Cill Míċíl Ġada ("Michael the Blacksmith's Church"). Area, 462 acres.

"Ballydonnogh" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) "Kealrush Stream" (O.M.), Caol—"Narrow Stream."

(*b*) Inre an tSagairt—"The Priest's River Holm."

(*c*) An Poll Cam—"The Crooked Hole"; this is in the River Suir, which forms the Northern boundary of the townland.

BALLYMACARBRY, Baile Mic Cairbre—"Homestead of Cairbre's Son." Area, 865 acres.

"BallymacCarbrey," (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobernafallia (O.M.), Tobar na Faille—"Well of the Cliff"; from this well a stream runs into the Nire.

(*b*) Tobar an Ḟeada—"Whistling Well."

(*c*) Gaire na nGiuṁair—"Rapid of the Pines"; a point on River Nire. Gaire is the word current in the locality—even among English speakers—to designate a river rapid or "scour."

(*d*) Árd na bPréacán—"Height of the Crows"; a rookery.

(*e*) Garraidċe Ċaidg—"Timothy's Gardens."

(*f*) Páirc na Faiche—"Hurling Field."

(*g*) Sruhnascreaghan (O.M.), Sruth na Screatan—"Coarse-land Stream."

BALLYMAKEE, Baile Mhic Aoid—"McHugh's Homestead." The Nire has changed its course at this point so that it does not now, as it formerly did, mark the boundary of the counties. Area, 350 acres.

"Ballymakeh" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYROHAN, Baile Uí Rócáin—"O'Roughan's Homestead." Area, 178 acres.

"Ballyroughan" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Tón Caillighe—"Hag's Flat."

BAWNFUNE, Bán Fionn—"Fair (White) Field." It is locally believed that this was the birthplace of Rev. Nicholas Sheehy, who was legally murdered in 1766. (*c*) It was probably likewise the birthplace of his kinswoman the gorgeous Countess of Blessington. Sheehys resided here as middlemen, under Lord Middleton, till 1848 and their 18th century homestead still stands—a large old fashioned farmhouse occupied by a farmer named Walsh. Amongst the Renehan MSS. in Maynooth College is a quantity of interesting correspondence (early 18th century) relating to the Powers of Bawnfune. From these letters it appears the Dr. Bray, Archbishop of Cashel, was closely connected with this Waterford family. Area, 631 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc a tSagairt—"The Priest's Field." The "Priest" is popularly believed to be Father Sheehy whose parents' property the field was. In the field is a well—Tobar a tSagairt—"The Priest's Well," and whoever—my informant gravely assured me—looking into this well pronounces slowly the words, "Fiuch, fiuch, i n-ainm Father Sheehy," will see the water bubble and boil.

(*b*) Cill, an early church site, shown on the ordnance sheet as a large irregular lios.

(*c*) Madden "Lives and Times of the United Irishmen"—historical introduction.

(*c*) Dearna na Gaoithe—"Windgap." Here twice a year (on Corpus Christi and some date in August) was held a famous fair which has been immortalised in the popular Waterford ballad—"Aonach Dearna na Gaoithe," the production of Thomas O'Moran (otherwise Tomár na mBodhrán i.e. "Thomas of the Tambourines"). From Michael Kavanagh's spirit-preserving and nearly literal rendering it were worth quoting the following verses if only to convey an idea of an 18th century country fair in Waterford.

"On hardware stalls were razors, awls,
"Knives, forks, tin cans and kettles;
"With pans and pots in sorted lots,
"And various kinds of metals.
"There tents two score, were quilted o'er
"With blankets, sheets and friezes;
"While dairyware in piles was there
"The kind—good housewife prizes."

BOOLABRIEN, Buaile Bhriain—"Brian's Cattle Shed." Area (in two divisions), 893 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc an Ócaidhir. Meaning unknown; this is also called Botán na nGabar—"The Goats' Little Hut."

(*b*) Tobar na Móinte—"Well of the Bogs."

CAHERBRACK, Cathair Bhreac—"Speckled Stone Fort." Area, 426 acres.

"Caherbreake" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Glenacaheragh (O.M.), Gleann na Cathrach—"Stone Fort Glen."

(*b*) Lisbrack (O.M.), Lios Bhreac—"Speckled Lios."

CARRIGROE, Carraig Ruadh—"Red Rock." Area, 149 acres.

CASTLEQUARTER, Caisleán Cuanach—"Cooney's Castle"; more commonly now called "Four Mile Water"; this latter name I find in a document dated 1787, but its origin I have failed to discover. No remains of the castle survive though the site is well known. The stronghold was reduced to ruin in the Williamite wars. "Caislean Cuanach" is the title and subject of an Irish song well known in Waterford. Its composition is attributed to James Power of Graignangower, better known by his nickname of Séamus na Sróna.

At close of a litany of his iniquities this precious scamp thus proclaims some of his multitudinous accomplishments.

"I am a blacksmith, expert and ready,
"Can forge a horse nail or slashing spade;
"I'd plough a furrow both straight and steady,
"Build stacks in harvest—the finest made.
"I'd hoop an ale-cask or keg for brandy,
"To fife or fiddle dance jig or reel;
"I'd teach two bumpkins, with shiners handy
"How tricksy gamesters can cheat and steal."

It must, of course be understood that much of the humour of the original is lost in the translation. Close to the present bridge is a ford in which the Earl of Cork's coach was once upset, on which occasion the Earl's son, Robert, narrowly escaped drowning. Boyle ordered one John Lodden a "free mason" of Bandon to build a bridge here at a cost of £100, but a few months later he dolefully records in his diary:—"Said my new bridge wh. John Lodden deceitfully built carried away by flood." By his will the Earl bequeathed £120 for rebuilding the structure with an expression of hope that the Mayor and Corporation of Clonmel would undertake the carriage of materials. Area, 73 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Contaoir. Meaning unknown; a stream which flows into the Nire from the north.

(*b*) Poll a Geardáin—"Murmuring Hole"; a part of the river which, in certain winds, emits a moaning sound locally regarded as a sign of rain.

CASTLEREAGH, Caisleán Riabach—"Grey Castle." The castle site is shown on O.M. Area, 368 acres.

"Castle Reigh" (D.S.M.).

S.D. Cnoicín a Choldaig—"Little Hill of the Pigeon."

CLOGHEEN, An Cloicín—"The Little Rock." Area, 291 acres.

"Clogheene" (A.S.E.).

S.D. An Seana Bóthar—"The Old Road."

CLONANAV, Cluain na nDamh—"Oxen Meadow." Area, 300 acres.

"Clonenaffe" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Poll na Cloiche Duibe—"Pool of the Black Rock"; this is a hole in the river.

(*b*) "Newtown," Baile Nua. Idem; a well-known sub-division.

(*c*) Poll na Barraile—"The Barrel Hole"; the name is applied to a little glen.

(*d*) Eanach—"Swamp"; a well-known sub-division.

(*e*) Bóthar na Mónа Buide—"Yellow Bog Road." On the boundary of this townland with Toorala the O.M. records—"Battle Field." It almost certainly is only a coincidence that the "Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gall" (*d*) chronicles under date 853 the overthrow of the Deisi, with slaughter of all their chieftains, at Cluain Daimh. The editor, Dr. Todd, adds that Cluain Daimh is now unknown, and is probably in Meath. But it is more likely in Munster, for the next recorded incident happened in Tipperary.

COOLNABEASOON, Cúl na bPéarún — "Corner of the Pheasants." Area, 248 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthar Dearg—"Red Road."

(*b*) Lag na Saranach — "The Saxons' Hollow," where, according to a local tradition, a battle was fought between the Prendergasts and some clansmen of the O'Briens.

CREGGANE, An Creagán—"The Rocky Place." Area, 59 acres.

CURRAHEENVOHER, Curraicín a Bóthair—"Swamp of (by) the Road." Area, 411 acres.

CURRAGHNAGREE, Currach na gCroidhe—"The Cattle Swamp." Area, 172 acres.

S.D. Sceatan—"Stony Hillside"; a sub-division containing one farm.

CURRAGHATESKIN, Currach a tSeircin—"Wet Place of the Sedge." Area, 489 acres.

"Curraghateskin being part of Castlereagh" (A.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Móin a Lín—"The Flax Bog."

(*b*) Móin na Cuaiche—"Bog of the Cuckoo."

(*c*) Fadhar Caoch—"Blind Waterworn-Trench."

(*d*) Ceathramha na nGéadhna—"Geese Quarter."

(*d*) Todd, page lxx.

(*e*) Cnoc a Ghoib—"Hill of (with) the Protruding Mouth."

(*f*) Bothairín Shíleach—"Untidy Little Road."

CURTISWOOD, Coill a Chuirtéirigh. Idem. "Roger McCragh of Courtswood, brother of Philip McDaniel McCragh," is mentioned in the will of the Earl of Cork, 1642. Area, 203 acres.

"Curteswood" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Courteouswood" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Árd na Reachtairíbe—"The Dairymen's Height."

(*b*) Tobairín Maolmhuire—"Maolmurray's Well."

DEERPARK, Páirc an Fhiadaigh. Idem. A Colonel Stanley enclosed this townland with a wall. Area (in two divisions), 358 acres.

S.D. Dúnín—"Little Fort"; name of a field.

DRUMGOREY, Drom Ghuaire—"Guaire's Ridge." Area, 263 acres.

"Drumgorry" (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (*a*) Tooreagh Hill (O.M.), Cnoc a Tuairiaigh (Tuar Riabach)—"Hill of the Grey Cattle-Field."

(*b*) Tobar na Stuaice—"Well of the Pyramid-Shaped Hill."

(*c*) An Tuinn Chumhra—"Fragrant Swamp."

GLASHA, Glaire—"Stream." Area, 350 acres.

GLEBE, Cill Ronáin—"Ronan's Church." Area, 13 acres.

GRAIGNAGOWER, Gráig na nGabar—"The Goats' Village." Here lived in the first half of the 18th century the Irish poet, James Power (Seamus na Sróna). Area, 983 acres.

"The part of Castlereagh called Gragenagower" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. I. Inland:—(*a*) Cnocán na nGearrcach—"Hillock of the Unfledged Things (Chickens ?)"

(*b*) Réid Bán—"White Mountain Plain"; a sub-division.

(*c*) Cnocán Dubh—"Little Black Hill"; a sub-division, all mountain.

(*d*) Poll a Chúainín—"Hole of the Little Haven"; a well to the north of village.

(*e*) Bennett's Church (O.M.), Teampall na Meinéad (mBeinéad)—"Bennetts' Church"; a sub-division on which is a graveyard still occasionally used for interments and within which

the foundations of a church are faintly traceable. The sub-division is also called Ceathramha an Teampuill—"The Church Quarter."

(*f*) Mullach a Leara—"Lios Summit."

(*g*) Clochaipneach—"Stony Place"; a sub-division.

(*h*) Curraċ na nDrátar—"The Friars' Swamp"; a field, formerly a morass, in which some friars are said to have been drowned.

II. In the River:—

(*i*) Poll Cam—"Crooked Hole."

(*j*) Linn Fada—"Long Bay."

(*k*) Coircéim a Mhadraid Ruaidh—"The Fox's Step."

(*l*) Poll a Droichid Dhata—"The Wooden-Bridge Hole."

(*m*) Poll a Crimea—"Crimea Hole"; from the quantity of salmon slaughtered there.

(*n*) Poll na Carraige—"Hole of the Rock."

(*o*) Áth na Saor—"The Carpenters' Ford."

(*p*) Poll na hInse—"River Holm Hole."

KILCREGGANE, Cill Chreagáin—"Church of the Rocky Place." This is an old graveyard still occasionally used, but there is no trace of a church. Area, 106 acres.

KILGREANY, Cill Ghréine—apparently "Greine's Church." I could find neither trace nor tradition of the eponymous church. It is possible that this and the neighbouring Kilcreggane formed a single original townland, and that the ancient church is represented by the graveyard yet remaining on the latter. Area, 256 acres.

S.D. Áth a Ghaduibe—"Ford of the Robber"

KILMANAHAN, Cill Mainchín—"Munchin's Church." Kilmanahan, which formed portion of the immense Desmond estate, was forfeited with its twenty carucates (*e*) on the attainder of the Great Earl—26th Eliz. In the Record Office is a "Survey of the Honors, Lordships &c. forfeited"; this enumerates:—"Kilmannahyn lying in the County of Cosherye (Coir Uibhe)"; it also refers in detail to "divers parcels of land to the said manor belonging," scil:—Russelstowne (1 carucate), Kylronan (½),

(*e*) A carucate is a measure of land, reputed at about 120 acres.

Bannfyne (1), Conoghe (1) (*f*), Syllyhynn (1), Walshe's Garden (1), Ballevickarebre (1), Courteswood (1), Ballygoure (1) (*g*), Ballyrowcha (1) (*h*), Balleymache (1½). Area, 626 acres.

"Kilmanchin" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Kilmaneheene" (A.S.E.). "Kilmanyn" (Council Order Book, 1560).

S.D. (*a*) Rát Árd—"High Rath"; a sub-division.

(*b*) Át Carraige a tSeanta—"Ford of Geoffrey's (Fitz-Patrick's ?) Rock"; a ford in the river between two islands.

(*c*) Beal Áta Margaid—"Mouth of Market Ford," close to present bridge of Kilmanahan.

(*b*) Boding Stream (O.M.), Buadainn; possibly the name of a kind of dark-flowered waterflag *(Sparganium Natans ?)*.

KNOCKACOOLA, Cnoc a Cuaille—"Hill of the Pole." C., ordinarily fem., is certainly sometimes masc. in Waterford. Area, 196 acres.

S.D. Cnoc a tSaighdiúra—"The Soldier's Hill."

KNOCKALISHEEN, Cnoc a Lirín—"Hill of the Little Lios." Area, 564 acres.

S.D. (*a*) Coircéim—"Stepping Stone."

(*b*) Cloghanillar (O.M.), Cloc an Fiolair—"The Eagle's Rock."

(*c*) Poll na Sagart—"The Priests' Drowning (or Fishing) Hole."

(*d*) Tuar Garbh—"Rough Cattle Field."

(*e*) Tor a Púca—"The Pooka's Bush"; applied to a wood.

KNOCKARAHA, Cnoc a Reata—"The Ram's Hill." (Cnoc á Ráta—O'D.). Area, 99 acres.

KNOCKATRELLANE, Cnoc a Thiolain—"Hill of the Water-Cut Track." Area, 174 acres.

S.D. Copper Mines (O.M.), Páirc a Mianaigh—"The Mine Field."

RUSSELSTOWN, Baile an Ruiséalaigh. Idem. Area (in two divisions), 2,613 acres.

(*f*) Castle Coonagh, the present Castlequarter.
(*g*) Graignangower.
(*h*) Ballyrohan.

" Russellstowne " (D.S.M.). " Baile Riocóil " (MS. of Ignatius Denn in R.I.A. collection). (*i*)

S.DD. (*a*) Barrack Village (O.M.).

(*b*) Gleann Caol—" Narrow Glen "; a sub-division.

(*c*) Bun a Baile—" Village End "; another sub-division.

(*d*) Leat-Baile—" Half Village "; a third sub-division.

(*e*) Reatáide Réide—" Mountain-Plain Straggler "; a further sub-division.

(*f*) Tobar a Biolair—" The Watercress Well."

(*g*) Bóthar Buide—" Yellow Road."

(*h*) Bóthar Fada—" Long Road."

(*i*) Carraigín Ruadh—" Little Red Rock."

(*j*) Cnoc a Teampuill—" The Church Hill"; overlooking the ruined church of Kilronan.

SILLAHEENS, Saillidín—" Willow Growing Place." Area, 394 acres.

" Sillyheene " (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Poll a Chalaic—" Hole of the Post (or Pile)."

(*b*) Clair (& Loch) na Lachan—" Trench (and Pond) of the Ducks."

SMALL QUARTER, Ceathramha Beag. Idem. Area, 68 acres.

TOORACURRA, Tuar a Churraig—" Cattle Field of the Swamp." In this townland is a very large, nearly circular, lios which has traces of a square building in its centre. Area, 206 acres.

TOORALA, Tuar a Lága — "Cattle Field of the Hill." O'Donovan conjectures that Lága may be Germanic. Compare Ballinlaw &c. Area, 194 acres.

S.D. Battle Field (O.M.), Gort a Bhriste—" Field of the Defeat "; from a skirmish here between Parliamentary and Royal forces in the 17th century. Broken swords and muskets have been unearthed in the field.

TOORREAGH, Tuar Riabach—" Grey Cattle-Field " ; from the mixed green and white of the grass, bushes, &c. Area, 251 acres.

(*i*) Scil:—In a poem on the death of John Power of Ballyriocal. This poem—attributed there to Ignatius *O'Donnell*—is copied into a vol. of Ordnance Survey Extracts, R.I.A. Library.

WHITESFORT, Inse Caol—"Narrow River Holm." The English name is almost certainly derived from a famous family of the Whites, which gave to the Church in the 16th and 17th centuries the celebrated Thomas White, S.J., founder of Irish Missionary Colleges in Spain, James White, Vicar-Apostolic of Waterford (*j*) and their still more celebrated brother, Stephen White, S.J. ("Polyhistor"), one of the three or four most learned men that Ireland ever produced. Area, 322 acres.

S.D. Leaca an Mullaig—"Glen Slope of the Summit."

WHITEHOUSE QUARTER, Ceathramha a Tighe Dáin. Idem. Area, 69 acres.

Kilsheelan Parish.

SEE under Barony of Iffa and Offa East, also under Upperthird. A single townland of the parish belongs to the present barony, scil:—KNOCKNAREE, Cnoc na Rioġ, apparently—"The Kings' Hill." Area, 1,258 acres.

"Cnocknary" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc a tSeideáin—"Hill of the Blowing."

(*b*) Móin Uí Fathaig—"O'Fahy's Bog."

(*c*) Ród Duibe—"Yellow Road"; a boggy road with a stiff yellow clay bottom.

(*d*) Áth na Rioġ—"Ford of the Kings." Perhaps Áth-na-nUirbe.

"Achnyre" (Inq. at Clonmel, 1279).

Rathgormack Parish.

SEE under Barony of Upperthird.

TOWNLANDS.

GLENANORE, Gleann an Fóghmair—"Harvest (or Autumn) Glen" Area, 1295 acres.

S.D. Stolla na Saighdiúirí—"The Soldiers' Rock Post."

(*j*) See Appendix to Kelly's *Cambrensis Eversus*, Vol. III., pt. II.

KNOCKANAFFRIN, Cnocán an Aifrinn—"Little Glen of the Mass." Height of most elevated point, 1,293 ft. Area, 1,254 acres.

"Knockaneffrin" (D.S.R.).

Seskenane Parish.

SEE Barony of Decies Without Drum. There are seven townlands of the Parish in the present Barony.

TOWNLANDS.

COUMNAGAPPLE, Com na gCapall—"The Horses' Hollow." Area, 303 acres.

KILKEANY, Cill Ċiana—"Cian's Church." The site of the early church is well known; it is still marked by its circular fence of earth. The identity of Cian is as uncertain as that of our early church founders generally. (*k*) Area (in two divisions), 480 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc a tSeipéil—"Field of the Chapel," in which stood a church of the Penal Days.

(*b*) Páirc a Púna—"Pound Field."

(*c*) Páirc a Muillinn—"Mill Field."

(*d*) Deafna Cill Ciana—"Kilkeany Gap."

(*e*) Dafra na hUirde—"Nire River Summit"; a sub-denomination of rather elastic and indefinite application.

KNOCKAUNBRANDAUN, Cnocán Bhranndáin—"Brendan's Little Hill." Area, 694 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Aughnaree (O.M.), Áth na Ríog (O'D.)—"Ford of the Kings." I have heard it however called Áth na hUirde—"Ford of the Dun Cow."

(*b*) Léim an Uisge—"Waterfall."

(*c*) Currach na Muc Fiadáin—"Marsh of the Wild Pigs."

KNOCKAVANNIA, Cnoc a Bainne—"Hill of the Milk." Area, 519 acres.

(*k*) Under date Nov. 19th the Martyrology of Gorman commemorates "Cian, holy, heavenly."

S.DD. (*a*) Móin na Madraíde (*sic*)—"The Dogs' Bog."

(*b*) Áit a tSaighdiúra—"The Soldier's Ford."

(*c*) Dán a Dallán—"Field of the Pillar Stone"; the field and name remain, but the stone has disappeared.

(*d*) Cnoicín Aoibinn—"Pleasant Little Hill."

(*e*) An Stráicín—"The Streak."

LYRE, Labar—"River Fork." Area, in three divisions, 2,068 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Eagle's Rock (O.M.).

(*b*) Couma Lough (O.M.), na Comalocha—"The Lake Hollows."

(*c*) Glenastuckaun (O.M.), Gleann a Stúcáin—"Glen of the Little Cone-shaped Rock."

(*d*) Coumfea (O.M.), Com Fiadh—"Deer Hollow."

(*e*) Lough Coumstelloge More and L. C. Beg (O.M.). Com Sciollóg—"Hollow of the Cut-off Halves."

(*f*) Srón Com-Fiadh—"Coumfea Nose"; a cliff overhanging the valley.

(*g*) Cnoc Dán—"White Hill."

(*h*) Cnoc a Giorfiadh—"The Hare's Hill."

(*i*) Cnoc a Chrochaire—"Hill of the Hangman."

(*j*) Cill—Site of early church on Galvan's Farm, Lyre West.

SHANBALLYANNE, Seana Daile Anna—"Ana's Old Village." This Ana is locally believed (*volksetymologie*) to have been sister to Cian of Kilkeany, Brendan of Knockaunbrandaun, and MacCairbre of Ballymacarbry. At any rate the lady here commemorated does not appear to be identical with the legendary Áine of early Irish story. On Wall's farm in this townland there was found, some 40 years since, a small cross, resembling the pectoral cross of a Bishop. Unfortunately, the Kerry labourer, who found it, disposed of it to a dealer, and no trace of it is discoverable. Wall himself found, a few years ago, a bronze spear head, which he gave to the late Rev. D. B. Mulcahy, P.P., M.R.I.A. Area, 389 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poll Car—"Curling (Whirling) Hole."

(*b*) Poll na Scréachán—"Hole of the Moaning."

(*c*) Poll na Sagart—"The Priests' Pool." Local explanation of the name is to the effect that two priests were drowned here in the Penal times.

TOORIN, Tuairín—"Little Cattle Field." Area, in three divisions, 1,644 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cromlech (O.M.).

(*b*) Leaca na Móinteán—"Glen Slope of the Little Turf Bogs."

(*c*) Na Carraigíntibe—"The Little Rocks."

(*d*) Móin a Béil—"Bog of the Mouth (of the Gap)."

(*e*) Cnoicín Dóigte—"Little Burnt Hill."

(*f*) Cnoc an Aifrinn—"The Mass Hill."

(*g*) An Splanc—"The Ray-like Projection," *i.e.*, a ridge emanating like a ray from the main mass of mountain; the name is applied in the present instance to a considerable sub-division.

(*h*) Comrac an Stáca—"Junction of the Mountain Stack."

(*i*) Na Sceicíntibe—"The Little Bushes"; a sub-division.

(*j*) Cnoc Riabach—"Grey Hill."

(*k*) Barra na Slat—"Summit of the (Willow) Rods."

(*l*) Scairt a Tobair—"Thicket of the Well."

(*m*) Móin a Puirt—"Bog of the Embankment."

(*n*) Na Leacanna—"The Glenslopes."

(*o*) Faill na nGabar—The Goats' Cliff."

(*p*) Tobar Móra—"Mora's (female name) Well."

St. Mary's Parish.

THIS is the ancient parish of Clonmel, embracing the town and suburbs of the capital of Tipperary on the north side of the Suir, and a considerable area of unreclaimed mountain country on the south, or Waterford, side. The ancient parish church—St. Mary's—still stands within the town, its cemetery bounded on two sides by the old town wall. We are immediately concerned here with the Waterford portion of the parish only; this, which is largely Irish-speaking, is rich in mountain names.

TOWNLANDS.

CROAN, Cruadán—"Hard Land." Area (in two divisions), 122 acres.

GLEBE, Teampull na Plaighe—"Church of the Plague"; from the old church and graveyard of St. Nicholas which was used for interment of victims of plague in 17th and preceding centuries. Area, 3 acres.

GLENAGAD, Gleann na nGad—"Glen of the Withes (or Tough Willow Twigs)." Area, 160 acres.

GLENARY, Gleann Araide—"Araidh's Glen" (O'D.). Compare Dal Araidh. More likely, however, G. Aimhréidh—"Crooked Glen." (*l*). Area, 2,502 acres.

"Glennaure" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Leath-Adhairc—"Half Horn"; the name of a hill.

(*b*) Baile Tall—"Village at the Other Side."

(*c*) Coimeadh—"Commons" of Clonmel, on, or within, which occur the following:—

(*d*) Cnoc a Chomhraiodh—"Hill of the Emulation"; so named because of its imaginary rivalry in height with a neighbouring elevation.

(*e*) Com na Saillighe—"Willow Tree Hollow."

(*f*) Móin Bán—"White Bog."

(*g*) "Bishop's Field"; a level patch between two streams.

(*h*) Áth a Bainne—"Ford of the Milk."

(*i*) Áth a Staighre—"Ford of the Stairs," from its position leading to a mountain road called Staighre (Stairs).

GLENDALOUGH, Gleann Dá Lacan—"Two Ducks' Glen." One might be inclined to doubt the accuracy of the strange Irish form; as a matter of fact the name has been written G. Dá Loch, which seems to be the original of the Anglicised, or official, name. That, however, the name is derived from ducks, not lakes, is proved by the popular local rann:—"Gleann Dá Lacan, gan lacain gan bádóil." Area, 2,902 acres.

(*l*) Compare Ulster Journal of Archæology, Vol. XII., p. 81.

S.DD. (*a*) Glenasup (O.M.), Gleann na Sop—"Glen of the Bog-Deal Torch." Salmon poachers, plying their calling at night, use such torches.

(*b*) Aughteedota, Áth a Tighe Dóighte—"Ford of the Burnt House."

(*c*) Lachtnafrankee, Leacht na bFrannchach—"Monument of the Rats," at height of 1,700 feet.

(*d*) Móin na Luachra—"Bog of the Rushes."

(*e*) Móin a Scairdh—"Bog of the Separation (of Streams)."

(*f*) Labar Bán—"White River Fork."

(*g*) Com na Maoile—"Hollow of the Bareness."

(*h*) Com Faoláin—"Faolan's Hollow."

(*i*) Com na Leacht—"Hollow of the Stone Monuments."

(*j*) An Staighre—"The Stairway"; a roadway over the mountain.

(*k*) "Stoney," a rough patch of mountain side.

KILGAINY, Cill Gáine—"Gaine's Church." The traditional site of the church is close to the ancient castle ruins. Area (in two divisions), 143 acres.

"Kilgaine" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Two-Glen Water (O.M.).

(*b*) "Dudley's Hole," in river; so called from its proximity to Dudley's Mill.

KNOCKALISHEEN, Cnoc a Lirín—"Hill of the Little Lios." Area, 1,251 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cross Glen (O.M.); a sub-division.

(*b*) Tobar na Scéirde—"Well of the Bleak Place."

(*c*) Gleann Bhrón—"Handmill Glen."

(*d*) Poll an Eatha—"Hole of the Waterfall."

KNOCKLUCAS, Cnoc Lúcáir—"Lucas' Hill." Area, 103 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobernagreana (O.M.), Tobar na Gréine—"Well of the Sun"; a reputed holy well.

(*b*) Radcliffe's Glen (O.M.), Sruth Mór—"Great Stream."

KNOCKNAGRIFFIN, Cnoc na gCríomthann—"The Griffins' (personal name) Hill." Area, 49 acres.

LYRANEARLA, Lábar an Iarla—"The Earl's River Fork." Area, 449 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Prison Waterfall (O.M.), An Príosún—"The Prison."

(*b*) Aughnablahee (O.M.), Áth na Bláthaige—"Ford of the Buttermilk"; so called because the dairy utensils from the neighbouring farmstead were rinsed in the stream.

(*c*) Cnocán na Sciolcaige—"Little Hill of the Broom."

(*d*) Gleann Domhnaill—"Donal's Glen."

(*e*) Clair na Muc—"The Pigs' Trench."

(*f*) Leaca na Lairge—"Glen Slope of the River Fork."

(*g*) Tobar na Bainríogna—"The Queen's Well."

(*h*) Gleann Meadónach—"Middle Glen."

MONACALEE, Móin na Caillige—"The Hag's Bog." Area, 20 acres.

S.D. Whitening Stream (O.M.); so called from one Antony Whitening.

OLD BRIDGE, Droichead na nGabar—"The Goats' Bridge." Area, 51 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthar an Uisge—"Road of the Water."

(*b*) Poll Thaolaig (Toirbealbaig)—"Turlough's Drowning Hole."

(*c*) "Turtle's Hole" and "Goose Island"; both in river.

POULNAGUNOGE, Poll na gCuinneóg—"Hole of the Churns": from a pool near Glen Hackett in which churns &c. were plunged during hot summer weather to prevent them falling asunder through contraction of the wood. Area, 670 acres.

S.D. Carraigín Soluis—"Little Rock of Light."

POULBOY, Poll Buide—"Yellow Hole"; so named from a pond which took a yellow colour from flax steeped therein. Area, 123 acres.

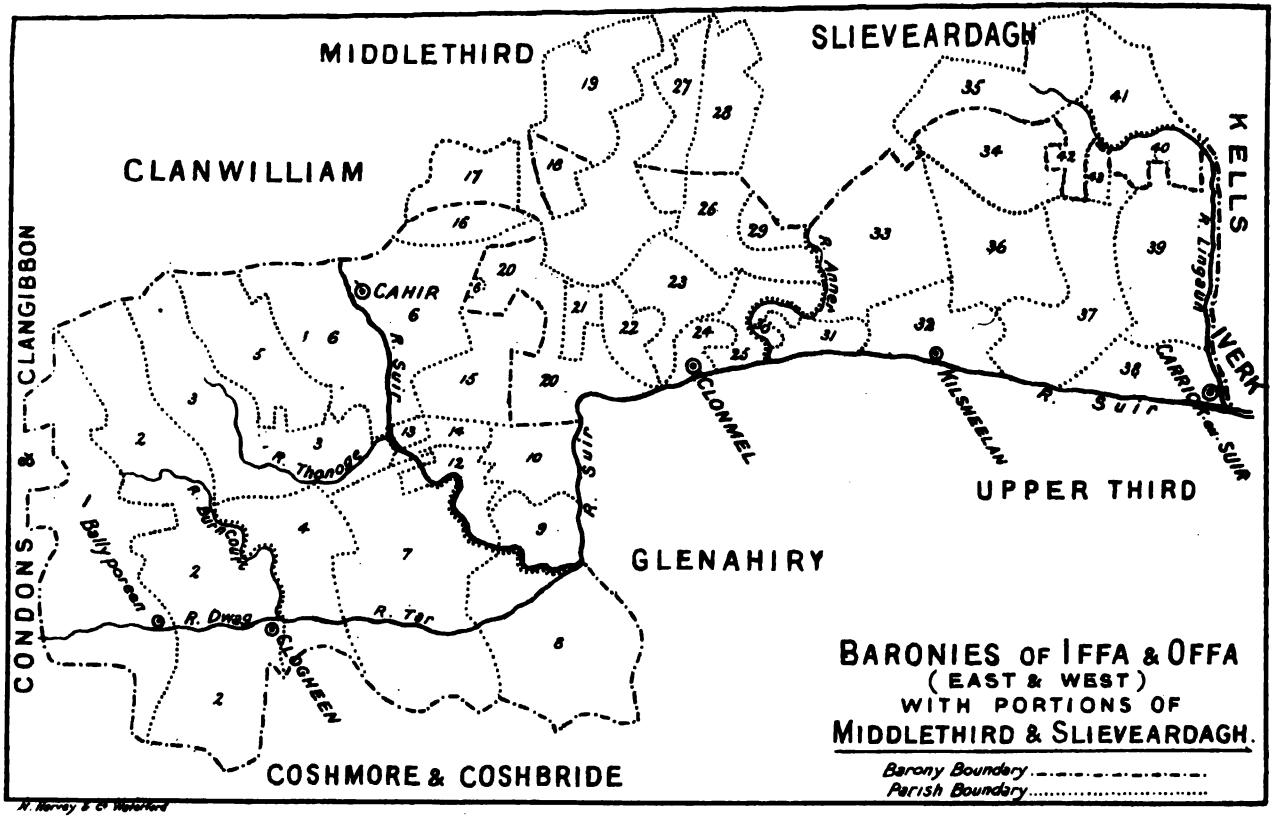
S.D. Poll na gCaorach—"Washing Hole of the Sheep."

RAHEEN, An Ráithín—"The Little Rath"; named from a small fort which occupied present site of Raheen House. Area, 37 acres.

S.D. Fairy Hill (O.M.); the place now more commonly known as Merlin.

REFERENCES TO MAP.

1.—Templetenny.
2.—Shanrahan.
3.—Tubrid.
4.—Tullaghortan.
5.—Whitechurch.
6.—Cahir.
7.—Ballybacon.
8.—Newcastle.
9.—Molough.
10.—Tullaghmelan.
12.—Neddins.
13.—Rochestown.
14.—Ardfinnan.
15.—Derrygrath.
16.—Mortlestown.
17.—Outeragh.
18.—Inislounaght (part of).
19.—Mora.
20.—Inislounaght (part of).
21.—Rathronan (part of).
22.—Kiltegan.
23.—Rathronan (part of).
24.—St. Mary's (part of).
25.—Kilgrant.
26.—Lisronagh.
27.—Donaghmore.
28.—Baptist Grange (part of).
29.—Baptist Grange (part of).
30.—Kilsheelan (part of).
31.—Killaloan (part of).
32.—Kilsheelan (part of).
33.—Templetney.
34.—Garrongibbon (part of).
35.—Grangemockler.
36.—Kilcash.
37.—Kilmurry.
38.—Carrick.
39.—Newtown Lennon.
40.—Newtown Lennon.
41.—Templemichael.
42.—Garrongibbon (part of).
43.—Garrongibbon (part of).


MIDDLETHIRD
SLIEVEARDAGH
CLANWILLIAM
KELLS
IVERK
CONDONS & CLANGIBBON
CAHIR
CLONMEL
KILSHEELAN
CARRICK-on-SUIR
R. Suir
R. Thonoge
R. Burncourt
R. Dwag
R. Tar
R. Annes
R. Lingaun
Ballyporeen
CLOGHEEN
UPPER THIRD
GLENAHIRY
COSHMORE & COSHBRIDE
BARONIES OF IFFA & OFFA
(EAST & WEST)
WITH PORTIONS OF
MIDDLETHIRD & SLIEVEARDAGH.
Barony Boundary
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SCROTHEA, Scrabtae; most probably for Scrait-Taeib—"Sward Side." Area (in two divisions), 295 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Roaring Spring (O.M.).

(*b*) Parknaglough (O.M.), Páirc na gCloc—"Field of the Stones."

(*c*) Waterfall (O.M.), Barra an Tobair—"Well Summit."

SPA. No Irish. The townland gets its name from a well at which, a century since, an annual "pattern" was held. Over the well a covering structure or portico of masonry was erected as early as 1593, during the mayoralty of William Stanley. Area, 66 acres.

S.D. Cnoc a tSrutaire—"The Vagrant's Hill."

BARONY OF IFFA AND OFFA EAST.

IFFA and Offa are Anglicised forms of the ancient tribe name (Ui-Eathach) of southern Tipperary. (*a*) The compound name, "Iffa and Offa," is used at present to designate two large baronies distinguished respectively as East and West, and containing some of the most fertile land in Ireland—the southerly continuation of the far-famed Golden Vale. Neither the physical character of the region nor its history has been favourable to the preservation of its ancient names. Its history, since the invasion, has been a long record of planting and confiscations, while—Naboth's vineyard like—its smiling plains have attracted the covetous stranger and brought destruction on the ancient proprietors. It is only in the 5th century that, on the expulsion of the Ossorians—its original occupiers, Magh Feimhin became portion of the Decies; thenceforth we find it called "Northern Decies" as distinguished from the "Southern Decies" of the Co. Waterford.

Iffa and Offa East occupies the south-east angle of Tipperary Co., adjoining Waterford on the south and Kilkenny on the east. It is drained by two considerable rivers—the Anner (root ABA, a river), flowing through its centre, and the Lingaun (derivation uncertain) dividing it from Ossory. To these are to be added the Suir into which fall both the rivers mentioned and a few small named streams which will be noticed as we proceed. The only

(*a*) The Bollandists give Eatach as the name of a chieftain of the Decies in the 7th century. See *Vita S. Mochocmoci*, March 13th.

elevation of note is Slievenamon (Sliabh na mBan Feimhin—"Mountain of the Women of Feimhin"), a mountain cone remarkable no less for its appearance than for its history and the legends that centre round it. Slievenamon, with the ridge extending from it in a north westerly direction, was anciently known as Sliabh-Dile through which communication between Decies and Ossory was maintained in Celtic times by three "gaps" or mountain passes, scil:—Bearna Coill a Bealaigh ("Wood-Roadway Gap") on the west, and Bearna Cille Cair ("Kilcash Gap") and Bearna Rath-Clairir ("Rathclarish Gap") on the east. (*b*) Irish is practically extinct throughout the barony—hence its names are rather below average interest. The number of parishes is fifteen, with small portion of two others. Of this number no fewer than six embody in their name the word Cill and four additional incorporate some other ecclesiastical term, v.g. Teampull, Domhnach &c.

Cahir Parish.

See under Iffa and Offa West. Only a single townland of the parish, or rather portion of a townland, lies in the present barony, scil:—

Moortown, Baile na Mona—"Homestead of (in) the Bog." *Moor* in the Anglicised form is not a personal but a common name =fen or bog. Greater portion of the townland lies in the adjoining Par. of Inislounaght. Area, 133 acres.

Carrick-on-Suir Parish.

This is, comparatively speaking, a small parish—containing only seven townlands. It embraces the town of Carrick with a square mile or thereabout of the extreme south-east angle of the County. A comparatively modern successor occupies the site of the ancient parish church, and in the graveyard attached are some

(*b*) "Proceedings of Kilkenny Archæological Society," Vol. III. (1854-5), p. 16.

tombstones and inscriptions of interest. Within the present church are monuments to the memory of John and James Power, last Earls of Tyrone in the direct Power line.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINDERRY, Ḃealaċ an Ḋoiṁe—"Pass of the Oak-Wood." Area, 293 acres.

"Ballyderry and Banenegeragh," (Book of Survey and Distribution).

BALLYLYNCH, Ḃaile Uí Loinnṡiġ—"O'Lynch's Homestead." Area, 314 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Móin a Ḃainne—"Milk Bog."

(*b*) "The Cunnawarras"—a group of fields in which are situated some gravel pits. The curious name seems a corruption of Coney-Warrens.

(*c*) Poll Beag—"Little Hole"; a place in the river.

(*d*) An Scairḋeac—"The Scour (or Rough Gravelly Ford)"; this is also in the river.

BALLYNAGRANA, Ḃaile na gCrónaċ—"Homestead of the Sows." This townland is of very irregular shape. Area, 279 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) "The Figgery" (presumably for "Piggery"); a field.

(*b*) Crann na Ráṫa—"The Rath Tree."

BALLYRICHARD, Ḃaile Riṫeiṙḋ—"Richard's Homestead." Area, 234 acres.

"Ballyrickard c̄oiter voce Lisnesonlemoy" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Wilmar Mill (O.M.).

DEERPARK, Páirc na ḋfiaḋ—"Field of the Deer (plural)," not of the *Deer* (singular), as in other places called "Deerpark." Area, in two divisions, 725 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Seana Ḃaile—"Old Village,"; a sub-division.

(*b*) Ḃóṫairín a Ċapaill—"The Horse's Road." This is properly the road running down to the river immediately to north of "Cottage," and not the place on Townparks now sometimes so named.

(*c*) Bóthairín Búidhe—"Little Yellow Road"; forms western boundary of the townland.

(*d*) Corra a Chreacháin—"Weir of the Booty (?)"; in the river.

(*e*) Scairdeach na Páirce—"The Park Shallow"; also in river.

(*f*) Corra Mhór—"Great Weir"; likewise in river.

(*g*) Páirc a *Review*—"The Review Field."

KNOCKNACONNERY, Cnoc na Conairte—"Hill of the Beaten Path." Area, 163 acres.

TINVANE, Tigh an Meadhóin—"House of the Middle Place." Area, 161 acres.

TOWNPARKS, Carraig na Siuire—"Rock of (in) the Suir." The name comes from a rock in mid-stream, uncovered only at lowest tides in a dry summer, when the boatmen celebrate the occasion by a bonfire on its surface. The town was, half-a-century or so since, the seat of an extensive woollen industry, of which hardly a trace survives. The Castle of Carrick is one of the finest specimens of feudal architecture in Ireland. Originally erected in the 14th century, it was considerably extended in the 16th century by Black Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormond. This Tudor addition is still in a fair state of repair and habitable. In the banqueting hall are medallions in fresco of Black Thomas and his royal mistress. Anne Boleyn is popularly supposed to have been born in this castle. The present townland includes two islands in the Suir. Carrick-on-Suir was founded by Griffin, brother of Raymond le Gros—hence the name Carrick-mac-Griffin (*c*) In 1242 Matthew Fitzgriffin obtained a grant of a fair in his Manor of Karrec (*d*). Area, 222 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Clairín—"Little Board"; named from a rude wooden bridge which spanned the stream.

(*b*) Corra na mBráthar—"The Friars' Weir."

(*c*) The Rocks (O.M.).

(*d*) Gairdín Ruadh—"Red Garden"; on south side of present New Street.

(*c*) O'Clery's Book of Pedigrees, in Journal R.S.A.I., 1879-82, p. 423.

(*d*) "Calendar of Documents Relating to Ireland," Sweetman, Vol. I., No. 2,573.

(*e*) "Lough Street," Sráid a Loca—"Street of the Pond."

(*f*) An Faiche—"The Fair Green."

(*g*) "The Bull's Lough"; where bull-baiting was formerly indulged in—to rear of Courthouse.

(*h*) "Mulberry Lane," now New Lane.

Donaghmore Parish.

THIS is a division of very limited extent indeed; it contains in all only three townlands, of which two lie in the adjacent barony of Middlethird. The parish derives its name from the great church founded here at a very early date—possibly, nay probably, by the national apostle himself. Foranan of Donoghmore of Magh Feimhin is given in the Donegal Martyrology under April 30th. His life is given by Colgan under the same date, and by Mabillon in his "Saints of the Benedictine Order." The Martyrology quoted also commemorates, under May 27th,—"Ethern, Bishop of Donaghmore."

TOWNLAND.

DONAGHMORE, Domhnach Mór—"Great Church." Only the most famous churches—usually indeed only churches established by St. Patrick—were styled Domhnach. The church ruin of Donaghmore is of highest antiquarian interest. Standing on an elevated ridge it is, with its high-pitched gable, a striking object in the landscape, and is visible for miles on almost every side; I have been able to distinguish it with the naked eye from the northern slopes of the Comeragh Mountains in Co. Waterford, as well as from the highlands of S.W. Ossory. The church consists of nave and chancel united by what was once a very beautiful Hiberno-Romanesque arch of three orders. Above the chancel is an over-croft similar to that with which Cormac's Chapel is furnished. The doorway, also of several orders, is highly ornate. Both chancel arch and doorway are, however, much defaced. A barbarian farmer of the vicinity carried off the carved stones as material for building a piggery. The patrician however was no

more reverent than the peasant; at any rate, a nobleman of the neighbourhood is credited with the abstraction and abduction of the curiously carved tympanum. Fortunately the ruin, now vested in the Board of Works, is preserved from further injury by the National Monuments' Act. The windows are all beautifully and characteristically plain, with round heads and a very wide inward splay. Taking it as a whole the church is perhaps, after Cormac's Chapel, the most complete specimen of later Celtic work remaining (*e*). Area 652 acres.

"Donaghmore" (Down Survey).

Garrangibbon Parish.

THIS parish, which occupies the summit and side of a plateau, is of moderate extent. Greater portion of the parish lies in the adjoining barony of Slieveardagh (which see). Only slight remains of the ancient church survive; these will be found, surrounded by a few modern tombstones, within the grounds of South Lodge. The place names are neither numerous nor specially interesting.

TOWNLANDS.

BRENORMORE, Ḃṛanaṛ Mór—"Great Fallow." Area, 1892 acres.

"Brenermore" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Sheegouna (O.M.), Síḋ Ġaḃnaiġe—"Fairy Mound of the Cow (Ġlaṛ Ġaḃnaċ?)"

(*b*) Bawndunhill (O.M.), Ḃán Ḋoṁnaill—"Donal's Field"; a village and sub-division.

TOLLOHEA, Tulaċ Aoḋa—"Hugh's Hill-Summit." Area, 587 acres.

"Tullaghea" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Toḃaṛ Ġeal—"White Well."

(*e*) See Colgan, "Acta Sanctorum," p. 73, Appendix *Vit. S. Itae*; also O'Hanlon, "Lives of the Irish Saints," Vol. IV., pp. 554, &c. and Dunraven, "Notes on Irish Architecture," Vol. II., p. 195.

(*b*) "Paw-rc"—presumably páirc, "a field"; the name is applied in the present instance to a spring.

(*c*) Ráť na Reiťiďe—"Rath of the Rams."

GARRYDUFF, Ʒarraiďe Ďuď—"Black Garden." On it are marked no fewer than four lioses (O.M.). Area, 536 acres.

S.D. Poll Talṁan—"Souterrain."

Inishlounaght Parish.

THIS parish was monastic—dependent upon the famous Cistercian Abbey, "De Surio." It is of great extent and includes a detached area of four townlands. Yet another portion, which is cut off by the river, has been treated of under Glenahiery Barony. See under this latter for derivation &c. Within the Tipperary portion of the parish there is, besides the abbey site at Marlfield (on which, presumably, was the parish church), a ruin at Garryntemple marked "Old Church" on ordnance sheet. This building, which is a plain oblong of considerable height, is in a good state of preservation and looks more like a barn than a church. If a church it must have been a chapel of ease to Inishlounaght. There is likewise a small but very interesting church ruin very close to St. Patrick's Well on the townland of the same name. Neither this however nor the Garrantemple edifice is of any great antiquity. In addition, there is within the parish a ruined church with a graveyard on Moorstown, as well as (at least) two other early church sites, scil:—Kilmolash and Decoy. The Cistercian Abbey of Inishlounaght was founded in 1187 by King Donald O'Brien and Malachy O'Faolan, Prince of Desii. From a reference in Colgan (*f*) it is however evident that there had been a religious house at Inishlounaght in the 7th century.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINGARRANE, Ďaile an Ʒarráin—"Homestead of the Grove." Area, 9 acres.

"Ballygarran" (Inq. Chas. I.).

(*f*) "Acta Sanctorum"—*Vita S. Mochoemoci*, p. 595.

BARN, Ḃréaȝóȝ. The name is a derivative from Ḃréaȝ—"A Lie." It is used in a variety of senses—most frequently perhaps to designate an eminence crowned by a pillar-stone which in the distance appears a human figure (compare Ꝼeaṛ Ḃṛéiȝe &c.), but its exact force in place names is not always easy to determine (*g*).

S.D. An tSeana Stripper—"The Old Stripper"; a field name the origin of which is forgotten. A "stripper," it may be necessary to explain, is a cow—not in-calf—which continues to give milk during the winter.

BLACKCASTLE, Caiṛleán Ḋuḃ. Idem. A castle, no remains of which are now visible, formerly stood here. On the townland is also a ruined church of little architectural but much historic interest. In the graveyard, now known simply as Kyle (Cill), are several tombstones all, curiously enough, commemorating persons of the name—Slattery. Kyle was a very important and early church, allusion to which will be found in the 10th century life of St. Declan at present in preparation for publication. Area, 53 acres.

"Castlemoell al̃s Blackcastle contin̄ decem acre" (Inq. Chas. I.).

CARRICKCONEEN, Caṛṛaiȝ Ċoinín—Rabbits' Rock." On this townland there are no fewer than five fine lioses; two of them (the largest) are commandingly situated on the brow of a high ridge. Area, 338 acres.

CLASHAVADDRA, Claiṛ a Ṁaḋṛa—"The Dog's (or Wolf's) Trench." This townland forms portion of an isolated fragment of Lismore diocese, surrounded on all sides by Cashel. Area, 42 acres.

CLONMORE, Cluain Ṁóṛ—"Great Meadow." Area, 95 acres.

"Clonemore" (Inq. Chas. I.).

COOLE, An Cúl—"The Ridge-Back." Area, 147 acres.

CURRENSTOWN, Ḃaile Uí Ċuiṛín. Idem. Area, 211 acres.

"Currenstown" (Inq. Chas. I.).

DECOY, Claiṛ Ċiaṛáin—"Ciaran's Trench." The official name—very modern, by the way,—owes its origin to a contrivance for entrapping wild duck which was set up in a bog, now drained. The bog in question formerly occupied greater part of

(*g*) See Joyce—Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy, Vol. X. (1867) p. 6.

the townland. The "trench" was a natural depression, opening into a well and pond. In a field adjacent to the trench is a cill, or early church site, known as Teampull Mochuana—"Mocuana's (or My Cuana's) Church." The circular embankment which protected the church is now barely traceable; it enclosed a space of about an acre, most of which has been used as a gravel pit. Here were found three gold pins, which were sold to a Clonmel silversmith for 4/6, also a "stone chalice" (*h*) and a cross inscribed plummet or bell-tongue of stone, now in the writer's possession. Cuana as a personal name was not uncommon amongst the Nan-Desii: a chieftain of the name, resident somewhere in this neighbourhood, is referred to in the Irish Life of Mochoemoc of Liath. (*i*) Area, 90 acres.

DEERPARK. No Irish name. Area, 54 acres.

GARRYNTEMPLE, Garraidhe an Teampuill—"Garden of the Church." On this townland is the ruin (church or barn) referred to above. In its east gable—too high up to be of any use to light an altar—is a plain square-headed window of domestic type. There is no cemetery or trace of internal interments, nor indeed anything but the name to suggest a church. Area, 294 acres.

S.D. Bóthairín Glas—"Little Green Road."

GARRYSHANE, Garraidhe Seagáin—"John's Garden." Area, 52 acres.

"Garrysane" (Inq. Chas. I.).

GORTMORE, Gort Mór—"Great Garden." Area, 43 acres.

"Gortmore" (Inq. Chas. I.).

INISHLOUNAGHT, Mainistir—"Abbey." Area, 348 acres.

"Abbyneslawnaghty alis Little Abby" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Loch Buidhe—"Yellow Pool"; a well-known hollow in the Clonmel-Marlfield Road.

(*b*) Crann a Mhí-ádha—"Tree of the Ill-Luck"; an old crab-tree by the river bank.

(*c*) Poll a Bhradáin—"Salmon Hole"; a pool in the river.

(*h*) See *Waterford and S.E. Archæological Journal*, July, 1906.
(*i*) O'Hanlon, "Lives of the Irish Saints," Vol. III., p. 355.

(*d*) "Petty Bone Field" (Old Lease)=present holding of Chas. Jackson; the name is perhaps a corruption of "Petty Bawns."

KILMOLASH, Cill Molaise—"Molaise's Church." This is the second ancient church in the diocese so named. See Kilmolash, Barony of Decies Without Drum. Site of the early church was discovered with difficulty on Mr. Kiely's farm and some few perches to north of a now disused road. Area (in two divisions), 352 acres.

"Knockan alīs Kilmolashe" (Visitation Book, Eliz.).

LOUGHTALLY, Gleann Dán—"White Glen." Origin of the official name, which appears to be modern, is uncertain. My informant—an aged native—stated he heard the name Loughtally for the first time only about fifty years ago. Area, 536 acres.

MARLFIELD, Mainistir—"Abbey." Area, 436 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairín na hAbann—"Little Road of (to) the River."

(*b*) Clair na gCorn—"Trench of the Goblets."

(*c*) Seana Baile—"Old Village."

(*d*) Gort a Droma—"Garden of the Ridge."

(*e*) "Malcolm's Rock," on the river bank. This, according to the late Rev. D. B. Mulcahy, M.R.I.A., (*j*) was known to Irish speakers as Dún Uí Fhaoláin—"O'Phelan's Stronghold."

MONKSGRANGE, An Gráinseach—"The Grange." Area, 415 acres.

MONKSTOWN, Baile na Manach. Idem. Area, 94 acres.

MOORSTOWN, Baile na Móna—"Homestead of (in) the Bog." See under Cahir, in which Par. portion of the townland lies. The castle (with bawn and courtyard) is a fine specimen of a later feudal stronghold. Area, 507 acres.

"Moorestown" (Inq. Chas. I.).

PATRICKSWELL, Teampall Pádraig—"St. Patrick's Church." Beside the ruined chapel already alluded to is a renowned holy well, a deep circular basin of great size, ever filled with bubbling

(*j*) In series of papers on local nomenclature in *Clonmel Nationalist* newspaper some time in, or about, 1886.

water clear as crystal. The well is alluded to in the 10th century Life of St. Declan already quoted. There is also (half hidden in water and water weeds) a rude Celtic cross. Within the ruined church stands an elaborate monument (originally, I believe, erected in St. Mary's Church, Clonmel,) to the memory of Nicholas White of Clonmel. Reformation intolerance caused removal of the cenotaph to its present position. The inscription, decipherable with difficulty, reads:—

" Hic Jacet D. Nicholaus White
Armiger, vir pietate, constantia, mansuetudine
Et integritate morũ conspicuus et amabilis.
Obijt 30 die Augusti Ao. Dnĩ. 1622, ejus corpus
Ex antecessorũ capellâ quae borealem sacelli
hujus partem respicit in hoc monumentũ
22 die Decembris A°D. 1623 translatũ est
Cuius animae propitietur Deus.
Sacellũ hoc S. noĩ Jesu ejusq, genetrici B. Mariae Virgini dicatum construxerunt in perpetuam dicti Nicolae memoriam Barbara White uxor ejus vidua et Henricus White filius ejus et Haeres."

Area, 330 acres.

SHANBALLYARD, Seana Baile Ard—" Old High Homestead"; another of the townlands constituting the isolated portion of Lismore diocese already referred to. Area, 322 acres.

TOBERAHEENA, Tobar na hAoine—" Friday Well "; a holy well at which " rounds " were made on Fridays. Compare " Sunday Well." Compare also Tobar Dia hAoine, Glendine, Dungarvan Par. Area, 115 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) " Moore's Island " (O.M.) ; an island in the river bed—only partly, however, in this townland.

(*b*) " Spital (Hospital) Field "; the triangular field at junction of two roads on north side of the townland, and on Inishlounaght boundary.

WOODROOF, Coirleas—" Odd Lios." Area, 611 acres, all demesne land.

Kilcash Parish.

LIKE most parishes of the present barony Kilcash is of comparatively small extent. It contains only eight townlands. The ancient church—on the townland from which the parish is named—possesses much archæological interest as one of the few Irish-Romanesque churches surviving in the Decies. The present edifice was modified by the addition of a chancel &c. in or about the 14th century. Beside the ruin is the vault wherein rest the mortal remains of Lady 'Veagh, celebrated in southern story and song. In the same tomb reposes her illustrious kinsman by marriage—Archbishop Butler of Cashel:—

" 'S ar leadar na mard do léagtar
" Ár nEarbog 'r Lady 'Veagh."

The leaden mitre which decorated the tomb of the Bishop was removed to be converted into bullets during the '48 or the Fenian period.

TOWNLANDS.

CARRIGALOE, Carraig a Luaide; perhaps C. a Lúit or C. a Luaig. Meaning uncertain. Area, 297 acres.

" Sliad na mban Feimin (Fionn)
" Agur Sliad or a ċeann tré teine,
" Carraig a Luaide agur Tuar a Dainne."

(Old Rhyme).

" Carrigloe " (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Árd Buide—" Yellow Height."

(*b*) Béal Áta Lín—" Month of Flax Ford."

CLASHANISKY, Clair an Uirge—" The Water Trench." Area, 119 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) " The Cooleens " (Cúilín—" Little Ridge Back ").

(*b*) " The Long Acre "; a field name.

(*c*) " The Crooked Acre "; another field.

KILCASH, Cill Ċair—" Caise's Church " (*k*). The ruined Castle of Kilcash is a prominent object in the landscape. Here Lord

(*k*) See " Martyrology of Donegal " &c. under April 26th; also Shearman, " Loca Patriciana," pp. 315-6. " A.D. 846—Dairmaid of Cill Caisi died." (Ann. Four Masters, at date quoted).

Castlehaven wrote his memoirs, and here, according to the 1704 list of registered priests, a large number of Waterford and Ossory secular clergy were ordained by Bishops Brennan and Phelan. The historic residence was dismantled about a century since. Area, 1,115 acres.

" Kilcaishe " (Inq. Henry VIII.).

S.DD. (*a*) " The Paddock "; a field, commemorated by name in the " Caoine for Kilcash."

(*b*) " Lady 'Veagh's Well."

(*c*) Gort Thomáš—" Ridged Garden."

(*d*) An Ruag. Meaning uncertain. The name is applied to a well (*l*).

KNOCKRATHKELLY, Cnoc Ráithe Ceallaig—" Hill of Cellach's (Kelly's) Rath." Area, 90 acres.

S.D. Cuppaicín—" Little Marsh."

KYLANOREASHY, Coill an Foiréirig—" Forrest's Wood." Area, 382 acres.

" Killenoreshye " (Inq. Chas. I.).

LISBALTING, Lios Bealtaine—" May Lios," from Mayday sports held beside, or within, a lios now partly destroyed. Area, 144 acres.

MAYLADSTOWN; popularly now Moylerstown. There appears to be no Irish name—at least I failed to find it. Considerable portion of the townland is mountain. Area, 576 acres.

" Maylordstown " (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Árd na Cuaille—" Eminence of the Pole."

(*b*) Locán—" Little Pond "; a field.

TOOR, Tuar—" Cattle Field." This townland occupies almost the whole eastern slope of Slievenamon. Area, 1,026 acres.

" Tuor Icurry (?) " and " Twore Ieghtragh " (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Suidhe Finn—" Fionn's Sitting Place "; a name common to a rather large number of mountain points.

(*b*) An Cuppaš—" The Marshy Place "; a field name.

(*c*) Gleann an Iubair—" Glen of the Yew Tree."

(*l*) " Ruag, pursuit or incursion " (Dineen).

(*d*) Muin a tSeabaic—"Bramble of the Hawk"; a sub-division.

(*e*) Bearna na Gaoithe—"Gap of the Wind"; a name of rather frequent application to exposed breaks in mountain chains &c.

(*f*) Ceathramha an Achrainn—"Quarter of the Contention"; a sub-division.

(*g*) Ceathramha Siar—"Western Quarter"; a sub-division.

(*h*) Barra Gleanna—"Top of the Glen"; another sub-division.

(*i*) Bun a Róid—"Bottom of the Road"; a point of the mountain.

(*j*) Buille Claidhimh—"Sword Stroke"; a glen or ravine down the mountain side resembling a gigantic sword cut.

(*k*) Com na Seirce—"Hollow of the Coarse Mountain Grass"; yet another sub-division.

(*l*) Sean Achadh—"Old Field." The present, strange to say, is almost the only instance of use of the word achadh in a place-name within the Decies.

(*m*) Gleann an Fhraoich—"Glen of the Wild Vegetation."

Kilgrant Parish.

As the parish name is proper to no townland it has fallen into desuetude locally—with the consequence that its Irish form is difficult to discover. It is, I think, Cill Chronnachtain—"Cronnachtan's Church." The parish, bounded on the east by the Anner, and on the south by the Suir, is large, level, and very fertile.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINVOHER, Baile an Bóthair—"Homestead of the Road." Area, 208 acres.

"Ballynvoher" (Inq. Chas. I.).

BALLYVAUGHAN, Baile Uí Bheacháin—"O'Behan's Homestead." "The Behans are beginning to Anglicise their name to Vaughan which is as ugly as their own" (O'Donovan—note in Field Name

Book, Mountjoy Barracks). Compare, Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare. Area, 355 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Áṫ Ḋuḃ—"Black Ford."

(*b*) Ḃóṫaṛ na Ceáṛḋċan—"Road of the Forge"; a subdivision.

(*c*) Ḃán Sʒeiṫe hÁiṛe. Meaning uncertain.

CLONWALSH (alias Ballina), Ḃéal an Áṫa—"Mouth of the Ford." I also got Cluain Ḃailiṛe—"Wallace's (?) Meadow." Area, 263 acres.

CROANE (popularly also Croane-Walsh), Cṛuaḋán—"Hard Place." Area, 190 acres.

"Croan" (Inq. Chas. II.).

DOON, Ḋún—"Fort." The "Dun" here is an artificial "fort" or lios which crowns the summit of a small limestone bluff. The builders found a natural rath-shaped mound ready to their hand, and with the minimum of labour they transformed it into a formal *Dun*.

FERRYHOUSE, Tiʒ an Ċallaiḋ. Idem. Area, 47 acres.

GLENALEMY, Ʒleann na Léime—"Glen of the Leap." Léim, in toponomy, may signify either a cataract or a gorge, glen or defile across which some legendary hero of antiquity is believed to have jumped. Area, 48 acres.

GORTNAFLEUR, Ʒoṛt na Fleur. Ʒoṛt is "a garden" but meaning of the last term I cannot determine. Ʒoṛt na ḃPiléaṛ has been suggested as the correct form. Area, 71 acres.

HORSEPASTURE, Ḃóṫaiṛín na Páile—"Little Road of the Pavement." This place acquired an unenviable reputation, half a century since, on the score of bad treatment meted to agricultural labourers employed there. A *spailpin* who "put in" a week at Horsepasture was considered fit to stand anything anywhere. Area, 129 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Ʒoṛt na ḃPoḃal—"Garden of the Congregations (or Gatherings)."

(*b*) Gaineamh a Reachtaire—"The Dairyman's Sandpit."

(*c*) Gort a Tuirtea. (?)

LAGANORE, Lag an Óir—"Hollow of the Gold." Area, 68 acres.

MOANGARIFF, Móin Garbh—"Rough Bog." In a gravel pit on this townland a labourer recently found a large stone hammer (neolithic), now in possession of the writer. The exact locality of this remarkable find was several feet beneath the surface and a quarter of a mile or more from the river bank. Area, 125 acres.

MOANMEHILL, Móin Mhichil—"Michael's Bog." Area, 72 acres.

MOORSTOWN, Baile na Mónaí—"Homestead of (in) the Bog." Compare Moortown, Inishlounaght Par., &c. The place is sometimes styled popularly—Moortown-Walsh. Area, 108 acres.

"Ballynemony, alīs Mooretown" (Inq. Chas. I.).

MYLERSTOWN, Baile Mhiléir. Idem. On this townland is a ruined castle and, close to the latter, the insignificant remains of Kilgrant Church. The church ruin stands in a large cemetery, wherein are some monumental inscriptions of interest. Area, 185 acres.

POWERSTOWN, Baile an Phaorais. Idem. There are some remains of an old castle of the Powers. Area, 133 acres.

"Powerstown" (Inq. Eliz.).

RATHLOOSE, Ráth—"Rath." Area, 80 acres.

REDMONDSTOWN, Baile Mhic Réamoinn—"Mac Raymond's Homestead." Area, 403 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Slugaire—"Swallow Hole"; applied to a field in which is a subterranean cavern wherein a stream disappears.

(*b*) Garraidhe Seoirse—"George's Garden."

TANNERSRATH, Ráth a Teanéara. Idem. In a sandpit hereon, human bodies, to the number of perhaps forty, have recently been found. These are supposed to have been soldiers slain during the siege of Clonmel, 1649. Area, 53 acres.

TWO-MILE BRIDGE. No Irish name obtainable. Area, 185 acres.

Killaloan Parish.

THE present parish is divided into two nearly equal parts by the River Suir. It contains in all fifteen townlands, of which eight are in Waterford (see under Barony of Upperthird). The church remains, on the townland from which the parish is named, are insignificant; they consist of portion of the side walls and gables of a small rectangular building. In the surrounding cemetery are many old tombstones, but there is no inscription of very special interest. The name—ecclesiastical in origin—seems to signify "Church of Luan's Ford," though the Field Books of the Ordnance Survey render it "O'Loan's Church."

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNAVIN, Baile Ui Chnáimhin—"O'Cnavin's Homestead." Area,

"Ballenavin" (Inq. Eliz.).

FARRANJORDAN, Fearann Siúrdáin—"Jordan's Land." Area, 52 acres.

INCHNAMBRAHER, Inse na mBráthar—"The Friars' River Holm." Area, 30 acres.

KILHEFFERNAN, Cill Ui Ifearnáin—"O'Heffernan's Church." O'Donovan, however, suggests Cill Eitheárna ("Ehearan's Church.") The Martyr. Donegal, gives—"Ethern, Bishop of Donaghmore," under May 27th. Area, 209 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar a Churraig—"Well of the Marsh."

(*b*) Tobar an Ime—"Well of the Butter."

(*c*) Tobar Caitlín—"Kathleen's Well."

KILLALOAN, Cill Ui Luain—"O'Loans' Church" (Survey Field Books). I however got Cill Átha Luain ("Church of Luain's Ford") from local Irish speakers. Area, 282 acres.

"Killaloan" (Inq. Henry VIII.).

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Idem. Area, 156 acres.

"Newtowne" (Inq. Chas. I.).

PRIORSTOWN, Baile an Phríor. Idem. Area, 217 acres. "Priorestown" (Inq. Henry VIII.).

Kilmurray Parish.

LIKE the parish last treated and, like the next, the present division is extensive, and very fertile. It embraces all level country lying along the north bank of the Suir. The ruined church, on the townland of Ballyneill, is a rather large plain rectangular building with no remaining architectural feature of special interest. Some of the tombs within the church and in the surrounding graveyard are of more than usual interest. Lying flat on the surface within the ruin is a slab marking the burial place of the O'Neills (or Neills as they preferred to sign themselves) of Ballyneill. It bears the following inscription in large raised Roman capitals, which run round the outer edge and across face of the stone:—

"Hic Jacet generosi Coniu—
Stantinus Neale et Honora Purcel de Ballyneale. Ille obyt 12 Mart 1629: illa 4 Mart quorũ
filius et haeres D. Johannes Neale ejusque uxor Honora Walsh
pro se suisque hereditario jure pro
posteris hoc
monumentum ex
struxerunt Apr. 9. 16——
Orate pro aetr.
victoribus ejus."

Besides the ruined parish church there are church remains (apparently Celtic) at Macreary, and a small fragment of a church ruin at Curraghdobbin. There is moreover a ruined church on Ballynoran; this is now called "Dovehill," a literal rendering of the old name—Ardcolum, under which it is listed as a parish church in the Visitation Books. The parish name is of course ecclesiastical—Cill Muire i.e. "Mary's Church." There is now no townland of the name, though there formerly appears to have been such—from which, as the church stood on it, the parish drew its title. The place names of the parish are scarcely up to the average in interest or importance.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAMONA, Baile na Mona—"Homestead of (in) the Bog." Area, 555 acres.

"Ballinamoney" (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (*a*) Ard na Cuaille—"Height of the Stake."

(*b*) Glebe (O.M.).

BALLYCURKEEN, Baile Ui Chuircin—"O'Curkeen's Homestead." Area, 310 acres.

"Ballyquirken" (B.S.D.).

S.D. Loc Leine—"(Washing) Pond of the Linen."

BALLYDINE, Baile Ui Diana—"O'Dyne's Homestead." Since Irish died out in the locality the latter (qualifying) part of the name has been popularly mistaken for Géadna—"Geese," and its application explained, by *volkselymologie*, as follows:—The geese of the district all took to wing one day, and flying away were never afterwards heard of; hence the imprecation—"Imteact gan carad choidche ort, ar nor géadna Baile Géadna." A man still living remembers to have counted in the bad old times thirteen public-houses between Carrick and Kilsheelan along the main public road which runs through this townland. He also remembers to have met here a funeral—a woman carrying on her back a three-gallon jar of whiskey in its wake. The "refreshment" was intended to drown the grief of the mourners when the graveyard was reached! Area, 445 acres.

"Ballideyne" (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (*a*) Gloragh (O.M.), Glórach—"Noisy"; the name is attached to a well, and to the stream flowing from it into the Suir.

(*b*) An Caol—"The Narrow (Strip of Land)"; a sub-division.

(*c*) Gort na Luaithe—"Garden of the Ashes"; another sub-division.

(*d*) Gort na Sceartán—"Garden of the Crablice"; yet another sub-division.

BALLYNACLOONA, Baile na Cluana—"Homestead of the Meadow." Area, 400 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc a Muillinn—"The Mill Hill."

(*b*) Tobar a tSagairt—"The Priest's Well."

(*c*) Glenbower (O.M.), Gleann Dobar—"Deafening Glen"; in allusion to the noise of falling water therein.

(*d*) Clar Gorm—"Blue-Black Trench"; a well known and important sub-division, probably once an independent townland.

BALLYNEILL, Baile Uí Néill—"O'Neill's Homestead"; so named from a family of the O'Neills settled here before the troubles of the 17th century. See account of Kilmurray Church above. The last holder of the property lived a fugitive at Rome, and the present representatives of the family (O'Neills of Lisronagh) show a Rosary beads of amber and silver presented to him by Pope Innocent X. There are some remains (O.M.) of the castle (residence of the O'Neills aforesaid), and in a field by the roadside stands a fine pillar stone. Area, 825 acres.

"Ballineale and Kilmurry" (B.S. & D.).

BALLYNORAN, Baile an Fuarain—"Homestead of the Cold Spring." There is a fine ruined castle (presumably of the Mandevilles) and the ruined church already referred to. Area, 607 acres.

"Ballinorane" (B.S.D.).

S.D. Clar Meara—"Meara's Trench."

BRITTAS, Briotar, perhaps "Speckled Land." Brit means speckled and the suffix ar adds little, if anything, to the meaning (*m*). More probably however briotar is the equivalent of the Norman-French *Bretsche*, a stockaded dwelling of the invaders (*n*). Area 324 acres.

BUTLERSTOWN, Baile mBuiltéarach—"The Butlers' Homestead." Area, 409 acres.

"Butlerstown" (B.S.D.).

S.D. Clar an Al[a]ma—"Trench of the Alms (?)"

CURRAGHDOBBIN, Currach a Dobain—"Dobbyn's Morass." There are some remains of an old church (St. Bride's) standing in its

(*m*) Joyce—"Irish Names of Places," 2nd series, pp. 13-14.
(*n*) Goddard H. Orpen, in "English Historical Review," 1906, pp. 417 &c.

ancient cemetery but, strangely enough, neither church nor graveyard is marked on the 6 in. ordnance sheet. At one time I thought this might be the unidentified church of "Tibragh," mentioned in the Visitation Book of Elizabeth (*o*). Now, however, I know for certain the latter was Tybroughney, which at one period belonged to the Diocese of Lismore (*p*). Area, 682 acres.

"Curraghdobben" (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (*a*) Dáile na Gaillrige—"The Foreign Woman's Homestead"; a sub-division of some sixty acres.

(*b*) Currac a Dubláig—"Dooley's Swamp."

(*c*) Corapóg. Meaning unknown. The name is applied to two fields separated by a public road.

(*d*) Ceapc Uirge—"Water Hen"; a field.

(*e*) Teampuillín—"The Little Church"; the church ruin above referred to. In addition to this there is on the townland another early church site, scil:—

(*f*) Páircín na Cille—on O'Donnell's farm.

(*g*) Tobar na Cailíre—"The Chalice Well," beside last.

FIGLASH, Fíod Glaire—"Wood of the Stream." Area, 763 acres.

"Finglass" (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (*a*) Na Loca Buide—"The Yellow Ponds"; a commonage of perhaps an acre in extent.

(*b*) "Manning's Hole"; an apparently natural well-like cavity in a field. Similar pits, but less deep and wide, are not unfrequent locally and are called "tubs." Compare Dabac, Daibce, in Gortnadeihe (Ringagoona Par.) &c.

(*c*) Tobar an Aoirde—"Well of the Elevation." It is at the base of a hillock beside a stream.

(*d*) Seana Puill—"Old Holes"; name of a field.

(*e*) Páircín na gCoc—"Little Field of the (Hay) Stacks."

(*f*) Páirc a Coiléara—"Field of the Quarry."

LISADOBBER, Lior a Dobair (Tobair)—"Lios of the Well." Area, 375 acres.

(*o*) MS., T.C.D. E. 3, 14, fol. 92.
(*p*) MS. *Liber Regalis Visitationis*, (Reeve's Collection) T.C.D.

" Lissadober " (B.S.D.).

MACREARY, Mag Criathach—" Pit-Abounding Plain." Names derived from presence of pits are common in this neighbourhood. Compare " Manning's Hole " and " Seana Puill," above. On the townland are some remains (in a crumbling condition) of a church; the masonry was fine ashlar and looks like Celtic work. The Ordnance Map also shows a graveyard but the latter is not now enclosed. Area, 809 acres.

" Makrine " (B.S.D.); " Both Maikryras "—(Vallancey's Map).

S.D. Carraig a Coillig—" Rock of the Woodcock."

MULLAGH, Mullach—" Summit." The eminence is hardly noticeable but, in place names, height, size &c. are to be understood relatively, or by comparison only.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc a Doire—" Field of the Oak Wood." This was originally the name of Deady's farm and was transferred, in its Anglicised form—Derrypark, to the neighbouring cottage and grounds by a former owner. The date 1747 appears on a stone set high up in the wall of Deady's farm house; this house, by the way, was the residence of a gentleman, named Shaw.

(*b*) Na Buachaillibe. Literally, " The Cowboys "; the name is applied to a couple of fields.

(*c*) Poll Íseal—" Lower Pond "; by roadside.

RATHCLARISH, Ráth Clárais—" Clarus' (Clare's?) Rath." Area, 314 acres.

" Rathclaris " (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (*a*) Gleann na Boithe—" Glen of the Hut "; a sub-division of about 70 acres.

(*b*) Bán a Bothán—" Field of the Hut "; the difference in gender between the diminutive and its positive is exceedingly curious.

Kilsheelan Parish.

THIS is a division of considerable extent, embracing seventeen townlands. The number of sub-denominations is, however, comparatively small. The parish name—purely ecclesiastical—is

derived from the name of the townland on which the ancient church stood. This last, or rather its ruin, is highly interesting. Its north doorway is Irish-Romanesque in style, rather ornate, but the ornament is much defaced; it might be set down as early 12th century work—contemporaneous with the doorway of Kilcash. Kilsheelan was formerly (16th century) the head of a Deanery, and was no doubt, at a still earlier period, the seat of a bishop. The place names of the parish possess no special interest. Within the parish is a second ruined church; see under Ballinaraha, below. An Inquisition (1279) at Clonmel finds that the following who used to render suit at the Court of Kilsilan have been withdrawn:—Balibothy (Ballybo), tenement of Achnyre (see under Knocknaree), Istelkoran (Ballyoran).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAMORE (popularly—Ballinaha), Béal an Áta Mhóir—"Mouth (Gap) of the Big Ford"; the ford in question was (and is) the unbridged crossing place of the Anner through which the present public road runs. Area, 312 acres.

"Ballyanaheymore" (B.S.D.).

BALLYDINE. See under Kilmurray Parish, above. Area, 311 acres.

"The towns and land of Ballydine" (Inq. Cromwell). "Ballydreyne" (B.S.D.).

BALLYGLASHEEN, Baile Uí Ghlaisín—"O'Glassin's Homestead." There is a fine 16th century castle in a good state of preservation. Area (in two divisions), 332 acres.

"Ballyglissinbeg" (Inq. Chas. I.).

BALLYNARAHA, Baile na Ráta—"Homestead of the Rath." Area, 713 acres.

"Ballinarghy" (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (*a*) "Burntchurch," Teampull Loiscthe. Idem. Here is portion of a church ruin standing in a small cemetery still occasionally used. I also got for it the name Cill Pheadair ("St. Peter's Church"). On the other hand, the Ordnance Survey

correspondence (*q*) gives Teampull Bríghde ("St.Brigid's Church"). This is almost certainly the church recorded as "Tahinny alĩs Templehinny" in the Visitation Books.

(*b*) Tobar Naoimh Mharanáin (mo Fhorannain)—"St. Forannan's Well"; close by last. This was doubtless Forannan of Donoghmore Maighe Feimhin. (*r*)

(*c*) Cappa Bridge (O.M.), Ceapach—"Tillage Plot."

CLOGHCARRIGEEN, Cloch Charraigín — "Stone of the Little Rock." Area (including two acres of disjointed fragment), 234 acres.

"Cloghargine" (Inq. *temp.* Cromwell).

CURTISTOWN, Baile Chuirtéirigh—"Curtis's Homestead." Area, 52 acres.

"Curtestowne" (B.S.D.).

EUSTACELAND, Feárann Iurtáir. Idem. Area, 40 acres.

"Eustacelend" (B.S.D.).

GAMBONSFIELD, Gort a Gambúnaigh—"Gambon's Garden." Area, 22 acres.

"Gortambone" (B.S.D.).

GORTBRACK, Gort Bhreac—"Speckled Garden." Area, 46 acres.

"Gortbreage" (Inq. Chas. I.).

GREENSLAND, Ard Glas—"Green Height." Area, 37 acres.

KILSHEELAN, Cill tSíoláin—"Sillan's Church." This may have been Sillan, Abbot of Bangor (Feb. 28th) (*s*), but more probably it is another Sillan, v.g., Sillan of Sept. 11. The Book of Leinster (p. 353) refers to a Silan—one of a group of seven bishops—whose church is on the Munster Blackwater. (*t*) An Inq. of 1279 finds that a half carucate of land in Kylsylan alĩs Kynsinan belonged to the Priory of St. John, Waterford. (*u*) Area, 92 acres.

"Kilshellan" (Inq. Jas. I.).

MAUGHANSTOWN, Baile Magúin — "Magin's Homestead." Area, 292 acres.

(*q*) Library, Royal Irish Academy.
(*r*) Martyr. Dungall, p. 115; Bollandists, Apr. 30th; Colgan Act. SS., p. 152; Mabillon Act. SS. Ord. S. Bened. tom. VII., pp. 575 &c.
(*s*) Martyrology of Aenghus, under above date.
(*t*) "Silán icath na cell air bru aba moiri."
(*u*) Sweetman's Calendar.

"Magonstowne" (B.S.D.).

MINORSTOWN, Baile Mhionúra—"Minor's (personal name) Homestead." Area, 235 acres.

"Mynerstowne" (B.S.D.).

NEWTOWN ANNER, Baile Nua—"New Village." Area (in two divisions), 227 acres.

"Ballynoeannragh alis Newtowannor" (Inq. Chas. I.).

POULAKERRY, Poll a Coire—"Pool of the Cauldron (Whirlpool)"; from a deep hole in the river underneath the castle. The castle, in plan and structure, closely resembles the Castle of Ballyglasheen described above. Area, 291 acres.

"Poulekirrye" (Inq. Chas. I.).

SESKIN, Seirceann—"Marsh." Area, 975 acres.

"Seskine" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar a Tulaig—"Well of the Summit."

(*b*) Páirc a Phoir—"Field of the Marl (?)." "Por" was some substance quarried or dug from a pit for manure.

(*c*) Clair na Staile—"Trench of the Stallion." Strangely enough the Irish word for a stud horse, as above, is feminine.

(*d*) Clair a Connaid—"Trench of the Firewood."

(*e*) Lag a Magaid—"Hollow of the Mocking"; probably so called from an echo.

SKEHANAGH, Sceachánach—"Place Abounding in Whitethorn." Area, 21 acres.

"Scehannagh" (B.S.D.).

Kiltegan Parish.

THIS contains ten small townlands adjacent to the town of Clonmel. Owing largely to the propinquity in question the sub-names were difficult to recover, and are few in number as recovered. Some slight remains of the ancient church survive. These are surrounded by a small cemetery still occasionally used and known locally as Seana Beinn—"Old Steeple." The Irish name of the parish is Cill Tadgáin ("Church of Tagán"), no doubt from its original

founder. Shearman (*v*) endeavours to identify the founder with Tagan or Tecce, who was one of the seven companions of St. Fiacc of Sletty, and whom the "Martyrology of Donegal" commemorates under Sept. 9th.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYGARRANE, Baile an Garráin—"Homestead of the Grove." Greater portion of this townland lies in the neighbouring parish of Inishlounaght. Area, 216 acres.

"Ballygarrane" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Deer Park (O.M.).

(*b*) Tobar a Duirnín—"Well of the Little Handful."

GARRYROE, Garraidhe Ruadh—"Red Garden." Area, 61 acres.

S.D. Páirc a tSuic—"Field of the Ploughshare," probably from its shape.

GLENCONNOR, Gleann Uí Conchabair—"O'Connor's Glen." Area, 148 acres.

KILTEGAN, Cill Tadhgáin—"Tagan's Church." Area, 116 acres.

"Kiltiggan" (Inq. Eliz.). "Kiltagan alîs Garryroe" (Inq. Chas. I.).

LAWLESSTOWN, Baile an Laighléirigh. Idem. Portion of this townland lies in the adjoining (Rathronan) parish. I also got Ballinrilea (Baile an Raidhlidh) as an alternative name. Raidhleadh I was informed locally is the name of a species of wild rye (*Lolium Temulentum*) (*w*). Area, 226 acres.

S.D. Bóthairín Góinn—"Going's (a local family name) Little Road."

MONKSTOWN, Baile na Manach. Area, 13 acres.

"Monkestowne" (Inq. Chas. I.).

PARKNASCADDANE, Páirc na Scadán—"Field of the Herrings"; perhaps it was once manured with fish which had become unsaleable. Area, 16 acres.

RATHNASLIGEEN, Ráth na Sligín—"Rath of the Little Slates"; so called from the shaley character of the soil. Prospectors bored

(*v*) "Loca Patriciana," p. 227.

(*w*) Rev. Dr. Hogan ("Luibleadhán") renders the word "Darnel Grass."

here for coal some years since. "Boolack" is another (popular) name for this place; sometimes it is applied to the district, at other times and more properly to the stream which flows through it. Boolack=Bóthar-leac—"Mouth (Opening) of the Flagstones," or (less probably)=Búilic a modification of Buaile—"Milking Place."

SUMMERHILL. No Irish; a modern fancy name. Area, 64 acres.

TOBERAHEENA, Tobar na hAoine—"Friday Well"; because devotional visits were made to the well on Fridays. Compare Sunday's Well, &c. The present townland is to be distinguished from the place of same name in Inishlounaght parish. No doubt the present townland once formed portion of the larger and neighbouring, though not adjoining, Toberaheena. Area, 83 acres.

"Tobberahaney" (Inq. Chas. I.).

Lisronagh Parish.

THIS is a small parish of but little importance from our present point of view. It contains only seven townlands all told, and there are but few sub-denominations. Some remains of the ancient church stand in a graveyard beside the small, square, and well-preserved castle ruin of Lisronagh.

TOWNLANDS.

CAHERCLOGH, Cathair Cloch—"Stone Chair." So called from a seat of stone which formerly crowned an eminence on the holding of Michael Purcell. Intelligent tradition of the locality connects the monument with inauguration of the local chieftain. Area, 614 acres.

"Cahirclough" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. "Half-penny Well"; a well-known holy well formerly much resorted to and still occasionally visited devotionally. The name is due, presumably, to the number of halfpenny votive offerings.

CARRIGAWILLAN, Carraig a Mhuillinn—"Rock of the Mill." Area, 43 acres.

KILMORE, Cill Mór—"Great Church." The early church site was found, after a long search, near the eastern extremity of the townland where the boundary is bisected by the main Clonmel to Thorny Bridge road. Area, 683 acres.

"Kilmore O'Russine" (Inq. Chas. I.).

LISRONAGH, Lios Ruaidh-eanaigh (?)—"Lios of the Red Morass." Lios Ruainneach—"Feathery Lios" has also been suggested. The name-giving lios lies on the east side of the main road. "Lisronagh" is however more probably a corruption of *Lisroragh* which appears in Calendar of State Papers (1405) and is no doubt identical with the Four Masters' "Leas-Ruadhrach (Rory's Lios)" of 939. The proper Irish name is therefore—Lios Ruadhraigh and it has been pointed out to me by a distinguished member of the Clann O'Phelan how the name Ruadhraighe figures in the family pedigree, thus:—Mothla O'Felan (slain at Clontarf) was son of Domhnal, son of Felan, son of Cormac, son of *Ruadhraighe*. Area, 537 acres.

"Lisronagh" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. Glebe (O.M.).

MOANROE, Móin Ruadh—"Red Bog." Area, 191 acres.

MULLENARANKY, Muilleán a Rince—"Mill of the Dancing"; named from a tuck mill which stood here, on the west bank of the Anner. Area, 438 acres.

SHANBALLY, Seana Baile—"Old Homestead." Area, 510 acres.

Newtown Lennon Parish.

THE present name is—as itself suggests—comparatively modern; unfortunately the older name is undiscoverable. Baile Nua Luingeán—from the Lingaun stream forming the eastern boundary of the parish—is the full modern Irish form. The parish is of greater than average extent and some of its townland names are very unusual. The ruined church, standing in its graveyard and in a fair state of preservation, is well worth study as it illustrates more than one phase of Irish Church Architecture. The masonry, in part at least, is of fine sandstone and resembles early Irish work. There is, in the parish, a second and still more interesting church

ruin—Ahenna (Kilklispeen). In the graveyard adjoining this second ruin stand two early Celtic crosses of great beauty, and portion of a third partly buried in mould and coarse vegetation. The two perfect crosses have been drawn in detail and lithographed by Henry O'Neill (*x*). Portion of the parish, it ought be added, lies within the adjoining Barony of Slieveardagh—which see.

TOWNLANDS.

AHENNY, Áṫ Ṫeine—"Fire Ford (or Kiln)." Area, 655 acres. "Agheeney" (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (*a*) Kilklispeen Church &c. (O.M.), Cill Ċlirpín—"Clispin's Church."

(*b*) Tinnakilly, Tiġ na Coille—"House of the Wood"; a considerable sub-division.

(*c*) Ġort a Ṗíobáin—"Garden of the Little Pipe."

(*d*) Ġort na bPréaċán—"Garden of the Crows."

(*e*) Sceaċ a Ċurraiġ—"Whitethorn Bush of (by, or in,) the Marsh"; this is now the name of a laneway but formerly it would appear to have designated a sub-division of the townland.

(*f*) "The Tobbers" (Ṫoibreaċa)—"The Wells"; a group of three or four wells separated from one another by width of a field or thereabout.

(*g*) "St. Klispeen's Well"; I found no Irish equivalent, whence I should conclude against the antiquity of the name.

(*h*) Ṫobar a tSamhraiḋ—"Summer Well"; because it does not run dry in summer.

(*i*) Oileán a Ċirt—"Island of the Justice"; perhaps because, at one time, the object of a legal decision.

(*j*) Seana Ḋaile—"Old Village."

(*k*) Coodaloaka. I took this name down phonetically from a non-Irish speaker; as pronounced I could make nothing of it.

(*l*) Ḋóirín a Stócaiġ—"Little Road of the Pole." Observe the Ossory pronunciation of slender n, which = r.

(*x*) "The Most Interesting of the Ancient Crosses of Ireland," London: Ackermann & Co.

(*m*) Fearnán—"Alder Abounding Place"; a sub-division.

(*n*) "Lingaun River," Luingeán. Meaning unknown. The name appears in the form Lainnen in the curious tract on the Expulsion of the Dessi, edited by Prof. Kuno Meyer. The Lingaun, for the last few miles of its course, forms the boundary between Tipperary and Kilkenny. Thither the victorious men of Decies pursued the Ossorians after the battle which lost the district of Magh Feimhin to the latter.

BALLINURRA, Baile an Norais (?)—"Norris' Homestead."

"Ballinorry" (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (*a*) Carrigadoon (O.M.), Carraig a Dúin—"Rock of the Fort"; a monster meeting was held here in 1848.

(*b*) Tobernascarta, Tobar na Scáirde—"Well of the Spurting."

(*c*) Cooan's Well (O.M.). It does not however appear to be now known locally by this name.

(*d*) Poll na nGabar—"Goats' Pool."

(*e*) Baile Uí Ceardbail—"O'Carroll's Homestead"; a sub-division of some eighty acres.

BALLYNAGRANA, Baile na gCranach—"Homestead of the Sows." See under Carrick, in which parish portion of the townland lies. Area, 253 acres.

"Ballinagranagh" (B.S.D.).

S.D. Bóthairín a Muillinn—"Little Road of the Mill."

BALLYRICHARD. See under Carrick. Area, 222 acres.

S.D. Cnocán Baile Riceáirde—"Little Hill of Ballyrichard"; a couple of fields in which St. Brigid's Cow (Glas Gabnach perhaps) depastured once on a time.

"Richardstowne" (B.S.D.).

CLOGHAPISTOLE, Cloch a Phiorcoil—"Pistole's Rock." Dr. Reeves (*y*) gives *pistil* here as a British adoption of the Latin *fistula*, a pipe, channel or stream. Portions of the Pistoles' mansion survived till recently. Area, 112 acres.

"Cloghastley" (B.S.D.).

CREGG, Creig—"Rock." Area, 707 acres.

(*y*) R.I.A. Proceedings, Apr. 1861.

"Crig alis Craige" (B.S.D).

S.DD. (*a*) "Cromwell's Road"; a by-road running east and west.

(*b*) Baile na Súirtí—"Town of the Flails"; said to be so called from a battle fought here in which the combatants on one side were armed only with the agricultural implements named.

(*c*) Gob Rainne—"Spade Beak"; a sub-division, so called from its shape.

(*d*) Cnoc Ruad—"Red Hill"; another sub-division.

(*e*) Cnocán na Caillige—"Little Hill of the Hag."

(*f*) Tobar Réadmain—"Raymond's (or Redmond's) Well."

MAINSTOWN, Baile Mairne—"Mayne's Homestead." Area, 297 acres.

"Maynestowne" (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobberessay, Tobar Iosa—"Jesus' Well"; a well-known sub-division, locally regarded as a separate townland. The name is derived from a remarkable well of great size and volume, at which "rounds" and votive offerings were formerly made. The offerings here took the peculiar form of tufts of hair cut from the pilgrims' heads.

(*b*) Bóthairín na bPoll—"Little Road of the Holes."

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Idem. Area (in two divisions), 657 acres.

"Newtowne Lennan" (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (*a*) Loughaniska (O.M.), Cloch an Uisge—"Stone of the Water."

(*b*) Faitcín—"Little Hurling (or 'Fair') Green"; a sub-division. Formerly this was Faitcín na Bainrioghna ("The Queen's Green.")

(*c*) Carraig an Fiolair—"The Eagle's Rock"; a name of frequent application.

OLDCASTLE, Sean Chaisleán. Idem. The site (no remains) of the castle is still pointed out. Area, 77 acres.

POULMALEEN, Poll Moilin—"Moling's Pit." Area, 380 acres.

S.D. (*a*) Cloch a Fhéachain—"The Crow's Rock."

(*b*) Pıocán. Meaning uncertain; possibly for Pıoċán "Wheezing"; more probably however for Buıḋeacán something yellow like the yolk of an egg or a primrose. The name is applied to a marl pit, now a large pond by the roadside; possibly this is the pit from which the townland is named. Opposite "Pıocán" and separated from it by the public road is a field wherein a heap of stones marks the site of a church.

(*c*) Claıṛín an Aıṛṛınn—"Little Trench of the Mass"; a quarry-like depression within which Mass was celebrated in the penal times.

(*d*) Bóċaıṛín a Ṁuıllınn—"Little Road of the Mill."

TIROE, Tıġ Ruaḋ—"Red House." Area, 77 acres.

Rathronan Parish.

THIS is a frontier parish of moderate extent containing ten townlands and deriving its name from the townland on which its ancient church stood. The parish is completely bisected by a wedged-in portion of Newchapel Parish (Diocese of Cashel). A large and picturesquely situated graveyard with a Protestant Church indicates the site of the ancient parish church, of which no traces remain. Mention of Rathronan church will suggest memory of the famous Arbuthnot abduction, of which it was the scene.

TOWNLANDS.

ARDGEEHA, Árd Ġaoıċe—"High Place of the Wind." Area (in two divisions), 231 acres.

S.D. Árd Ċıaṛáın—"Kyran's Height."

BOHERDUFF, Bóċaṛ Duḋ—"Black Road." Area, 121 acres. "Boerinduffe" (Inq. *temp.* Chas. I.).

CLASHANISKA, Claıṛ an Uıṛġe—"Water Trench." Area (in two divisions), 240 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poll an Ime—"Pit of the Butter."

(*b*) Poll a Ṁurdaıṛ—"The Murder Pit."

CLEAR'S LAND. No Irish name; apparently a rather modern sub-denomination; it designates an area of twelve acres forming

as it were an island of very peculiar shape, within Clashaniska townland. Clear is, of course, a family name.

GIANT'S GRAVE, Cloc Fada—"Long Stone"; from a remarkable pillar stone standing on a hill-top and visible in every direction for miles. Of course there is the old familiar legend—that it was flung here by Fionn McCumhail from the summit of Slievenamon. A curious tradition existed some eighty years since, *teste* the late Felix O'Neill of Lisronagh, namely, that this monument was erected to mark the grave of some Ulstermen who fell in a sortie during the siege of Clonmel. The remarkable monument however appears rather to be early Christian in character, or, if originally pagan—consecrated later to Christian signification. Close examination of the pillar will show that it is cross-inscribed and that the type of cross is early Irish. Area, 256 acres.

S.D. Faill na Pipe—"Cliff of the Pease."

JAMESTOWN, Baile Séamuir. Idem. On this townland is a very fine lios in an excellent state of preservation. Area, 310 acres.

LAWLESSTOWN. See under Kiltegan Par. Area, 179 acres.

S.D. "The Mile Tree," Crann a Mile. Idem. A well-known land mark on the old mail coach road to Cashel. Compare "Mile Post" near Waterford, "Mile End," &c.

PARKVILLE, Clair an Uirge—"Water Trench"; formerly a sub-division of Clashaniska townland. Area, 70 acres.

RATHDUFF, Rath Dub—"Black Rath." Area (in two divisions), 72 acres.

RATHKEEVAN, Rath Coeimgin—"Kevin's Rath"; also Rath Caircin, according to Ordnance Survey (*z*). Area, 481 acres.

"Rathcaskeen alias Rathkeevan" (B.S.D.).

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairin Glas—"Little Green Road."

(*b*) Liasán—"Pillar Stone"; the name is applied to the field in which the pillar stands.

RATHRONAN, Rath Ronáin—"Ronan's Rath." Area (in two divisions), 651 acres.

"Rathronane" (Inq. *temp.* Eliz.).

(*z*) Survey Field Books, Ordnance Office, Mountjoy Barracks.

S.DD. (*a*) Áṫ a Ḃaṛṫáin (Ḃṛaṫáin)—" Ford of the Salmon."

(*b*) Cúiṛc Ḃán—" White Mansion "; this, according to Felix O'Neill, already quoted, was the Irish name for Rathronan demesne.

(*c*) Ǯleann Sceaċ a Ċaiṫ—" Glen of the Cat's Bushes."

St. Mary's (or Clonmel) Parish.

ST. Mary's the most important parish of the barony, extends, as we have already seen (*aa*), into the adjoining Co. of Waterford. The present portion, lying mainly within the Municipality of Clonmel, has not preserved many of its Irish sub-denominations. At the same time nearly all the small townlands immediately around Clonmel bear purely Irish names. In fact, except Burgery-Lands and Haywood (of which the original Irish forms also survive), the official names of all are Irish. Although the derivation appears fanciful, *Clonmel* (Cluain Meala) probably signifies—" Meadow of Honey." The name appears frequently in the Four Masters, in the formula—Ċṛuan Cluana Meala (*bb*). Clonmel stood two sieges; one in 1516, at the hands of the Earl of Kildare, the second in 1650 when it was defended with distinguished bravery against Cromwell. In the first assault during the latter siege two thousand of the attackers were slain. The town was at a later period, for a time a great centre of Irish woollen manufacture; the Duke of Ormond in 1665 introduced from Canterbury 500 families of Walloons to initiate the industry. The ancient parish church, which is of much interest architecturally, is still in use as the Protestant church of Clonmel. Ballyadam Castle was demised to this church as a charity endowment by Lady Elena Butler. In the Co. Tipperary portion of the parish there was, besides the parish church and the friaries (*cc*) a chapel of ease the walls of which still stand in its ancient cemetery. This last was outside the town walls to the west, and was dedicated to St. Stephen. Another similar chapel (St. Nicholas'), on the south side, served the Co. Waterford

(*aa*) Barony of Glenaheiry, *antea*.
(*bb*) A.F.M., A.D. 1559, 1566, 1581, 1582, 1596, 1598 and 1599.
(*cc*) Dominican (1269) and Franciscan (1269)—Archdall.

suburbs, as we have already seen (*dd*). Portion (some perches) of the town walls and two or three small towers stand along the north side of St. Mary's cemetery.

TOWNLANDS.

ARDGEEHA. See under Kiltegan Par., within which greater part of the townland lies. Area, 78 acres.

BORHEENDUFF. See also under Kiltegan Par. Area, 17 acres.

BURGERY-LAND, Cluan Meala—"Meadow of Honey (or Mil's Meadow ?)." Most of the street &c. names seem to have had no Irish equivalents or designations. Area (in two divisions), 855 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gallows Hill (O.M.), Cnoc na Croiche. Idem; the place of public execution in former times. The name is now applied to a sub-division, or district.

(*b*) "Johnson Street," Sráid Mic Seagáin. Idem.

(*c*) "Kerry Road," Bóthar na gCiarraideach. "Road of the Kerrymen"; named from the number of Kerry labourers who settled down here in the old potato-digging days.

(*d*) Droichead na nGabhar—"Bridge of the Goats." It was over this that Hugh Duff and his Ulster men retreated during the siege of Clonmel.

(*e*) Moore's Island (O.M.); partly in Inishlounaght Parish.

(*f*) Castle (O.M.) = "The West Gate"; one (the only survivor) of the four old town gates.

(*g*) "Main Guard."

(*h*) "Silver Spring."

(*i*) Bóthairín Caoch—"Blind (Dark) Little Road"; called also B. Dubh ("Black Little Road").

(*j*) Páirc na Fola—"Field of the Blood." This and the last are close to the extreme south-east boundary of the townland.

CARRIGEEN, Carraigín na bFiach—"Little Rock of the Ravens." Area, 44 acres.

COOLEENS, Cúilín—"Little Corner." Area, 69 acres.

S.D. Elmville (O.M.), Lag an Iubhair—"Hollow of the Yew Tree."

(*dd*) Barony of Glenahiery, *antea*.

GORTMALOGE, Gort Maloig—"Mallock's Garden." Area, 67 acres.

HAYWOOD, Duilic (modification of Duaile)—"Dairy Place"; from bó, a cow. Béal Lice ("Mouth of the Flagstones") is, however, more likely. Portion of this townland is in Rathronan Parish. Area, 68 acres.

S.D. Tobar Áthán—"Well of the Little Ford."

KNOCKAUNCOURT, Cnocán na Cuirte—"Little Hill of the Mansion." The name is not in general local use. Area, 26 acres.

POWERSTOWN. See under Kilgrant Parish, within which the townland chiefly lies. Area, 141 acres.

Templetney Parish.

THIS parish is of perhaps slightly over medium size and its sub-denominations of about average interest. Its own name ("Eithne's Church") is ecclesiastical in origin—derived immediately from designation of the townland on which the ancient church stood. The Martyrology of Donegal enumerates three Eithnes. Besides the Teampull there were two other ancient churches in the parish—one at Killurney, where portion of the ruin may be seen close to the residence of Mr. St. John, and the second at Ballypatrick. The physical character of the parish is somewhat peculiar; from rich alluvial gravel flats rise a series of small dome-shaped and mound-like hills many of them crowned with ancient earthworks and lioses.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYBO, Baile Uí Buaid—"O'Boy's Homestead." Dr. Reeves, however, derives (*ee*) the name from baileb6, an old Irish land division, approximately equal to a ploughland; he points out moreover that, though there are twelve places so named in Ulster, there is but one (the present) in the remainder of Ireland. Area, 615 acres.

(*ee*) Townland Distribution of Ireland, *supra cit.*

BALLYKNOCKANE, Baile Chnocáin—"Homestead of the Little Hill." Area, 1562 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gleann Bullán—"Glen of the Bullock (or, of the Round-Hollowed Stone)."

(*b*) Cnoc Cárga—"Easter Hill"; portion of hill side.

BALLYNEVIN, Baile Uí Chnaimhín—"O'Nevin's Homestead." Area, 230 acres.

BALLYPATRICK, Baile Phádraig—"Patrick's Homestead." Area, 825 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na Cille—"Field of the Early Church Site"; this church was situated by the west side of a little stream, on the holding of a farmer named Denny and was, according to local tradition, sacred to a St. Bearachan (Berchan). On the site of the primitive ecclesiastical buildings some quern stones were unearthed also portion of a stone cross and an object of stone, in shape resembling a chalice, and long venerated locally as such. The "chalice" may now be seen in the Waterford Museum.

(*b*) Sruth Bearcháin—"Bearchan's Stream."

COOLORAN, Cúil Odráin—"Odran's (or Oran's) Corner." I also heard Cúil Uainín—"Little Verdant Corner." Area, 148 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gleann na n-Iubhar—"Glen of the Yew Trees."

(*b*) Fear Dréagach—"Simulating a Man"; a pillar stone on the mountain ridge.

(*c*) Tobar Geal—"Clear Well."

KILLURNEY, Cill Urnaighe—"Church of the Praying (i.e. Oratory)." This townland includes a considerable area of mountain. Area, 1262 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Baile na dTurcach—"Turks' Town"; a sub-division well known under this name half a century since.

(*b*) Gleann Gaibhle—"River Fork Glen."

(*c*) Clóideach. Meaning unknown; a stream flowing through last. Compare—Clodagh River, Barony of Upperthird.

(*d*) Bean Ruadh—"Red Woman"; a point near the summit of Slievenamon.

(*e*) Coill Beag—"Little Wood"; a sub-division.

(*f*) A small Cromlech, not recorded on Ordnance Map; it will be found a few perches to east of the ruined church.

(*g*) Sliabh na mBan—"Mountain of the Women"; portion of the mountain *specially* so named and so recorded by Ordnance authorities. On the summit is a cairn 80 yards in circumference, erected as a sepulchral monument to one of the sons of Ugony the Great (*ff*).

(*h*) Carraigín na bFiach—"Little Rock of the Ravens."

(*i*) Móinéar Suidhe Finn—"Meadow of Fionn's Sitting Place"; a level space near the summit, on which turf was formerly cut.

KNOCKNACLASH, Cnocán na Claithe—"Little Hill of the Trench." Area, 354 acres.

LISNATUBRID, Lios na dTiobrad—"Lios of the Wells." The lios from which the place gets its name can be traced on the south side of the *bothairin* which runs north and south through the townland. Area, 540 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar na Ráth—"Wall of the Rath"; this name is frequently used by Irish speakers to designate the whole townland. I suppose it is, more strictly, the name of a subdivision.

(*b*) Anner River (O.M.); probably Abhainn Fuar—"Cold-water River." The name appears Annúir in Keating's Poems (*gg*), and Anoobur in the ancient tract on the "Expulsion of the Dessi" published by Professor Kuno Meyer.

(*c*) Oileán na mBánta—"Island of the Fields"; now a ford in the Anner River.

(*d*) An Ráitín—"The Little Lios."

(*e*) Tobar Gearóid and An Linn—"Gerald's Well" and "The Pool" respectively; these are two wells close by the lios from which the townland gets its name.

(*f*) Carraigín na bFiach—"Little Rock of the Ravens"; this stands on the mountain portion of the townland.

(*g*) Carraigín a Chaoráinn—"Little Rock of the Quicken Tree."

(*ff*) Ordnance Correspondence, Library, R.I.A.
(*gg*) "Dánta &c., Seathrúin Céitinn," Rev. J. MacErlean, S.J., p. 64.

(*h*) Lag a tSeana Bóthair—"The Old Road Hollow."

(*i*) Bruire. Meaning somewhat uncertain; the name is applied to a stream which forms the western boundary of the townland. Probably the name is a form of bruar, the *debris* of underwood, rushes &c. left on a river-bank after floods.

SHANBALLY, Seana Baile—"Old Homestead." Area, 510 acres.

S.D. Suidhe Finn—"Sitting Place of Fionn"; a cairn.

TEMPLETNEY, Teampall Eitinne—"Eithne's Church." There are some slight remains of the church standing in a cemetery still occasionally used. The "pattern" was held *about* September 25th and the particular day on which it fell was observed as a holiday; unfortunately the exact date is forgotten.

BARONY OF IFFA AND OFFA WEST.

HE Barony of West Iffa and Offa, which is the immediate subject of the present section, is practically the only corner of Tipperary in which Irish is still spoken. It contains, in all, fifteen parishes and it is very remarkable that, of these, not one embodies in its name the word cill, of such frequent occurrence in parish names elsewhere. This latter fact points perhaps to a comparatively late redistribution or formation of parishes. The planters found the land fitted for grazing and fattening; hence they eschewed tillage—a policy which resulted in driving the poor, Celtic, labouring, landless element of the population back to the mountain slopes, north and south. The American War of Independence however and the consequent high price of wheat brought the land again under cultivation and drew portion of the ancient Celtic stock down from the hillsides to hew and carry, reap and sow for the sons and grandsons of those whom they regarded their fathers' despoilers.

Ardfinnan Parish.

THE name Árd Fionáin ("Finnian's Height") recalls St. Finnian the Leper who, it is claimed, founded the church of Ardfinnan about the middle of the seventh century. No traces of the ancient Celtic church survive but a series of grass-grown mounds on the hill top mark the site of a once considerable ecclesiastical establishment. The parish—of small extent—is bisected by the Suir; the townlands are mostly of small extent and hence very

many sub-denominations are not to be expected. Archdall gives Drumabhradh as an ancient name of Ardfinnan. The free tenants of the towne of Ardfinane paid yearly to the Bishop 6/8 besides other services; in addition, the Manor of Ardfinane (80 acres with a mill) belonged to the Bishopric of Waterford. (*a*)

TOWNLANDS.

ARDFINNAN. See above. The castle, built here (1185) by King John, survives, and is still used as a residence. An Earl of Desmond (John, son of Garrett,) was drowned in the ford of the Suir beneath the castle, 1399 (A.F.M.). Area, 267 acres.

BALLINDONEY, Baile an Dona (tSonnaid)—"Homestead of the Stockade." The name is reminiscent of the time (probably 13th century) when isolated settlers protected their newly formed ballies and bawns by a stout palisading of sharp pointed stakes. Most of the townland is in Derrygrath Parish. Area, 130 acres.

BALLYNEETY, Baile an Faoitig—"White's Homestead." Greater portion of the townland lies within Neddan's Parish. Area, 63 acres.

CASTLEKEALE, Caiseal Caol—"Narrow Castle." Area, 75 acres.

CLOCHARDEEN, Cloch Airdin—"Rock of the Little Height." Area, 31 acres.

CLOCNACODY, Cloch na Coide—"Rock of the Brushwood." Area, 281 acres.

COMMONS, Faiche—"Hurling (or 'Fair') Green." Area, 17 acres.

FARRANESKAGH, Fearann na Sceach—"Land of the Whitethorn Trees." Area, 48 acres.

FEEMORE, Fiod Mor—"Great Wood." Area, 63 acres.

S.D. Rian Bo Padraig—"Track of St. Patrick's Cow," which lies along west boundary of the townland (*b*).

(*a*) Inquis. Exchequer, April, 14th, 1569.
(*b*) See Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XXXV. pp. 110—129.

GLENACLOHALEA, Gleann na Cloiche Léithe—"Glen of the Grey Rock." Area, 62 acres.

GORTNALOWER, Gort na Lobar—"The Lepers' Garden." Area, 12 acres.

KILMALOGE, Cill Mo Luag—"Moluag's (or My Lua's) Church." The bulk of this townland, including the early church site, is in Derrygrath parish. Another considerable portion is in yet another parish—Rochestown. Area, 16 acres.

KNOCKASKEHAROE, Cnoc na Sceithe Ruaidhe—"Hill of the Red Thorn-Bush." Area, 33 acres.

MAGHERAROAGH, Machaire Riabhach—"Grey Plain." This townland includes a small island in the Suir at Ardfinnan village (O.M.). Area, 54 acres.

"Machaire Riabhach na gCloc.
"Ni fuil fiamh gan frioc."
(Old Saying).

S.D. Tobar Naomh Eoin—"St. John's Well."

MARLHILL. No Irish name; the official name is probably a corruption of Marlow Hill. Area, 304 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Clair a Mhicithe—"The Wolf's Trench"; a subdivision.

S.D. Dobairin an Iargaithe—"The Fisherman's Little Lane."

RAHEENBALLINDONEY, Raithin Daile an Dona—"Ballydoney Little Fort." See Ballydoney, above. Area, 154 acres.

S.D. Tobar Ui Doirinne—"O'Dorney's Well." There is a townland of the name, but strangely enough the well from which it is called is without its boundary—and on Raheenballindoney.

SHORT CASTLE, Caisleán Gairid. Idem. Area, 65 acres.

SPITAL LAND, Rath Ard—"High Rath." This magnificent Rath crowns the hill overlooking Ardfinnan from the east. The place is also called Fearann Tomáis—"Thomas' Farm." Area, 15 acres.

TOULOURE, Toll Odar—"Dun-Coloured Pond." Area, 110 acres.

S.D. Rian Bó Phádraig—"Track of (St.) Patrick's Cow"; it corresponds roughly with present old road (N. & S.) through centre of the townland. See under Feemore, above.

Ballybacon Parish.

THE parish, which is of somewhat more than average extent, includes a considerable area of mountain. One of its townlands—Kildanoge—yields no fewer than forty-two sub-denominations, most of them mountain names and some of them highly interesting. The Irish form of the parish name is Baile Uí Péacáin ("O'Peakin's Homestead"); this is neither borrowed from nor shared with a townland. With the exception of the Kildanoge names alluded to the sub-denominations are of only average interest.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHIST, Baile Hirt—"Hesty's Homestead." Hesty (or Hosty) is a Welsh family name. Area, 124 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthar a Mhadra Ruaidh—"The Fox's Road"; forming portion of the east boundary of the townland.

(*b*) Beárna na dTrí Sagart—"Gap of the Three Priests."

S.D. Na Clárínídhe—"The Little Planks"; this is a lane, probably so-called from some boards which formerly served as footsticks across a stream.

BALLYVERA, Baile Uí Meára—"O'Meara's Homestead." Area, 149 acres.

CARROW, An Ceathramha—"The Quarter"; "quarter" was an ancient Irish measure of land; see Introduction. Area, 84 acres.

CROUGHTA, Cruachta—"Croft." Area, 114 acres.

CURRAGH, Currach—"Wettish Place"; mostly mountain. Area, 1684 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Site of Curragh Castle (O.M.).

(*b*) Cruachán—"Little Pile"; the highest point of the mountain.

(*c*) Tuinn an Ultaigh—"The Ulsterman's (or Fortune Teller's) Swamp"; on west face of last.

(*d*) Maol Beag and Maol Mór—"Little" and "Great Hilltop," respectively.

(*e*) Feadán na Leathaighe—"Streamlet of the Two Equal Parts."

(*f*) Deárna an Dainb—"Gap of the Little Pig."

CURRAGHEEN, Curraicín—"Little Wet Place." Area, 46 acres.

FREEHANS, na Fraocáin—"(Place of) the Whortle-Berries."

S.D. Site of Castle (O.M).

GARRYDUFF, Gairdeb Dub—"Black Garden." Area, 231 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) "The Lisburn" (An Liorboirn). Meaning unknown; it is applied primarily to a untilled patch in corner of a field, and, secondarily, to the field itself.

(*b*) Leacc a tSaigdiúrna—"The Soldier's Monument"; a cross roads.

(*c*) Linn an Fochairlaig—"Pool of the Sedgy Border."

GARRYROE, Gairdeb Ruad—"Red Garden." Area, 455 acres.

GORMANSTOWN, Daile Uí Gormáin. Idem. Area, 334 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) "Fair Field"—wherein was held (August 5th) the fair known as Aonac a Magairb ("Fair of the Joking"). The field was leased for farming some fifty years since when the fair ceased to be held.

(*b*) Poll an Airgid—"Hole of the Silver"; a pond.

GORTACULLIN, Gort a Cuillinn—"Garden of the Holly." Area, 1551 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Caor-Gleann—"Berry Glen."

(*b*) Fuarán—"Cold Spring Well."

(*c*) Cnoc Sam—"Sam's Hill." Sam was Samuel Clutterbrook, a former proprietor.

(*d*) Cnoc Ramsai—"Ramsay's Hill."

(*e*) Com na gCon—"Hollow of the Hounds."

(*f*) Bóthairín na Gabhaige—"Little Road of the Cow."

(*g*) Gleann na 'Mabán—"Glen of the Fools."

(*h*) Poll a Mhaoil Ruaidh—"The Fox's Hole."

(*i*) Loch—"Lake"; on mountain side.

(*j*) Róidín Dearg—"Little Red Road"; also on mountain side, as are two following.

(*k*) Clair a Leamhnachta—"Trench of the New Milk.

(*l*) Béal Beag—"Little Pass"; a sub-division.

(*m*) Cnoc na bFiann—"Hill of the Fenians."

(*n*) Knockshane (O.M.).

GRAIGUE, An Gráig—"The Village." Area, 445 acres.

S.D. The Tar River, Abha a tSeapraig, apparently—"The Colt's River"; it forms north boundary of the townland.

KILLAIDAMEE, Cill Áirde Mide—"Church of Midhe's Height." The site of the church was discovered with much difficulty immediately to west of main road, at, or close to, a place now occupied by a couple of farmhouses. Area, 156 acres.

KILBALLYGORMAN, Cill Baile Gormáin—"Gormanstown Church"; the site is marked on O.M., but no remains, beyond a holy-water stoup, survive. Area, 354 acres.

KILDANOGE, Cill Domhnóig—"St. Domnoc's Church." (*c*) Area, 2676 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobernacalley (O.M.), Tobar na Caillige—"The Hag's (or Nun's) Well." According to local belief a cross is sometimes seen to shine in the water.

(*b*) Castle (O.M); some insignificant remains survive.

(*c*) Glengowley (O.M.), Gleann Gaible—"Forked Glen."

(*d*) Cnoc na gCnámh—"Hill of the Bones"; this is the highest point of the mountain on the county boundary.

(*e*) Struioc—"Streak"; a ridge extending west from last.

(*f*) Seana Cúil—"Old Corner"; extreme west point of last.

(*g*) Tobar Mochuda—"St. Carthage's Well"; on west face of the glen half a mile from summit of the mountain and at a height of 1500 feet.

(*h*) Barra na Fuinneoige—"Summit of the Ash Tree."

(*i*) Carraig a Buidéil—"Bottle Rock," from its shape; this is on the county boundary line, close to the point of intersection of latter by Rian Bó Phádraig.

(*j*) Rian Bó Phádraig—"Track of St. Patrick's Cow"; an ancient track which runs through the townland from north to south (*d*).

(*c*) "Domhnog, son of Sarán, of Tiprat Fachtna in the west of Osraighe. He is of the race of Eoghan son of Niall." Martyr. Dungal., at May 18th.

(*d*) See Journal R.S.A.I. Vol. XV. (Fifth Series) p. 110.

(*k*) Gleann Bríde—"Bride's Glen"; this is the easterly glen which joins Glen Gowley half a mile from north termination of latter.

(*l*) Com na Déirne—"Hollow of the Gap."

(*m*) Uisge Soluis—"Water of Light (Brightness)"; a stream flowing into last from west.

(*n*) Feadán Tráighe—"Drained Streamlet"; within Gleann Bríde, in which are likewise the three following.

(*o*) Tor—"Bush."

(*p*) Muinnín—"Little Thicket."

(*q*) Com an Feadáin—"Hollow of the Streamlet."

(*r*) Feadán a Táil—"Streamlet of the Milking."

(*s*) Cúl Ruadh—"Red Ridge-back."

(*t*) Leacan—"Glen Slope."

(*u*) Tobar Sailighe—"Willow Well."

(*v*) Com na bFiann—"Hollow of the Fenians."

(*w*) Móin Meannáin—"Bog of the Kid (?)"; perhaps Meannán here = mBeannán (*e*). Meannán may possibly mean the jack-snipe; at any rate I have grave doubt as to the rendering "Kid."

(*x*) Uaimh an Duine—"The Man's Cave."

(*y*) Roche's Hill (O.M.), Cnoc a Róistig. Idem.

(*z*) Carraig na Muc—"The Pigs' Rock."

(*aa*) Carraig an Fiolair—"The Eagle's Rock."

(*bb*) Clocá Dubha—"Black Rocks"; cliffs at junction of (*m*) above with (*l*).

(*cc*) An Earg—"The Sedgy Bog"; on west side of Gleann Bríde.

(*dd*) Leaca Cuileannaigh—"Glen Slope of the Holly-Abounding Place."

(*ee*) An Sinnseartach—"The Slate-Abounding Spot."

(*ff*) Bóthairín a Bealaigh Gairbh—"Little Road of the Short Pass."

(*gg*) Poll an Iarainn—"Hole of the Iron."

(*e*) See under Faithlegg (Par. of same name).

(*hh*) Cruaċán—" Little Mountain Pile."

(*ii*) Leacan Daraiġe—" Glen Slope of the Oak Grove."

(*jj*) Móin Láir—" Middle Bog."

(*kk*) Suiḋe an Dreoilín —" The Wren's Sitting-Place "; a slight rocky protuberance on county-boundary line.

(*ll*) Ġoirtín—" Little Garden "; a well-known sub-division.

(*mm*) Séipéal an Ultaiġ — " The Ulsterman's Chapel "; a small oblong enclosure of dry stone (*f*), within a mile of the mountain summit.

(*nn*) Bláiṫ-Ġairid—" Short Smooth-Surfaced Place "; a slope of Cnoc na ġCnáṁ which springs from the glen forks.

(*oo*) Faiṫċín — " Little Hurling Green "; between last and Seana Ċúl.

(*pp*) Cill Briġde — " Bride's Church "; between last and bottom of the glen.

Kilgrogy, Cill Ġruaiġe—" Gruaige's Church." Neither trace nor tradition of church site could be found. A solitary aged whitethorn bush on summit of a gentle height is regarded with so much veneration that no one will interfere with it. This may possibly mark the church site, but it more probably indicates the former scene of an execution. Area (in two divisions—Mór and Beaġ respectively), 208 acres.

S.D. Crann an Iuḋair—" The Yew Tree (Site)."

Kilmaneen, Cill Mainċín (or Mo Ḟinġin)—" Mainin's (My Finghin's) Church." Area, 119 acres.

" Kilmyng " (Inq. Apr., 1569).

S.D. Páirc na mBroc—" The Badgers' Field."

Knockballiniry, Cnoc Ḋaile an Oiġre—" Hill of the Heir's Homestead." Area, 741 acres.

Lackanabrickane, Leaca na bPréaċán—" Glen Slope of the Crows." This appears to have been originally a sub-division of Garryduff, to which its present name was given—derisively. Area, 32 acres.

(*f*) See Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XV. (Fifth Series), p. 117.

LADY'S ABBEY, Mainirtir Muire—"Abbey of Mary." On this diminutive townland stands the ruin of a small Carmelite Monastery. The remains consist of little more than nave and choir of the conventual church, in a fair state of preservation. There is also a tower springing, in the usual way, from junction of nave and choir, and a highly ornate east window (later Gothic). Neither Archdall nor Stephens makes reference to this house, which is evidently a comparatively late foundation. Area, 16 acres.

LISHEENANOUL, Lirin na nUball—"Little Lios of the Apples." Area, 185 acres.

LISHEENPOWER, Lirin a Phaorais—"Power's Little Lios." Area, 142 acres.

LODGE, Cill na bFraochán—"Ancient Church of Freehans"; this is presumably a former sub-division of Freehan's townland, from which it was nominally cut off on erection of the house from which it derives its present name. The house in question, which is still occupied, was the residence of Buck Sheehy, who was hanged in Clogheen, 1766. Some distance to south-west of the house is a holy well and the cill (early church site) from which comes the Irish name. Area, 155 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Lior na gCeairc—"Lios of the (Heath) Hens"; also Bóthairin Leara na gCeairc.

(*b*) Poll a Phúca—"The Pookha's Hole"; a rock cavern.

MONROE, Móin Ruadh—"Red Bog." Area (in two divisions), 299 acres.

POULATAR, Poll a tSeabhrais—"Hole of the Colt"; so called from a deep circular well of the same name on the adjoining townland of Tallow. Area, 162 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poll a Laoigh—"Hole of the Calf"; another well. The name here may possibly refer to the calf of St. Patrick's Cow (*g*).

(*b*) Old Deer Park (O.M.).

TULLOW, Tulaigh—"Hill Summit." Area, 328 acres.

S.D. Poll a tSeabhrais—"Hole of the Colt"; a well. See under Poulatar *supra*.

(*g*) See legend of the "Rian Bó Phádraig"—Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XV. (Fifth Series), p. 110.

Caher Parish.

THE parish, which is of large extent, takes its name from a stone fort (Caṫair) which occupied the site of the present castle—on an island in the Suir. This place is constantly referred to in the Annals as Caṫair-Dúin-Iarṡ (*h*). Caher castle, now carefully preserved, has, ever since its erection, been bound up with the history and fortunes of the Butler family. It was besieged in turn and captured by Essex, Inchiquin and Cromwell. Col. Thos. Pigott writing in 1647 to Sir Philip Percival describes it as "the strongest castle I know of in the kingdom." (*i*) Within the parish are the town of Caher, a ruined abbey of the Augustinians, the ancient parish church—also in ruins, as well as the remains of three other churches. In addition the writer has verified five early church sites. Owing to the non-use of Irish the parish is not rich in place names, nor in traditions to illustrate the names surviving. A few of the last are however of exceptional interest.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINGEARY, Baile an Ṡaoṫaiġ (?)—"Homestead of the Wooded Glen." Ballingeary West, which is over a mile in length, is only about one twenty-fourth part of a mile wide. Area (in two divisions), 679 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poulmucky (O.M.), Poll Muice—"Pig's Hole."

(*b*) Tobar a Staiġre—"Well of the Steps (Stairs)."

(*c*) Clair an Aifrinn—"Mass Trench."

(*d*) Clair a Púca—"The Pooka's Trench."

BALLYALLAVOE, Ṡleann Allaḋo—"Holloway's Glen." Area, 86 acres.

"Ballyalovoe alias Barnora" (A.S.E.).

BALLYBRADDA, Baile Braḋaiġ—"Thief's Homestead." Area, 341 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Site of Church (O.M.). I think the Ordnance Map is incorrect here. There was no church; the graveyard adjoining

(*h*) Vid. "Book of Lecain," fol. 237, p. b. col. a; also A.F.M. 1559, &c.
(*i*) Egmont MSS. Vol. II. p. 469.

alleged site is a comparatively modern burial ground of the Society of Friends.

(*b*) Dán a Loca—"Field of the Pond."

(*c*) Dócairín a Madra—"Little Road of the Wolf (or Dog)."

(*d*) Garraidhe na Leadb—"Garden of the Rags (or Pieces)."

(*e*) Súil Dán—"White Eye"; a hole in the river.

BALLYHENEBERY, Daile Henebre—"Henebery's Homestead." Area, 157 acres.

"Ballyhenebery alias Barnora" (A.S.E.).

BALLYLEGAN, Daile Liagáin—"Homestead of the Pillar Stone. There is the site and some remains of a church. Area, 262 acres.

"Ballylegan alias Barnora" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. Knockfeagh Hill (O.M.), Cnoc Fiaidh—"Stag Hill."

BALLYMACADAM, Daile Mic Adaim—"MacAdam's Homestead." Here are the ruins of a plain rectangular church of considerable size—formerly a dependency of the Abbey of Caher. In the Acts of Settlement &c. Ballymacadam appears as the equivalent of five present day independent townlands. Area (in three divisions), 514 acres.

S.D. Puill Dána—"White Holes"; pits from which pipe clay was procured; the clay was used in the military barracks at Caher till recently.

BALLYNAMONA, Daile na n-Uaithne—"Homestead of the Green Places (or of the Greenes)." The Ordnance Map is certainly wrong in its Anglicisation and spelling of this name. Area, 206 acres.

"Ballynanoonach" (Mid. 18th Cent. Baptismal Reg. of Caher).

S.DD. (*a*) Coill a Cluig—"Wood of the Bell."

(*b*) "Riasge Road" (Riarc, a marsh) forms the boundary with Clonmore."

(*c*) Gleann na Fionnóg—"Glen of the Scald Crow"; a well-known sub-division—formerly an independent townland."

BARNORA, Deárna Fuarda—"Cooling Gap." Like Ballymacadam (above) this townland was formerly much larger. According

to the Acts of Settlement &c. five of the present townlands of the parish are merely aliases for portions of the original Barnora. Area, 264 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Clair Dub—"Black Trench"; a sort of Glen.

(*b*) Tobar na gCuigin—"Well of the Churns"; water for domestic use was drawn hence in the vessels mentioned.

CAHER ABBEY, Cathair—"Stone Fort." Area (in two divisions), 1055 acres.

S.DD (*a*) Lady's Well (O.M.).

(*b*) "Holy Well" (O.M.). This is always known as Tobar Iosa —"Jesus' Well." Sixty five years since the well was surrounded by a patch of swamp now drained. "Rounds" had nevertheless been made here from time immemorial. The masonry covering the well is modern, though some of the carved stones inserted are of unknown antiquity. One of the latter, with a small inscribed cross in a circle, was found many years ago together with the smaller rude cross, in a bog close to the Bansha road, a full half mile from the well. This information I had from the actual finder, Roger Sheehy, aged eighty years at date of my interview. The rudely inscribed stone by the gate was cut and placed there by Sheehy himself. A description of the well with an illustration, is given in Journal R.S.A.I. Vol. IX. (Fifth Series) p. 258.

(*c*) Sceach a Leachta—"Bush of the Monumental Pile."

(*d*) An Leaca Deargta—"The Shorn Glen Slope"; a large sub-division.

(*e*) Lag Salach—"Dirty Hollow."

(*f*) An Scairbeach. This seems to signify a rough shrub-overgrown place. The place so named though now wild mountain, was populated a century ago.

(*g*) Lag Mor—"Great Hollow."

(*h*) Coill Beag—"Little Wood."

CLONMORE, Cluain Mor—"Great Meadow." Area (in two divisions), 1,011 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cill Gobnait—"Gobinet's Church." This is a little known, early church site on the farm of Pat Mullany. Inserted in the fence close by is a round, dressed block of conglomerate four

feet in diameter by about a foot in thickness; it is either a millstone or (more probably) the plinth of an ancient cross. One face of the stone is smooth the other rough and in the centre is a hole 4½" in diameter and carried right through, while close to the edge on the smooth face are two bullàn like depressions of the usual character.

(*b*) Móin Ruaḋ—"Red Bog"; a sub-division.

(*c*) Clair a Ḋainne—"Milk Trench"; a small sub-division.

(*d*) An Riarcaċ—"The Moory Place."

COOLACLAMPER, Cúl a Ċlampair—"Corner of the Contention." Disputed land is often styled—clampar. Area, 171 acres.

EDENMORE, Éaḋan Mór—"Great Brow." The name is perhaps derived in the present instance from a large lios with high ramparts. Area, 78 acres.

"Adammore *alias* Loughloh" (A.S.E.).

FARRANLAHASSERY, Fearann Leiṫ-Seirrige—"Farm of the Half Plow-Land." Compare place of similar name, Kilbarrymaiden Parish, also Ballynalaheasary, Dungarvan Parish. Area, 105 acres.

"Farnlahasey alias Barnora" (A.S.E.).

FARRANNAGARK, Fearann na gCearc—"Land of the (Heath) Hens." Area, 57 acres."

"Farnagark *alias* Ballymacadam" (A.S.E.).

GARNAVILLA, Garrán a Ḋíle—"Grove of the Old Tree." Here lived "Lovely Kate" immortalised by Lysaght. There is a small portion of the townland in Derrygrath Parish. Area, 849 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc an Fuaḋaig—"Hill of the Plundering (or Carrying-off by Force)." The plunderer in the present instance appears to be the wind, sweeping away corn &c. from an exposed ridge.

(*b*) Seana Ḋaile—"The Old Village"; applied to an area of a couple of fields.

(*c*) "The Kylógs"; "Caológ" is a little narrow thing. The name is here applied to a couple of fields.

(*d*) Cnoc a Láirín—"Hill of the Little Mare."

(*e*) Cnoc Ramhar—"Thick (Stumpy) Hill."

GARRYCLOHER, Gairdhe Cluthar— "Sheltered Garden." Area, 238 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Beann Láir—"Middle Peak"; the name is applied to a field.

(*b*) Dán a Chnocair—"Field of the Collection of Hills."

(*c*) Gort na Gaoithe—"Garden of the Wind."

(*d*) Loch a Ceoil—"Pond of the Music"; from sound of a subterranean (or subaqueous) fiddle often heard here.

(*e*) Gleanntán a Chloiginn—"Little Glen of the Skull."

GRANGEBEG, Gráinseach Beag—"Little Monastic Out-Farm"; belonging, in the present instance, presumably, to Cahir Abbey. Area, 61 acres.

"Grangebeg *alias* Ballymacadam" (A.S.E.).

GRANGEMORE, Gráinseach Mhór—"Great Grange." Area, 105 acres.

"Grangemore alias Ballymacadam" (A.S.E.).

S.D. "St. Patrick's Stone"; a roadside boulder of limestone locally regarded with veneration and believed to have been used as a cushion by the National Apostle, marks of whose knees local credulity sees in a couple of circular indentations on the face of the stone.

HUSSEYSTOWN, Baile Uí Eodasa. Idem. Area, 188 acres.

KEYLONG, Caológ—"Narrow Strip"; this is a townland of extraordinary shape; about four miles in length it is at no point wider than thirteen perches! In the neighbourhood of Dungarvan it would, I imagine, be called a "Staing." Area, 84 acres.

S.D. Loch Gruaigín—"Pond of the Little Turf Rick."

KILCOMMON, Cill Chomáin—"Cummian's Church." The site of the early church is within the Glengall demesne and quite close to the Swiss cottage. On the erection of the latter and the laying out of the ornamental grounds which surround it the ancient graveyard was disturbed and the bones of the dead, in many cases, removed. Area (in three divisions), 1,514 acres. .

S.DD. (*a*) Barra na hAirde, apparently—"Summit of the Adze"; a sub-division. From the repeated occurrence however

of the word ᴀıᴅ̇ʟᴇ in such connections I am strongly inclined to doubt the rendering—adze.

(*b*) Ḋán ᴀ Locᴀ—" Field of the Pond "; a small sub-division of about 40 acres.

(*c*) Loċ nᴀ Ḋó—" Pond of the Cow " also Cꞃoꞅᴀıꞃe Loċᴀ nᴀ Ḋó (" Cross-Roads of the Cow Pond "), a very well known name.

(*d*) Ʒleᴀnn Rıᴀḋᴀċ—" Grey Glen."

(*e*) Loċ Eılīꞅ—" Elizabeth's Pond."

(*f*) Cloċ ᴀ Stᴀınʒe—" Rock of the *Staing*." A *staing* is a measure of land (a perch), but it is applied in the neighbourhood of Dungarvan to peculiarly long and very narrow fields or strips of land; see Keylong, above. This present sub-division, on which are now the military barracks, appears also to have been called Clashdooney (probably Clᴀıꞅ Ḋúnᴀ).

(*g*) Ráṫ ᴀ Ḋáın—" Rath of the Plain."

KILLEENBUTLER, Cıllín Ḋuıltéıꞃ—" Butler's Little Church." The site of the early church is close to the Railway on east side of latter. Area, 249 acres.

KILLEIGH, Cıll Lıaṫ—" Grey Church." There are within the Decies at least four ancient church sites so named. Area, 150 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páıꞃc nᴀ Cılle—" Field of the Early Church "; on north side of old Clonmel-Cahir road.

(*b*) Leᴀċt Ʒeᴀl—" White Monumental Cairn "; applied to a slight elevation on the road just alluded to.

KILLEMLY, Cıll Eımlıʒ (or Imıllıʒ)—" Church of the Lough Brink." The site was discovered, with difficulty, by east side (*i*) of the Cahir-Cashel road. Area, 206 acres.

" Kilmelach " (Close Rolls, 8. Hen. III.).

KNOCKAGH, Cnocᴀċ—" Hilly Place." This is alluded to in the *Leabhar-Gabhala* as Ard-Feirchis i.e. height of Feirchis, the poet. The large lios on east of the direct north-and-south road was probably the poet's residence. Feirchis it was who killed

(*i*) " The Prior of Kather to have seisin of the lands of Rathmor. Geoffrey de Camville bought this land of Thomas FitzMaurice and conferred it on the Prior, as it extended from the ford of Kilmeloch to Gleinelech als Glimecloch." Close Roll, 8. Hen. III.

Lughaidh MacConn, King of Ireland, as the latter was distributing gifts of gold and silver to the poets of Ireland near Derrygrath, in this neighbourhood (*j*). A house stood, till recently, within the lios. Area, 311 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar a Staighe—"Well of the Stairs (Steps)."

(*b*) Páirc a Tighearna—"The Lord's (Landlord's ?) Field."

(*c*) Páirc a Leith-Thil. Meaning uncertain. Possibly the compound should be leith-fhil—"Of the Thin Seeding (Half-Crop)."

(*d*) Páirc an Óir—"Field of the Gold."

Knockmorris, Cnoc Mhuirir—"Maurice's Hill." Area, 147 acres.

Lissakyle, Lios a Chille. Meaning doubtful. Area, 70 acres.

"Lisakei *alias* Ballymacadam" (A.S.E.). "Lisacoil" (Bapt. Reg., Cahir—Mid. 18th cent.).

Lissava, Lios a Meadha—"Lios of the Mead (Metheglin)." Dineen, however, makes Meadh a fem. noun. Area, 808 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Site of Castle (O.M.), Caisleán na Mainistreach—"The Abbey Castle."

(*b*) Fear Dhéighe—"Man-Simulating Pillar Stone"; on mountain summit.

(*c*) Caisleán Aoidh—"Hugh's (or Hayes') Castle"; a pile of stones.

(*d*) Dinn Gor. Meaning uncertain.

Loughaun, Lochán—"Little Pond." Some authorities gave Loch Dán. Area, 42 acres.

Loughlohery, Loch Luachra—"Pond of the Rushes." There is a ruined church with graveyard, also two ruined castles—"Keating's Castle" and "Coolbane (Cúl Dán—'White Corner') Castle" respectively. Area, 904 acres.

"Loghloghry Keating" (D.S.). "Loghloghry Magan" (Vallancey's Map).

S.DD. (*a*) Rian Bó Phádraig—"Track of St. Patrick's Cow," which passed through the townland close to its eastern boundary, and in a north-and-south direction. When writing the account of

(*j*) "Annals of Four Masters," A.D. 225 &c.

the Rian, which appears in the Journal of the R.S.A. (Ireland) for June, 1905, I had not identified this portion of the route from living tradition of the locality. The memory and local knowledge of Mr. John Heffernan of Cuckoo Hill has, however, enabled me to identify it since.

(*b*) Páirc na bPobal—"Field of the Assemblages."

(*c*) Monespink Lough (O.M.), Móin a Spuinnc—"Bog of the Coltsfoot (Herb)."

(*d*) Tobarácha—"Wells."

MONADERREEN, Móin a Doirín—"Bog of the Little Oak-Wood." Area, 652 acres.

S.D. Slieveanard (O.M.), Sliabh an Áird—"Mountain of the Height (Elevated Point)," 1,437 feet.

MONARAHA, Móin a Ráth—"Bog of the Rath." Area, 187 acres.

NEWTOWN ADAM, Baile Nuadh—"New Village." Area, 327 acres.

"Newtown Adam *alias* Ballymacadam" (A.S.E.).

RAHEEN, Ráithín—"Little Rath." Area, 563 acres.

S DD. (*a*) Scairbeach—"Rough Place."

(*b*) Rát an Fiaidh—"Rath of the Deer"; a sub-division.

RATHMORE, Rát Mór—"Great Rath." The name-giving Rath is not that noted on the Ordnance Map and still surviving, but another, the site of which is traceable by north side of main road (*k*). Area, 120 acres.

SUTTONSRATH, Beárna Fuarbha—"Cooling Gap." Area, 204 acres.

"Suttonrath *alias* Baronora" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Locanna—"Ponds"; a sub-division.

TOWNPARKS, Cathair—"Stone Fort"; this townland includes practically the whole town of Cahir, including the castle, ruined parish church and cemetery, &c. Area, 358 acres.

(*k*) See Close Roll 8. Hen. III.

Derrygrath Parish.

ETMOLOGICALLY Derrygrath has nothing to do with oaks or woods as its sound and spelling would suggest; it is simply the irregular Anglicisation of Deaṛg-Ráṫ—" Red Rath." The parish is of rather less than average extent and is non-Irish speaking. Its ruined church, crowning a gentle eminence beside the great triple-walled rath from which townland and parish are named, has a beautiful chancel arch of transitional style. All dressings &c. are of fine grained mountain sandstone. Unfortunately only the nave of the venerable edifice survives. Within the demolished chancel is the burial place of the Keatings of the historian's line. There are at least three other early church sites within the parish.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYDONEY, Baile an Donaiġ (tSonnaiġ)—" Homestead of the Stockade." There is a fine ruined castle and close by it a large circular cill or early church site which, bearing unfortunately no special name, is not marked at all on the Ordnance Maps.

" Sioṫċáin, ṛioṫċáin, aṛṛa maɒṛa Baile Ṗéacáin,
" Coġaɒ, coġaɒ, aṛṛa maɒṛa Baile an Donaiġ."
(Old Rann).

S.D. Markhamtown (O.M.), Baile Ṁaiṛcim. Idem.

CARRIGAUN, Caṛṛaġán—" Little Rock." Area, 114 acres.

COMMONS ENTIRE, Caṛṛaġán. As last. Area (in two divisions), 83 acres.

CLOGHNACODY, Clocán na Cóiɒe—" Stepping Stones of (by) the Brush-Wood." Cóiɒ is akin to the Latin *Salicetum*. Compare Welsh " Côid " as in Betys-y-Côid. Area, 84 acres.

CRUTTA, Cṛoṫaċ—" Hump (Hillock)-Abounding." Area (in two divisions), 70 acres.

CUCKOO HILL, Cnoc na Cailliġe—" The Hag's Hill." The Anglicisation of this name here suggests the idea that perhaps the ubiquitous " hag " of place names is the cuckoo. Area, 140 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Glebe (O.M.), Ḟeaṛann na hEaġlaiṛe—" Land of the Church." If tradition is to be credited the present is not the

original glebe. The latter, on which Mr. Heffernan's homestead now stands, got lost. At any rate the Church was unable to recover it, but got other land (the present "Glebe") of equivalent value instead.

(*b*) Loċ Feaṁainn na hEaglaise; a pond on last.

(*c*) Páirc na *Grove* (or, na gCró)—"Field of the Grove (or 'of the Sheep Pens')."

Derrygrath, Doire-Rát—"Red Rath." On the townland are the ruins of an interesting church of, probably, early 13th century erection and close by it the great three ringed lios from which comes name of parish and townland. Not many yards from the outer rampart of the lios stood (till a dozen years since), near north-east corner of the field, a tall and slender pillar stone which O'Donovan (note to Four Masters) identifies as the pillar against which Lughaidh, Chief King of Ireland, stood when he was treacherously slain by Feirchis (see Knockagh—Cahir Par. above, see also Keating, under date A.D. 182). A depression in the soil, due to falling in of a small subterranean limestone cave, marks at present the spot where the pillar stood. The latter has been broken up for fence repairing material. O'D. states that the place of the occurrence was called Gort an Óir at date of the Survey. The name, if it existed half a century since, is now unknown. There is however a Páirc an Óir on the neighbouring townland of Knockagh as well as a Clair an Airgid on the present townland. An old road ran from the church due west to make junction with the present road, *via* Loughloghery, to Caher. Area (in two divisions), 617 acres.

"Thackerath" (Sweetman's Calendar, 1283).

S.DD. (*a*) Clair an Airgid—"Trench of the Silver." Through, or beside, this ran—from direction of the ford of Ardfinnan—another ancient road which effected a junction, close to Derrygrath church, with the old east-and-west road to Cahir and continued thence northwards towards Kyle (Woodroofe).

(*b*) Clair an Ortha—"Trench of the Hospitality."

(*c*) Rát Dubh—"Black Rath."

(*d*) Poll Buidhe—"Yellow Hole."

(*e*) Clair a tSlogaire—"Swallow-Hole Trench."

(*f*) Páirc na Yeomen—"The Yeomens' Field."

(*g*) Clair Gainmhe—"Sand Pit."

(*h*) Cloc na gCeann—"Stone of the Heads," i.e. for execution by beheading; this is a big block set in a fence by the roadside.

GARNAVILLA. See under Cahir Par. above.

GARRYROE, Garraidhe Ruadh—"Red Garden." Area, 112 acres.

KILMALOGE, Cill Molóig — "Mologe's Church." The Ordnance Maps do not indicate the church site. Indeed the latter, which is about 40 perches to east of Kilmaloge pond, was recovered only with much difficulty; if is close to the railway (north side), and bounded on the north by the road running east towards Nicholstown Castle. Portion of this townland lies in Ardfinnan Par. and portion in Rochestown. Area, 559 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Lough Ryan (O.M.), Loch Riain. Idem.

(*b*) Cnoc an Fuadaig—"Hill of the Blowing About (of Stacks &c. by Wind)," a well known sub-division, Anglicised "Knockaneddy." See under Garnavilla, above.

(*c*) Bóthairín Cinn Duine—"Little Road of Man's Head." This led in an easterly direction from neighbourhood of Garnavilla National School. On the hill was a cill in which human skulls were found, hence the name.

(*d*) Cnoc Baile Uí Icidhe—"Ballyhickey Hill"; though on this, and not on Ballyhickey, townland.

KILMURRY, Cill Muire—"Mary's Church." The name seems to be new, as a designation of the townland. The latter is generally and locally regarded as a sub-division of Derrygrath. As in the case of Kilmaloge, there was considerable difficulty in identifying the church site. It is in a small field adjoining the main Cahir-Clonmel road, on south side of the latter and on the farm of a man named Dahill. The foundations of the church were unearthed during farming operations, a few years since. Area, 93 acres.

S.D. Gort Sceithe Lin—"Garden of the Flax (Whitethorn) Bush"; a large field in which was a hole for steeping flax.

KNOCKINRICHARD, Cnoicin Risteárd—"Richard's Little Hill." Area, 27 acres.

LISNAMUCK, Lios na Muice—"Lios of the Pig"; probably from some legendary or historic pig. On this townland there are no fewer than six lioses—three of them small and circular, two (a larger and a smaller) irregular in shape, and one partially destroyed. I have not been able to discover which of the six gives name to the townland. Area, 367 acres.

NICHOLASTOWN, Baile Nicoil—"Nichol's Homestead." The ruined castle of the Keatings on this townland is a very prominent object in the landscape.

S.D. "The Croughtas"—i.e. The Crofts—some small fields.

THOMASTOWN, Baile Tomáis. Idem. Area, 174 acres.

Molough Parish.

THE Parish derives its name (Magh Loca, Castrum Stagni, or "Plain of the Pool") from the townland on which the primitive church and nunnery stood. Some remains of the ancient buildings survive, but they are neither interesting nor extensive. Though the church is an extremely early foundation, its parish is of but very limited extent. In the Irish Life of St. Declan the nunnery of Molough is alluded to as existing in the 5th century. A noted ford in the Suir, close to the ancient religious foundation, gave some importance to the place in early and mediæval times.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNAMONA, Baile na Mona—"Homestead of the Bog." There is no trace of a turf-bog now; on the contrary, the land is of first-class fattening quality. Area, 156 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig a Stamharaide (pr. *stauray*). Meaning unknown.

(*b*) Barra Rinne—"Headland Summit."

(*c*) "St. Bridget's (*sic*) Well" (O.M.), Tobar Brighde—"Brigid's Well."

BURGESSLAND, Fearann a Bhuigeara (Burgeara). Idem. Area, 214 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc a Ráir—"The Race Field."

(*b*) Na Ráitíníde—"The Little Raths"; two small circular lioses.

(*c*) Páirc na Sráige—"Field of the Village."

Flemingstown, Daile an Pléimion. Idem. Area, 95 acres.

Garrancasey, Garrán Uí Chathaigh—"O'Casey's Grove." The present does not appear to have been the original name; the latter is locally believed to have been Cúl Rúadh—"Red Corner." Area, 118 acres.

Greenmount, Carraig a Gabair—"Rock of the Goat." An island in the Suir, adjoining Greenmount, is half in this townland and half in Co. Waterford (Bar. Glenahiery). A ford joined the present townland with Suirmount, on the opposite side of the river. Area, 268 acres.

S.D. Leaca an Tobair—"Glen Slope of the Well."

Molough Abbey, Mainirtir Brigde—"St. Brigid's Nunnery" (also, commonly, Molaca Brigde). The crossing of the river here by the Co. Waterford boundary line argues a change in the course of the Suir. A ford (in use half a century ago) connected Molough Abbey with Ballymakee, on the Waterford side. The fair and pattern of Molough were held on February 1st (St. Brigid's Day). Area, 292 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig a Táilliúra—"The Tailor's Rock"; in river.

(*b*) Poll Núnáin—"Noonan's Drowning Hole."

(*c*) Poll na gCaorach—"Pool of the Sheep."

(*d*) Stolla; name applied to a rock in the river.

(*e*) Leaba an tSagairt—"The Priest's Bed"; a rock.

Molough Newtown, Daile Nuadh—"New Town." At the east side of this townland was the remarkable ford of the Suir, across which was carried the ancient main road to Ardmore (*l*). Area, 272 acres.

(*l*) Vid. "*Vita S. Declani*," *ut supra*.

RATHKELLY, Ráth Ó gCeallaigh—"O'Kellys' Rath." Area, 207 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc a Choillinn—"The Holly Hill."

(*b*) An Leath-Chnoc—"The Half Hill."

(*c*) An Leathanach—"The Widening (of a Lane)."

Mortlestown Parish.

MORTLESTOWN, a parish of less than average size, derives its name from the townland on which its ancient church stood. The church ruin which survived till a few years since, was vandalically demolished by a late parish priest of Cahir. From our present particular point of view the parish possesses comparatively little interest; sub-denominations are few and the townland names are of no special importance.

TOWNLANDS.

BANNAMORE, Beanna Mhór—"Great Peak." Area, 46 acres.

"Bannamore *alias* Castlecoyne" (A.S.E.).

CASTLECOYNE, Caisleán Chaoin—"Coyne's Castle." There is a small square (later residential) castle, from which the place is called. On the townland is also a remarkable rath of great size, surrounded by a double rampart. Area, 77 acres.

KEDRAGH, Céadrach. Meaning uncertain. Locally the name is believed to be Céad Sruth—"Hundred Streams," a derivation to which physical features lend considerable veri-similitude. An obvious objection is however suggested by the fact that céad takes its noun in the singular. Area, 751 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar Caillighe—"Hag's Well."

(*b*) Bóthairín a tSruth—"Little Road of the Stream."

(*c*) Cúl Riabach—"Grey Corner"; a sub-division in which no fewer than forty families were formerly resident.

(*d*) Gleann an Féith—"Glen of the Hay"; a well known sub-division.

KNOCKNABOHA, Cnoc na Both—"Hill of the Boothy." Area, 258 acres.

S.D. Lough Grogeen (O.M.), Loċ Gruaigín—"Pond of (the) Little Turf Rick."

KNOCKSKAGH, Cnoc na Sceaċ—"Hill of the Whitethorns." Area, 150 acres.

MORTLESTOWN, Baile Mhoirtéalaig—"Mortel's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 380 acres.

RATHARD, Ráth Árd—"High Rath." Area, 114 acres.

SHORTCASTLE. No Irish name. There are remains of a small square castle similar to that in Castlecoyne. Area, 58 acres.

Neddins Parish.

THE present parish, though somewhat more extensive than either of the two preceding, is still slightly under average area. It lies mainly along east bank of the Suir. Three of its townlands however—Laken, Knockroe and Knockadempsey—are on the west side, whence they communicated with the main area of the parish by a ford, still occasionally used, near south boundary of Lacken. Knockadempsey also communicated directly with Clocully by another ford reached by a laneway at both ends. A third ford joined Rathokelly to Kilmaneen. Little remains of the ancient parish church; in fact, with the exception of a flat arched single doorway, scarcely any architectural feature survives. The parish is by no means rich in place names; those surviving are of no more than average interest.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYNEETY. See Ardfinnan Par. Area, 331 acres.

CLOCARDEEN, Cloċ Árdín—"Rock of the Little Height." Area, 257 acres.

S.D. An Loċán Buidhe—"The Little Yellow Pond."

CLOCULLY, Cloċ a Chlaidhe—"Rock of the Earthen Fence."

S.D. Castle (O.M.); no remains survive. Area, 282 acres.

CURRABELLA, Corrra Bheile—"Round Hill of the Old Tree." Area, 125 acres.

KEAL, Caol—"Narrow Place." Area, 52 acres.

KNOCKADEMPSEY, Carraigán (or Cnoc) Uí Diomuraig—"O'Dempsey's Little Rock (or Hill)." Area, 75 acres.

S.D. Móta a Chnoicín—"Mote of the Little Hill"; on west boundary.

KNOCKNAKILLARDY, Cnoc na Cillaírde—"Hill of the Church Eminence." Modern corruption is making it Cill Áirne. Area, 119 acres.

"Killardanny viz.:—Ponsisland" (Inq. April, 1569).

KNOCKROE, Cnoc Ruad—"Red Hill." Area, 32 acres.

LACKEN, Leacain—"Glen Slope." Area, 109 acres.

MOANCREA, Móin Chriad—"Clayey Bog." Area, 328 acres.

NEDDINS, na Feadáin—"The Streamlets"; formerly Fearann na bFeadán—"Land of the Streamlets." Area (in two divisions), 635 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Glebe (O.M.); a strip of land over ⅓ mile long by about $\frac{1}{35}$ mile wide.

(*b*) Bóthar a Champa—"The Camp Road."

(*c*) Páirc na Molt—"Field of the Wethers"; a less known sub-division.

RATHOKELLY. See under Molough Par. Area, 35 acres.

Newcastle Parish.

A CASTLE (now in ruins) of the Prendergasts gave its name to this parish, which is of great extent and embraces a wide tract of mountain. Irish is still a living tongue throughout the whole area; hence the names surviving are of uncommon interest and number. Through the parish ran one of the ancient lines of communication between the Northern and Southern Decies. The remains of the ancient church show the latter to have been more than ordinarily commodious. Popular tradition persists in attributing the destruction of the church to a Prendergast, who set it on fire. Close by the ruined church stands the still more ruinous castle.

TOWNLANDS.

AUGHAVANLOMAN, Áċ a. Ḃeannlomáin. Meaning somewhat uncertain. Ḃeannlomán is probably some species of plant. O'Donovan explains it—Ḃeann Lomán—"Bare Peak," but against this is the objection that ḃeann, a peak, is fem., whereas the word in the place-name is clearly masc. Father Maurus O'Phelan, Ord. Cist., suggests that Ḃ. is a kind of dandelion (*Serratula tinctoria*). Area, 1827 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Coillínıḋe—"Little Woods"; a well-known sub-division.

(*b*) Caolán—"Little Narrow Place."

(*c*) Ṫobaırín a Ċomarṫa—"Little Well of the Mark."

(*d*) Ꝑaḋbaır a Ḋuinne—"Trench of the Torrent."

BOOLAHALLAGH, Ḋuaıle Ṡalaċ—"Dirty Milking Place." Some local authorities however consider latter element of the name = a form of the surname—Hally. Area, 1,014 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Machana Garracolley (old sub-division, according to lease of 1739), Maċa na nGearr-Ċaılıḋe—"The Girls' Milking Yard."

(*b*) An Ruaḋan—"The Moor"; a large, well-known sub-division.

(*c*) Ḋán a Ċoırín—"Field of the Little Twist (or Shoulder)"; a sub-division.

(*d*) Ḋarra na gCıoróg—"Gap of the Little Sticks"; a sub-division.

(*e*) Áṫán Garḃ—"Rough Little Ford"; a sub-division.

(*f*) Ḋán Árḋ—"High Field"; a sub-division.

(*g*) Com a Ṫobaır—"Hollow of the Well"; a sub-division.

(*h*) Ṫuar na Laıḋre—"Cattle Field of the River Fork"; a sub-division.

(*i*) Cnoc Ramar—"Thick Hill."

(*j*) Cloċ Lıaṫ—"Grey Rock"; a pillar-stone or boulder (lime-stone) which formerly stood on last; it was broken up for road metal, of which material it yielded several loads.

(*k*) "The Font Field"; a field belonging to Mrs. Murphy, in which is a sandstone font, roughly circular in shape and about two feet in diameter, with cup about six inches deep. Rev. James Prendergast, of the Newcastle family, while P.P. of Newcastle, built in 1793 a chapel at the place now called Pastorville. This continued in use till the building of a more convenient church at Newcastle.

(*l*) Folaċt Fiaḋ—"Prehistoric Cooking Place"; name of yet another field.

(*m*) Móin na mḂuinneán—"Bog of the Saplings."

CLASHAVOUGHA, Clais a Ṁaċa—"Trench of the Milking Place." Area, 238 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Faiṫċín—"The Little Hurling Green."

(*b*) Ḃóṫairín na ḃFaḋḃaraċ—"Little Road of the Natural Water-Worn Trenches."

(*c*) Ḃán na Mainistreaċ—"The Abbey Field." This is a boggy field in which are some pieces of ancient masonry, popularly believed to be remains of a monastic building.

CLASHGANNY, Clais Ġainiṁe—"Sand Trench." A field called the "Quarry Field" has a pit from which was procured the troċar, or sandy marl, which gave its name to the townland. On the townland, close by the ancient roadway which led Ardmore-wards, is a cill, or early church site, indicated by a mound and a small monumental pillar-stone. Area, 1,281 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Barranacullia (O.M.), Ḃarra na Coille—"Summit of the Wood."

(*b*) Seana Ḃaile—"Old Village"; a sub-division.

(*c*) Tor na mḂó—"Cattle Bush."

(*d*) Cnoicín an Aifrinn—"Little Hill of the Mass."

(*e*) Puill Ḃáiṫte—"Drowning Holes."

(*f*) Carraiġín a Ġuail—"Little Rock of the Charcoal."

(*g*) Tuinn na Páileaċ—"Swamp of the Paling."

(*h*) Púna Ċloċa—"Stony Cattle Pound"; now a small circular wall of dry stones.

CROHAN, Cruaḋán—" Hard Land "; highest point of townland, 1,846 feet. Area, 1,860 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cill Liaṫ—" Grey Church "; a well-known subdivision. The site of the ancient church is now occupied by a farm house. Close by it, in a direction S.S.E., ran an early roadway from the ford of the Tar at Goaten Bridge to Ardmore (*m*). Compare Killeigh, Cahir Par.

(*b*) Tobar na Cloiċe Reiṁre—"Well of the Stout (Round) Rock."

(*c*) Maol Mór—" Great Mountain Peak."

(*d*) Brisleaċ Dearg—" Red Breach "; on side of last.

(*e*) Beárna an Ḋainḋ—" Gap of the Sucking-Pig."

(*f*) Maol Beag—" Little Mountain Peak." A maol seems to be a rounded, in contra-distinction to an angular, peak (beann).

(*g*) Bealaċ na Seisce—" Gap of the Coarse Grass "; this is on last.

(*h*) Cnoc Corraċ—" Rugged Hill "; a sub-division.

(*i*) Knockroe (O.M.), Cnoc Ruaḋ—" Red Hill "; another subdivision.

(*j*) Tobar a Ċaḋaisín—" Well of the Little Causeway."

(*k*) Cill na gCloigeann—" Church of the Skulls "; another early church site—in the lowland portion of the townland.

(*l*) Cláisín—" Little Board Bridge."

(*m*) Carraig a Ruaḋáin—" Rock of the Boggy Place."

(*n*) Inse Coille—" Wood Inch."

(*o*) An Coṁra—" The Coffin "; a semi-reclaimed patch on the mountain side so named from a fancied resemblance in shape to the emblem of death.

(*p*) Crom-Ġleann—" Crooked Glen."

(*q*) Cruaċán—" Little Pile."

(*r*) Bullán Cípe—" Level Space of the Coarse Mountain Grass."

(*s*) Folaċt Fiaḋ—" Prehistoric Cooking Place."

(*t*) Tig a Ċaorṫain—" House of the Quicken Tree "; present site of gamekeeper's lodge.

(*m*) See Journal R.S.A., Vol. XV. (Fifth Series), pp. 110 &c.

(*u*) Gleann Buidhe—"Yellow Glen."

(*v*) Tobar na Cúinne Móire (?)—"The Great Corner Well."

(*w*) Sonnta. Special meaning unknown. The word signifies bold or impudent.

(*x*) Tobar a tSuráin—"Well of the Little Blanket."

CURRACLONEY, Curraċ Cluana—"Meadow Marsh." On this townland are the remains of a small, though strong, castle of the Prendergasts. Area, 316 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Ceathramha a Chaisleáin—"Castle Quarter."

(*b*) An Scairtín—"The Little Thicket."

GARRYDUFF, Garraidhe Dubh—"Black Garden." Area, 999 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Knockperry (O.M.); a modern name.

(*b*) Cnoc a Dallain—"Hill of the Pillar Stone."

KILLNACARRIGA, Coill na Carraige—"Wood of the Rock." Area, 1,204 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Skehatooreen (O.M.), Sceach a Tuairín—"Bush of the Cattle Field."

(*b*) Glenboy (O.M.), Gleann Buidhe—"Yellow Glen."

(*c*) Kyledarrig (O.M.), Coill Darraige—"Oakwood."

(*d*) Carraig na gCat—"The Cats' Rock"; in cliff by Glenboy Stream.

(*e*) Poll na mBarrailí—"Hole of the Barrels"; in the stream aforesaid.

(*f*) Poll na Carraige—"The Rock Pool."

(*g*) Tobar na Carraige—"Well of the Rock."

(*h*) Leaca Árd—"High Glenside."

(*i*) Páirc a Chrainn—"Field of the Old Tree"; it is frequented by a *baidhb*.

(*j*) Árd a Steillgín. Meaning unknown; this is an elevation on the road between bridge over the Tar and village of Newcastle.

(*k*) Cill Liath—"Grey Church"; an early church site now occupied by O'Donnell's farmhouse.

(*l*) Gleann na Dúna Móire—"Glen of the Great (Natural) Dun."

(*m*) Dún na Gaoithe—"Dun of the Wind."

MIDDLEQUARTER, Ceathramha Láir. Idem. Area, 2,270 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Knockardbounce (O.M.), Cnoc Ard Donnrach—"High Wattle-Abounding Hill"; a prominent peak close to the County boundary.

(*b*) Knocknascolloge (O.M.), Cnoc na Sciolóige. I am not quite sure of the force of the qualifying term here. It is used ordinarily to signify a small cut-away piece, and this seems to be the purpose in the present instance.

(*c*) Newcastle (O.M.), Caisleán Nua. Idem; the village which gives name to the parish, but not to a townland.

(*d*) Knocknagearach (O.M.), Cnoc na gCaorach—"Hill of the Sheep"; a sub-division.

(*e*) Bóthar na nGall—"Road of the Foreigners"; a well-known sub-division.

(*f*) Athán Garbh—"Rough Little Ford"; a sub-division also well known.

(*g*) Beithearnach—"Birch-Abounding"; another well-known sub-division.

(*h*) Seana Séipéal—"Old Chapel"; also a sub-division—within last.

(*i*) An Cloichearán—"The Stony Place"; a pile of stones.

(*j*) Coill Mór—"Great Wood"; a sub-division.

(*k*) Béal Beag—"Little Mouth (Gap)"; a sub-division.

(*l*) Seana Chlaidhe—"Old (Earthen) Fence."

(*m*) Móin a Bhráca—"Bog of the Wattle Hut"; a sub-division located on the mountain top, close to the County boundary.

(*n*) Tobar Fiolamáin. Meaning unknown.

(*o*) Faocha Dubh. Meaning unknown.

(*p*) Gleann a Chaca—"Glen of the Ordure."

PRIESTOWN, Baile na Sagart—"Town of the Priests." Area, 457 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthar Láir—"Middle Road."

(*b*) Páirc a Dallain—"Field of the Pillar Stone." The pillar in question is a very large boulder—tall and thick, and bears an ogham inscription, the only ogham discovered in Tipperary so far (*n*).

ROSSMORE, Ros Mór—"Great Shrubbery." Area, 383 acres.

S.D. Clair Mór—"Great Trench."

Rochestown Parish.

THIS is a very small parish, containing three townlands only and portion of a fourth. It is evident from the Royal Visitation Books (MS. T.CD., E, 3, 14) that anciently it was much larger, and that, being cut in two by the Suir, two churches—one on either side of the river—came in course of time to be erected. Later on the eastern portion became a separate parish under the name of Rochestown, and the other part was eventually swallowed up in the ancient Parish of Tubrid at the west. But scant remains of the ancient church survive; they stand within the old cemetery, wood-overgrown, but still occasionally used. The local names are singularly uninteresting.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHICKEY, Baile Uí Icidhe—"O'Hickey's Homestead." The old direct road to Ardfinnan running along west boundary of this townland represents the ancient highway to the South Decies from the Munster Capital (*o*).

KILMALOGE. See under Ardfinnan and Derrygrath. Area, 127 acres.

REECHESTOWN, Baile an Rírce—"Reeche's Homestead." Area, 198 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Clair a Gainmhe—"Sand Trench."

(*b*) Carraigín a Chéadaigh—"Little Rock of the Woodcock." The "woodcock" is locally believed to have been the name of one of Cromwell's cannon planted here.

(*n*) See *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. VI., p. 97; also Macalister—"Studies in Irish Epigraphy," Part III., p. 169.

(*o*) See Journal R.S.A.I., Aug., 1905.

ROCHESTOWN, Baile an Róistig—"Roche's Homestead." There are the remains of an ancient castle under which is a good ford in the Suir. By this pass the Cromwellian army crossed. There was likewise a ford at Reechestown half a mile to the south; this latter was reached by the present lane running down to the river from the east. At Garnavilla was yet another ford, but the best known and the most generally used was doubtless the Rochestown ford. The castle of Rochestown ("Roche's Castle") was stormed in 1647 by Inchiquin who put its fifty warders to the sword and burned "much corn and divers towns thereabouts" (*p*). Area, 633 acres.

Ballin Roche (Visit. Book of Eliz.).

S.DD. (*a*) Glebe (O.M.).

(*b*) Bóthairín an Aifrinn—"Little Road of the Mass."

(*c*) Ráth a Balbáin—"Rath of the Mute."

Shanrahan Parish.

SHANRAHAN is a parish of great extent—stretching from the Co. Waterford boundary line on the south to the ridge of the Galtees on the north. Through it run (east and west) two mountain ranges —the Galtee (Slieve Grot) and Knockmaeldown (Slieve Gua) chains. It is traversed in the same general direction by a couple of small rivers—the Dwag (Dubaig) and the Tar (An tSearraig) (*q*), tributaries of the Suir. Shanrahan is a place of some historical importance as the possible original see of St. Cataldus, afterwards Bishop of Tarentum in Italy. The ruined church, dating from a period centuries subsequent to the time of Cataldus but occupying doubtless the site of the original foundation, consists of nave and chancel joined by a semi-circular arch. At the west end rises a tower of more modern date, and by the south side wall, on the outside, is the grave and monument of Rev. Nicholas Sheehy, P.P., who was hanged and quartered in Clonmel (1766) to the everlasting disgrace of the Cromwellian

(*p*) Egmont M.SS. (Hist. MSS. Commission), Vol. II. p. 471.
(*q*) "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II. p. 163.

gentry of South Tipperary. Shanrahan is, or was till recently, an Irish-speaking parish; hence the names are many and interesting. There is a second ruined church (Ballysheehan) within the parish and the sites beside of some two or three primitive oratories.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHURROW, Baile Uí Ruda—"O'Roy's Homestead." Area, 1118 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Stricín—"The Little Streak."

(*b*) Cnoc Fionn—"White Hill."

(*c*) Com a Duine Marb—"The Dead Man's Hollow."

(*d*) Com—"Hollow"; the name now applied to a peak on the north boundary.

BALLYNATONA, Baile na Tóna—"Bottom Homestead." Area, 395 acres.

"Ballynetonie" (Letters Pat. 15, Chas. I., to Richd. Everard, Baronet).

Knockanard (O.M.), Cnocán Ard—"High Little Hill."

BALLYSHEEHAN, Baile Uí Síocáin — "O'Sheehan's Homestead." The Fair of Ballysheehan was held on August 15th. Area, 244 acres.

"Ballysighane et un molendin aquatic en Ballyseghane" (Letters Pat. 15, Chas. I.).

S.D. Poll Betti—"Betty's Drowning Hole"; named from one Betty O'Byrne who was drowned here.

BOOLAKENNEDY, Buaile Uí Cinnéide—"O'Kennedy's Mountain Milking Place." Area, 1047 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gleann Mór—"Great Glen."

(*b*) Poll an Easa—"Hole of the Waterfall."

(*c*) Cnoc na Lairge—"Hill of the River Fork."

(*d*) Móin a Guail—"Bog of the Charcoal."

(*e*) Cnoicín Tuatóige. Meaning unknown. Perhaps C. Tuatóige—"The Rustic's Little Hill."

BURNCOURT, Cúirt Dóigte. Idem. The townland owes its name to the (late Tudor) castle of the Everards which was destroyed

by fire within a few years of its erection, though the limestone walls still stand in an excellent state of preservation. Sir Richard Everard, the builder of the castle and last holder of the barony, played many parts—some of them important and some not too creditable—in the stirring times wherein his lot was cast. A patent, 15, Chas. I. recites the names of lands and manors passed to him that year. The document recites the names of over 160 plowlands of which only about twenty-eight are now capable of identification! Area, 301 acres.

" Cloghine alĩs Everards Castle " (Pat. 15, Chas. I.).

S.D. Mullac na Cille—" Summit of the Ancient Church." The site of this early religious establishment will be found due north—at distance of two fields—from the present church. In process of quarrying limestone for burning in a kiln close at hand greater portion of the church site proper has been cut away.

CARRIGANROE, Carrigán Ruad—" Little Red Rock." Area, 337 acres.

" Corragan " (Everard Patent, 15, Chas. I.).

CARRIGMORE, Carraig Mór—" Great Rock "; from a stony outcrop extending for a considerable distance near south east angle of Shanbally demesne. Area, 354 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Lag a tSagairt—" The Priest's Hollow."

(*b*) Scairt na Beárna—" Shrubbery of the Gap"; a sub-division, formerly an independent townland—" Scartinbarny " in Everard Patent.

CLOGHEEN MARKET, Cloicín a Margaid—" Little Rock of the Market." The " Little Rock " upon which the name-giving market was held is in Pound Lane on the north bank of the Dwag. Old Fair dates were April 6th, Whit Monday, October 28th and December 12th. Area, 320 acres.

" Cloghinemonchunige alĩs Everards Markett " (Everard Pat., *ut supra*).

S.DD. (*a*) Clashleigh (O.M.), Clair Liath—" Grey Trench."

(*b*) Clashaphooka, Clair a Púca—" The Pooka's Trench."

CRANNAGH, Crannach—" Tree Abounding." Area, 144 acres.

" Cranoghton alĩs Cronaghane alĩs Crenaghtewne " (Everard Patent).

S.D. Abainn Beag—"Little River"; the stream which flows along south boundary and enters the Tar at Garryroe.

CULLENAGH, Cuilleanach—"Holly Abounding." One particular field is called Páirc a Chuillinn; this it may be which has given the townland its name. The townland is of immense extent and embraces a great area of mountain. Area (in two divisions), 3,073 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Galtybeg (O.M.), Gailte Beag. Meaning unknown; compare "Gailte Well" on Raheen, Kilmeadan Par. This is on the extreme north boundary line of the Decies; height 2,586 feet. The name appears as "Galtiebegge" in the Everard Patent.

(*b*) O'Loughnan's Castle (O.M.), Caisleán Lochnáin—"Lochnane's Castle." This is a steep rock, on the north boundary line, and is so called from an outlaw who, once on a time, frequented it.

(*c*) Greenane (O.M.), Grianán—"Sunny Place"; height, 2,624 feet.

(*d*) Cúil Bán—"White Corner."

(*e*) Lag Riabach—"Grey Hollow."

(*f*) Cnoc Riabach—"Grey Hill"; a sub-division.

(*g*) Páirc na mBan—"The Women's Field."

(*h*) Labar Ruad, Labar Mór and Labar Beag—Red, Great, and Little River-Fork respectively.

(*i*) Cnoc na gCapall—"Horses' Hill"; this appears as an independent plowland in the Everard Patent.

(*j*) Mácha Muirbheacha—"Morgan's Milking Yard."

(*k*) Com Laoigh—"Hollow of (the) Calf."

(*l*) Bearna Bán—"White Gap."

(*m*) Mácha Cloiche—"Stony Milking Yard."

(*n*) Sliabh na Carraige—"Border of the Rock."

(*o*) Cnoc Fiaidh—"Deer Hill."

(*p*) Cnoc a Tuair—"Hill of the Cattle Field."

COOLANTALLAGH, Cúinn' a Tulcha—"Corner of the Knoll." I have heard cúinn' almost universally, but cúl a few times. O'Donovan writes cúl, and that such is the correct word appears from all documents. As, however, the two words differ but slightly

in meaning they are used here one for the other without distinction. Area, 306 acres.

"Cooletallagh" (Everard Patent).

S.DD. (*a*) Cúil—"Corner"; a sub-division.

(*b*) Móin na Rucaige—"Bog of the Wrinkling."

(*c*) Áth Fionnóige—"Scaldcrow Ford"; on boundary with Coolagarranroe.

CURRAGHSLAGH, Currach Salach—"Dirty Swamp." Area, 79 acres.

DOON, Dún—"Natural Earth Mound of Rounded Outline." Most of the townland is unreclaimed mountain. Till about 70 years since it was entirely unoccupied. The labour of reclamation was terrible, for the first settlers possessed no cattle, not even an ass. Highest point, 1,703 feet. Area, 2,165 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Fear Dhéige—"Apparent Man"; a pillar-stone on mountain top.

(*b*) Gleanntán a tSagairt—"The Priest's Little Glen."

(*c*) Gleanntán a Reithe—"Little Glen of the Ram."

(*d*) Gleann a Dúna—"Glen of the Dun."

(*e*) Fadhbair na bFáinleog—"Trench of the Swallows."

(*f*) Fadhbair Ruadh—"Red Water-Worn Trench."

(*g*) Gleanntán Gránna—"Ugly Little Glen."

FLEMINGSTOWN, Daile Fléimion. Idem. Area, 1,347 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Leachtín—"The Little Monumental Pile"; a sub-division of which the chief feature is a bare hill summit.

(*b*) Móin Mionnáin—Apparently "Bog of the Kid," but I am doubtful of this derivation; the word mionnán occurs too frequently in place-names to render foregoing etymology very credible. Probably mionnán in such cases = mbeannán.

(*c*) Gleanntán a Reithe—"Little Glen of the Ram."

(*d*) Cnocín a Chloiginn—"Little Hill of the Skull"; on boundary with Shanrahan.

(*e*) Poll Dároin—"Dawson's Hole."

GARRANDILLON, Garrán Dioluin—"Dillon's Grove." On this townland is Shanbally Castle, the residence of Lord Lismore, erected about 100 years since. Area, 477 acres.

"Garrandillo alis Garranbeg" (Everard Patent, *supra.*).

GLENCALLAGHAN, Gleann Uí Ceallacháin—"O'Callaghan's Glen." Area, 131 acres.

GLENGARRA, Gleann Garra—"Garra's Glen." O'Donovan (Ordnance Survey Correspondence, R.I.A.) identifies this Garra with the chief of the Morna, who is referred to by Keating (*r*) under date A.D. 254. Area, 1,029 acres.

S.D. Maca na Lairge—"Milking Place of the River Fork."

HOPKINSREA, Cuilleanach—"Holly Abounding." Area, 460 acres.

INCHNAMUC, Inse na Muc—"Holm of the Pigs." A noted medical practitioner of Carrick-on-Suir—Dr. Everard, popularly known as Doctúir na bPiastuide—was born here. Area 274 acres.

KILAVENOGE, Cill a Dionóg. Meaning uncertain. O'Donovan suggests Winoc's Church (*s*). The early church site is close to the only farm house on the townland. Area, 43 acres.

S.D. Bóthairín a Mhinistir—"The Minister's Little Road."

KILCARRON, Cill Charrúin—"Carron's Church." Repeated and prolonged enquiries failed to find trace or tradition of church site. Perhaps the latter is represented by the Holy Well, below. Area, 1,634 acres.

"Kylcarrowny alis Kielcarrownagh et un Molendin in Kielcarrowngh pracdict." (Everard Patent).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar Uí Eachtigeirn—"Ahearne's Well." This is reputed holy, and "rounds" are still made, as the votive offerings on the overhanging tree branches testify. Locally it is held that the water is specially efficacious for cure of sore eyes.

(*b*) Cnoc na gCapall—"Hill of the Horses."

(*r*) O'Mahony's Translation, p. 362.

(*s*) Marianus O'Gorman places the feast of St. Winnocus on November 6th. Winnocus, however, was a Breton. There is a Unniue on Aug. 29th, of whom the glossographer tells us he was bishop of Inis-Cathaig. Stokes—*Martyr. Gorm.* p. 402, states Unniue = corruption of Uninnoc or Vindoc and refers to Reeves—*Eccl. Antiq. Down and Connor* pp. 339, 379 &c.

(*c*) Knocknabrona, Cnoc na Bróin—"Hill of the Quern Stone."

(*d*) Carnagán a Glaoid—"Hill of the Calling"; a natural rounded hillock surmounted by an ancient whitethorn bush. The whole is regarded with awe as a haunt of the Munster fairies. This and the last appear as plowlands in the Everard Patent.

(*e*) An Daimtín—"The Little Place of Oaks."

(*f*) Gleann na hAidhe. Meaning unknown. O'Donovan makes the last word "adze," but its so frequent occurrence in place-names precludes, I should say, any such meaning.

(*g*) Leacan na Muc—"Glen Slope of the Pigs"; a subdivision.

(*h*) Lag an Eanaig—"Hollow of the Marsh."

KILBEG, Coill Beag—"Little Wood." Area, 230 acres.

S.D. Tobar Lóid—"Lloyd's Well"; so called from a mid-eighteenth century Bishop of Waterford—Sylvester Lloyd, O.F.M., who blessed it.

KILLEATON, Cill Éitín—"Eitin's Church." The site of the early church is traceable in a field adjoining (on south side) the Clogheen-Ballyporeen road. Area, 1,198 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Áth—"Ford"; at head of glen.

(*b*) Feadán—"Streamlet."

(*c*) Cnoicín Árd—"High Little Hill."

(*d*) Com na Sceiche—"Hollow of the Whitethorn Bush."

(*e*) Maoileann Liath—"Grey Bare-Mountain-Top."

(*f*) Gleann Maoilinn—"Glen of the Bare-Mountain-Top"; also Tobar a Maoilinn—"Well of the Bare-Mountain-Top."

(*g*) Poll na gCaorach—"(Washing) Hole of the Sheep."

(*h*) Lag a Smutáin Dóighe—"Hollow of the Burned-Tree-Stump."

(*i*) "The Griangs (Crainn—'Trees')."

(*j*) Páirc a Deannlomáin. Somewhat uncertain. Compare Áth a D., Newcastle Par., above.

(*k*) Páirc na nDanes—"Field of the Danes," i.e. containing a souterrain.

KNOCKARUM, Cnoc Atarum. Meaning uncertain. O'Donovan conjectures Eaċḋroma, but this seems rather far-fetched. An intelligent old man stated he heard Atrainn, but against this is the early 17th century spelling of the Everard Patent—i.e. Knockaharim. Area, 125 acres.

MONALOUGHRA, Móin na Luaċra—"Bog of the Rushes." Area, 156 acres.

MOUNTANGLESBY, Bótar Buiḋe—"Yellow Road"; from the glow of the blossoming furze. Area, 971 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gleanntán na gCaoraċ—"Little Glen of the Sheep," an old townland as appears from Everard Patent; now a sub-division.

(*b*) Curraċ—"Wettish Place"; a sub-division.

(*c*) Bealaċ—"Roadway."

(*d*) Laḋar Garḃ—"Rough Fork."

(*e*) Béal Beag—"Little Mouth (Gap)"; otherwise called Gleann a Ḋéil—"Glen of the Mouth (Gap)."

(*f*) Cnoc Seana Ċuillinn—"Old Holly-Wood Hill."

(*g*) Gleann Liaṫ—"Grey Glen."

PARKADERREEN, Páirċ a Ḋoirín—"Field of the Little Oak Grove." Area, 61 acres.

RAHEENROE, Ráiṫín Ruaḋ—"Little Red Rath"; from a large mote-like rath still entire. Area, 185 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An tSrae—"The Mill Race"; a stream. Compare stream of same name, Kilcartan, Reiske Par.

(*b*) An Ḟaiṫċe—"The Hurling Green."

REAROE, Réiḋ Ruaḋ—"Red Mountain Plain." This place is now known as—Ronga (Ronga—the rung of a ladder) the origin of which curious name I have been unable to discover. Area, 698 acres.

"Ri roe" (Everard Patent).

S.DD. (*a*) Lag na Raiṫnige—"Hollow of the Common Female Fern (*Aspidium filix foemina*)."

(*b*) "The Dryings," aliter Páirc a Ḋraigin—"Field of the Blackthorn (thicket)"; a sub-division.

(*c*) Cuid na gCúiṡíniḋe—" The Cushions' Portion." Cushion is a family name distinct from Cashin.

(*d*) An Stráca Fada—" The Long Layer "; a field.

(*e*) Gleann na Maoile Uaiṫne—" Glen of the Green Hill."

REHIL, Réiḋ-Ċoill—" Level Topped (or 'Open') Wood." Portion of the ancient forest survived till quite recently. Keating the historian, hid for a time in the recesses of this wood, according to a local tradition. Part of the townland is in Tubrid Par. Area, 789 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Grave Yard (O.M.). This is a primitive church site. A field close at hand is called Carraigín an Iuḋair—" Little Rock of the Yew Tree "; while the cill itself is Cill an Iuḋair.

(*b*) Rehill Wood (O.M.).

(*c*) Site of Rehill Castle (O.M.). " Roghill Castle," held by some Ulster footmen, was captured, without resistance, by Cromwell in person, February 1st, 1646-50 (*t*).

(*d*) Glennyreea River (O.M.), Gleann Aiṁṙéiḋ—" Crooked (Uneven) Glen."

SCART, Scairt—" Thicket." An ancient road, Bóṫar na Mioṙán (see Tubrid Par. below), ran east and west through this townland; it entered the demesne at a place still marked by a pair of gate piers in the boundary wall and emerged on the west side, a few perches to north of Scartnabearna cross roads. Area (in two divisions), 367 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Seana Ṡéipéal—" The Old Chapel "; this is the site of a church of the Penal Times—the identical church which Father Sheehy served.

(*b*) Tobar na Cáṙca—" Easter Well "; a holy well still resorted to. The reputation for sanctity here does not appear to be of ancient date; it probably arose from propinquity of the well to the church aforesaid. The well is also sometimes called Tobar Mullaig Ċéaṙta—" Well of the Mount of Suffering (Calvary)."

(*t*) Despatch of Cromwell to (Speaker) Lenthal, dated Castletown, same day.

(*c*) Páirc na bPilibíniúde—"Field of the Plover."

SHANBALLY, Seana Baile—"Old Village." On this townland are the graveyard and ruined church commonly called Ballysheehan. The church is of considerable size and the cemetery contains a few monuments and inscriptions of age and interest. It does not, however, appear—at least under any recognisable name—in Taxation or Visitation and, as a consequence, the question of its history and origin is, so far, unsolved. Area, 371 acres.

"Shanballypatrick," "Shanballywill^{m}" (Everard Patent).

SHANRAHAN, Sean Ráitín—"Old Rath"; another townland of immense extent. Area, 3,870 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Foildearg (O.M.), Fáill Dearg—"Red Cliff"; a sub-division which probably corresponds with "Insinfillydoreigie" of the Everard Patent.

(*b*) Cuprac Caol—"Narrow Wet Place"; a sub-division.

(*c*) Cúil na nGaillreac—"The Earwigs' Corner"; a sub-division.

(*d*) Gleann a Chláir—"Glen of the Board Bridge"; a sub-division; this was an independent townland (Everard Patent).

(*e*) Fear Dréige—"Man-Simulating"; a pillar stone on summit of mountain.

(*f*) Cnoicín Dubh—"Little Black Hill."

(*g*) Bóthairín Garrán Coille—"Little Road of the Wood Grove."

(*h*) Bóthar a Bile—"Road of the Big Tree"; from an aged tree which stood at junction of Ballyporeen-Clogheen main road with north-and-south road through Shanrahan.

(*i*) Knockshanahullion (O.M.), Cnoc Seana Chuillinn—"Old Holly Hill." This appears in the Everard Patent as an independent townland.

(*j*) Knockclugga (O.M.).

TOOR, Tuar (Mór & Beag)—"Cattle Field (Great and Small)." Area (in two divisions), 623 acres.

Templetenny Parish.

LIKE Shanrahan the present is a parish of great extent and embraces a large area of mountain. Like Shanrahan too it lies between the Knockmaeldown and Galtee ranges, extending from the summit of the latter to the far base of the former. The townlands are, as a rule, very large and, as Irish is generally spoken, sub-denominations are numerous. The parish name (Teampull Tuinne—"Church of the Marsh"), which is not shared with a townland, is evidently derived from the church's situation on an island of dry land in what must have been a bog previous to the present arterial drainage. The church remains are insignificant and the much used graveyard contains no tomb or inscription of special interest. Within the parish are the so called Mitchelstown Caves and the thriving but slovenly village of Ballyporeen.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYPOREEN, Béal Átha Póirín—"Ford Mouth of (the) Little Hole" (or "Of the Indigo"—for Póirín was the local name for the dye, used in quantity in a local tuck mill, long since demolished). In the main street is pointed out the house wherein was celebrated the immortal "Wedding of Ballyporeen." Area, 150 acres.

S.D. Bóthar an Adhmaid—"Road of the Timber"; the highway leading Lisfunshionwards from the village.

BALLYWILLIAM, Baile Uilliam—"William's Homestead." Area, 475 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc na Scuaibe—"Hill of the Besom."

(*b*) Knockavadeen (O.M.), this place is now generally called Cnoc a Mheirlín, the meaning of which is not quite clear, perhaps "Hill of the Gosshawk."

BARRANAHOWN, Barra na hAbann—"Hill Summit of the River (Araglen)." Area 1,437 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bearna Gaoithe—"Wind Gap"; a name of frequent occurrence; it is applied here to a sub-division.

(*b*) Gleann a Mhurdair—"Glen of the Murder (Fight)"; on the Cork county boundary.

(*c*) Knockeennanooneen (O.M.), Cnoicín na Nóinín—"Little Hill of the Daisies."

(*d*) Carran Hill (O.M.), Carn Mór—"Great Stone-Pile."

CARRIGAVISTEAL, Carraig a Mistéil—"Mitchell's Rock." Area, 38 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Seana Séipéal—"Old Chapel"; where stood, till sixty years or so since, the Catholic church of the parish.

(*b*) Cúil Carraige—"Rock Corner"; a sub-division including a rock platform (to east of road) on which appears to be a cill or early church site. At any rate unbaptised children were buried here within living memory.

(*c*) Páirc na Spuince—"Field of the Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*)."

(*d*) "The Old Altar"; the name applied to an ancient tree at a cross roads where it is said the altar of a former church stood.

COOLADERRY, Cúil a Doire—"Corner of the Oak Wood." Furze is said to have been unknown here before 1527, in which year it was introduced thither from Powers' Country through a cattle-prey carried thence by the redoubtable White Knight (*u*). Area, 434 acres.

S.D. Cnoc na Croiche—"Gallows Hill"; whereon is a stone popularly regarded with veneration.

COOLAGARRANROE, Cúil a Garráin Ruaidh—"Corner of the Red Grove." This is, after Shanrahan, the largest townland in the Decies. Area, 3,493 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Knockeenatoung (O.M.). Perhaps Cnoicín na Tuinne—"Little Hill of the Shaking Bog."

(*b*) Cahergal Br. (O.M.), Cathair Geal—"White Stone-Fort."

(*c*) Sheep River (O.M.).

(*d*) Gorteennacousha, Goirtín a Chabra—"Little Garden of the Stepping-Stones."

(*e*) Poulakerry, Poll a Coire—"Hole of the Cauldron."

(*f*) "Mitchelstown Caves." The present well known cave is of comparatively modern discovery. "Desmond's Cave," a quarter

(*u*) Unpublished Geraldine Documents, Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. V., Series IV., p. 680.

of a mile further west, has been quite overlooked since the accidental discovery in 1833 of its now famous neighbour. The former derives its name from the capture here, in Elizabeth's time, of the Sugan Earl by the White Knight. It is also known locally as Uaimh na Caorach Glaire—"Cave of the Grey-Green Sheep" (*v*).

(*g*) Uaimh na gCat—"The (Wild) Cats' Cave."

(*h*) Sean Uaimh—"Old Cave"; otherwise Uaimh na Caorach Glaire—"Cave of the Grey (Light Green) Sheep."

(*i*) Gleann a Gailte—between Little and Great Galtees.

(*j*) Móin na bFearnóg—"Bog of the Alders."

(*k*) Móinteán Uaithne—"Green Little Bog."

(*l*) Clair an Aifrinn—"The Mass Trench."

(*m*) Sráid na mBodach—"Street of the Churls"; a small sub-division.

(*n*) Gleann na Gualann—"Glen of the Shoulder"; another sub-division.

(*o*) Gort a Chnoic—"The Hill Garden."

The next six names are applied to points of the mountain (west to east).

(*p*) Labar Ruadh—"Red River Fork."

(*q*) Cnoc a Labair—"Hill of the River Fork."

(*r*) Cnoc na Scuaibe—"Hill of the Broom."

(*s*) Dán Árd—"High Field"; a sub-division.

(*t*) Cnoc na Láraide. Meaning uncertain; Láraide may be the side rails of a cart.

(*u*) "Galtee Mountain," Gailte. Meaning unknown. The ancient name was Sliabh Grot, of which the meaning is also undetermined. We find this second form in documents like the Leabar Breac, Leabar na gCeart, Saints' "Lives" &c. The north-west angle of the townland forms the extreme limit of Decies in this direction; the point in question is about 30 perches to south-east of Lake Diheen, on the eastern slope of Galtee More.

COOLAPREAVAN, Cúl a Bhreamháin—"Corner of the Tree Root." Area, 772 acres.

(*v*) Ibid. *Notes*, pp. 697-8.

S.DD. (*a*) An Cnocán—" The Little Hill "; a sub-division.

(*b*) Poll Dub—" Black Hole "; a sub-division.

CURRALEIGH, Corra Liat—" Grey Round-Hill." Area (in two divisions), 733 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobairín Domnaig—" Sunday Well "; a holy well to which visits were made on Sunday when the following prayer was recited:—

" Go mbeannuigid Dia duit
" Rig an domain naomta
Go mbeannuigid Muire duit
Agus beannaigimse féin duit
Ir ċugatsa tángasa
Am gearán féineaċ
A d'iarrad cabair
I n-onóir Dé ort.

(*b*) Peidil. Meaning unknown.

DANGAN, Daingean — " Strong Place (i.e. Keep)." Area, 562 acres.

S.D. Cloċ a Tigearna—" The Lord's (Earl's or Landlord's) Stone." This is an exceedingly curious table-like boulder or outcrop of limestone, standing on a naturally moulded base. In the Royal Irish Academy is a sketch of the stone by Du Moyer.

DOOLIS, Dub-Lios—" Black Lios." See Deelish, Kilgobinet Par. Area, 228 acres.

S.D. Bóṫar Dub—" Black Road."

DRUMROE, Drom Ruad—" Red Ridge." Area, 141 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóṫar Uaċtair—" Upper Road."

(*b*) Pailís—" Palace "; site of a quondam residence of the Ridire Fionn (" White Knight "), whose memory is locally a very living thing, though a thing of dread.

(*c*) Páirc na Croiċe—" Field of the Gallows "; suggests the Knight's title to local veneration.

GLENACUNNA, Gleann a Ċonnaid—" Glen of the Firewood." Area, 1,393 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carn (Beag and Mór)—" Mountain Pile (Small and Great)."

(*b*) Cnoicín na gCaorach—"Little Hill of the Sheep."

(*c*) Leaca an tSéideáin—"Glen Slope of the Blowing."

(*d*) The Spa (O M.).

GORTEESHAL, Gort Íseal—"Lower Garden." Area, 1,176 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poll Dubh—"Black Hole."

(*b*) Leaca Sleamhain—"Slippery (probably in sense of 'Slipping') Glen Slope."

(*c*) Gort Aithrige—"Garden of the Repentance"; i.e., repentance of the unfortunate tiller for having undertaken its cultivation; a sub-division.

(*d*) Currach Dóige—"Burned Wettish Place"; a sub-division.

(*e*) Bóthairín Glas—"Little Green Road."

(*f*) Gleann Liath, aliter Barra an Gleanna—"Grey Glen," otherwise "Glen Summit."

KILNAMONA, Cill na Móna—"Church of the Bog." There is neither trace nor tradition of church site. It is probable that the name-giving church was the original foundation on the site of the present Templetenny ruin. In this supposition Kilnamona formerly included portion at least of the neighbouring Knocknagapple townland. Area, 146 acres.

KILTANKIN, Cill Taincín—"Tancin's Church." The site of the early church is on the holding of Phil Neill; here, during tillage operations, the present occupier's father found a "wedge" (celt) of bronze, which he disposed of to a marine store dealer in Mitchelstown. Area, 1,188 acres.

The townland was formerly in three divisions, scil:—

(*a*) Cúl a Gabhainn—"Corner of the Stone Cattle-Pen."

(*b*) and (*c*) Baile Uí Conaill—"O'Connell's Homestead," and Gort Ruadh, (?); two sub-divisions.

Other S.DD.—

(*d*) Áth na Saighe—"Ford of the Arrow"; in Funshion River.

(*e*) Bóthairín na Móna—"Little Road of the Bog."

(*f*) Funshion River, Fuinneán, from root Fuinne—"Ash." It is alluded to by Spenser in the "Faerie Queene."

(*g*) Lisardcaha, Lios Árd Cath—"High Lios of the Battle"; a mote.

KNOCKNAGAPPLE, Cnoc na gCapall—"Hill of the Horses." On this townland stands the ancient ruined church of the parish. Area, 186 acres.

LISFUNSHION, Lios Fuinneann — "Ash-Abounding Lios." Area, 722 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar na Circe—"The (Heath) Hen's Well."

(*b*) Poll na Bróige—"Hole of the Shoe."

(*c*) Páirc na Spuince—"Coltsfoot Field."

LYREFUNE, Ladhair Fionn—"White River Fork." Area, 1,272 acres.

S.D. Bóthar Doimhin—"Deep (channelled by winter torrents) Road."

MOHER, Mothar—"Ruined Stone-House (or Cathair)." Area, 98 acres.

NEWCASTLE, Caisleán Nua. Idem. No remains of the castle survive, but the 6in. Ordnance Map records its site, beside a picturesque thatched farm-house, which was for a time the residence of the Earls Kingston. Area, 162 acres.

SKEHEENARINKY, Sceitín a Rinnce—"The Dancing Bush." The euponymous bush was not a mere spectator of the dancing, but the actual dancer, borne for years upon a diminutive floating island in Skeheenarinky pool, which, when the surface of the pond was agitated, skipped along in quite a merry fashion. Area, 3,024 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Breac-Bán — "Speckled Field." This sub-denomination has quite a history: it is the name of a somewhat loosely-defined sub-division of the townland, and of the small stream which having drained the sub-division falls into the

Funshion. Spenser has sung of it under the name of Fanus, and in it he places the bath of Diana:—

" For first she springs out of two marble rocks
" On which a grove of oak high mounted grows,
" That as a garland seemed to deck the locks
" Of some fayre bride brought forth with pompous shows
" Out of her bower that many flowers strew.
" So through the flowery dales she tumbling doune,
" Through many woods and shady coverts flows,
" That on each side her silver channel crown,
" . . . . Diana used oft
" After her sweatie chase and toilsome play
" To bathe herself."

(*b*) Áit Tige Crainn—" Tree-House Ford "; a sub-division.

(*c*) Seefin (O.M.), Suide Finn—" Fionn's Sitting Place "; a cone-shaped mountain, 1,469 feet high, on the western slope of which is the modern Galtee Castle.

(*d*) Barra Buide—" Yellow (Hill) Summit "; another sub-division.

(*e*) Tobar a Cinn—" Well of the Head."

(*f*) Bóthar Dub—" Black Road."

(*g*) Páirc na Cille—" Field of the Early Church "; the site is indicated by a quadrangular mounded, or rather untilled, space, called Cill Mic Cairin (or Mic Oirin), on the holding of a farmer named Quinlan.

(*h*) Cnoc Riabach—" Grey Hill "; near north boundary of the townland.

(*i*) Gort a Chnoic—" Garden of the Hill "; a sub-division.

(*j*) Árd na Sceiche—" Height of the Whitethorn."

(*k*) Cloca Breaca—" Speckled Rocks."

(*l*) Latharacha—" River Forks "; separating the townland from the neighbouring Coolagarranroe.

Tubrid Parish.

THE origin of this parish goes back to the fifth century if we are to believe the "Life" of St. Declan. The Apostle of the Decies baptised the infant Ciaran at the well from which the future church and parish derived its name—Tiobrad Ciaráin. The church ruin at Tubrid possesses a peculiar interest; it is one of the very few examples surviving of a 17th century church of the people. It is a small plain rectangular building with a tablet over its only doorway requesting prayers for Father Eugene Duffy and Doctor Geoffrey Keating who caused the chapel to be built. As the burial place of the historian himself as well as of one of the most remarkable Bishops of the Penal times—Archbishop Brennan of Cashel—the little chapel has further claims on our attention. Father Eugene Duffy, above mentioned was a Franciscan and the author of a biting Irish satire (metrical, of course) on Myler McGrath, Archbishop of Cashel. A literal translation of the satire from the pen of John O'Daly was published by John Davis White at Cashel in 1864. The parish is extensive and contains an unusually large number of townlands; sub-denominations are not however proportionately numerous. Within the parish are two further unimportant ruined churches and the sites of at least four other early Christian foundations.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYDRINAN, Baile Uí Dhroighneáin—"O'Drenan's Homestead." On the townland are the remains of a church (see Rochestown Par.), also a ruined castle. Area, 157 acres.

BALLYEA, Baile Uí Aodha—"O'Hea's Homestead. Area, 98 acres.

BALLYGARRANE, Baile an Ghairráin—"Homestead of the Grove." Area, 211 acres.

S.D. Bóthar a 'Ghráin—"Road of the Grove."

BALLYHOHAN, Baile Uí Chuachán—"O'Tuachan's Homestead." Area, 146 acres.

S.D. "The Mote"; a conical earthwork of rather small size, in a field close to St. Ciaran's Well.

BALLYLAFFAN, Baile an Locáin—"Homestead of the Little Pond." This is an instance of curious Anglicisation. Area, 295 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairín Binn-Gabair. The meaning is somewhat doubtful; it may be—"Little Road of the Goats' Agistment." More like however, it is—in allusion to its shape—"Little Road of the Goat's Horn." Binn, as a noun, signifies the number of cattle land can maintain. The present lane, which is over a mile in length, is, or rather was, also called Bóthairín a Bacaig—"The Beggar's Little Road."

(*b*) Áth Soluir—"Ford of Brightness."

(*c*) Tonnóg River; perhaps from tonnóg—"a duck" (Dineen), or tonn, a marsh.

(*d*) Faithe—"Hurling Green"; this is a field containing a cill, or early church site and a burial ground three-fourths of an acre in area, in which unbaptised children continued to be buried till recently.

(*e*) Páirc na Stille—'Field of the Whiskey Still (illicit, presumably)."

(*f*) An Rinn—literally "The Headland"; a triangular field adjoining Faithe.

(*g*) Páirc na Béicighe—"Field of the Crying."

BALLYNOMASNA, Baile Uí Lomasna—"O'Lomasny's Homestead." Area, 383 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) "Summer Hill"; a sub-division.

(*b*) Cúil—"Corner"; a sub-division.

(*c*) Bóthar na Measán—"Road of the Lapdogs," an old road, still in use, leading in a westerly direction from the pass of the Suir at Ardfinnan and traceable as far, at least, as Carrigavisteal (Templetenny Par.).

BALLYVERASSA, Baile Bhiasa—"Bryce's Homestead." Area, 127 acres.

BOHERNARNANE, Bóthar an Áirneáin—"Road of the Night Work (Spinning, Knitting &c.)." The name is of comparatively recent origin; the district was thickly inhabited by cottiers

remarkable for their habits of industry; they laboured in the fields during the day, and "ag Déanamh Áirneáin" at home during the evening and night. Area, 1,355 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Móin Cuileac—"Gadfly-Abounding Bog."

(*b*) Cnoicín Dláit—"Beautiful Little Hill."

BOOLEYKENNEDY. See under Shanrahan Par. Area, 41 acres.

BURGESS, Duirgiair—"Burgery (i.e. Lands owned by Burgesses)." There are the ruins (insignificant) of a church called Teampull Dinn Dagáin. Besides Dagan of Iver Daoile the Martyrologists give a Dagan, Bishop, under March 12th (*w*). Area (in three divisions, scil:—New B., B. West, and B. Mansion), 589 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairín a Chlocáin—"Little Road of the Stepping Stones."

(*b*) An Clocán—"The Stepping Stones"; the name is applied primarily to the stream flowing through the townland.

CARRIGATAHA, Carraig a tSaithe—"Rock of the Swarm of Bees." Area, 291 acres.

CLOGHEENAFISHOGE, Cloicín na Fuireóige—"Little Rock of the Lark"; fuireóg is of course a Sky Lark, but it may be and probably is here a lady's name, scil:—Fuireóg Ní Longargáin who built, owned or occupied the castle and whose memory still survives locally. Of course it is possible that the popular history of Fuiréóg Ní L. has been manufactured in later times to suit the place-name. The cloicín, by the way, is a jutting platform of rock upon which the castle stood. Area, 2,077 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Clair an Airgid—"Trench of the Silver."

(*b*) Móin a Lín—"Flax Bog"; from large pond here in which flax was steeped.

(*c*) Móin a tSraoille—"Bog of the Clown."

(*d*) An Lathairín—"The Little River Fork."

(*e*) Fail Dearg—"Red Cliff"; exact position of this feature—whether on the present, or on neighbouring townland—was not ascertained with certainty.

(*w*) See O'Hanlon "Life of St. Mochoemoc"—p. 354, and same Life in Bollandists.

CRANNA, Cranna—"Tree-Abounding." Area, 310 acres.

S.D. Barra na hAirde. Meaning uncertain; it is the name of a sub-division, and is as well known as the townland name.

CRANNAVONE, Cranna-Mhóin—"Tree-Covered Bog." Area, 239 acres.

CURRAGHCLONEY, Currach Cluana—"Meadow Swamp." Area, 218 acres.

S.D. Bóthar na Mearán. See under Ballynomasna, above.

CURRAGHATOOR, Currach a Tuair—"Wet Place of the Cattle Field." Area, 340 acres.

DERRYVOHER, Doire a Bóthair—"Oak Wood of the Road"; popularly Middle Burgess. Area (in two divisions), 433 acres.

S.D. Cadar—"Stepping Stones."

DRUMLUMMIN, Drom Lomáin—"Loman's (or Lomand's) Ridge." Loman, popular tradition states, was a knight between whom and a neighbour—Dall Dán (the "White-Haired Blind Man"), of Garrymore—there was a standing hostility expressed from time to time as wrathful feelings were wont to be externated in the days of old.

KILCORAN, Cill Chuaráin—"Cuaran's Church." The church site is in a field adjoining the road (north-and-south) on its western side. Close to the church site is a holy well, now dried up. The patron is presumably Cuaran the Wise given in the Martyrology of Donegal under February 9th, thus—"Cuarán an Eaccna i nDéirid Muman," &c. Area, 953 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Móin na Meannán—"Bog of the Jacksnipe (?)" Compare Meannán, Faithlegg, &c.

(*b*) Móin a Leacc—"Bog of the Monumental Pile."

(*c*) Móin an Fheadáin—"Bog of the Streamlet."

(*d*) Cnoc a Chiaċ—"Hill of the Fog."

(*e*) Cnoc Dán—"White Hill."

KILLINURE, Cill an Iubair—"Church of the Yew Tree." Site of the early church was found with some difficulty in a hilly field on Fitzgerald's holding. Traces (an arc of about thirty yards) of the ancient circular fence are apparent in the neighbourhood of an old thorn-tree near centre of the field. Area, 95 acres.

"Keylinore" (Everard Patent).

KILROE, Coill Ruadh—"Red-Coloured Wood." Area (in two divisions), 544 acres.

S.D. Cill Gainimhe—"Church of the Sand"; an early church site so named because of its proximity to a sand-pit.

KNOCKANE, Cnocán—"Little Hill." On this townland is site of an ancient castle, but of the building itself nothing survives. Area (in four divisions), 582 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Curraghmore (O.M.), Curraċ Mór — "Great Swamp."

(*b*) Knockane Gorm (O.M.), Cnocán Gorm —"Blue-Green Little Hill."

(*c*) Knockane Puttoge (O.M.), C. Putóige—"Little Hill of (the) Pudding."

(*d*) Ballylooby (O.M.), Béal Áċa Lúba—"Winding Ford-Mouth."

(*e*) Leacht (O.M.), Leaċt—"Monumental Stone Pile."

KNOCKAUNAPISHA, Cnocán na Pise—"Little Hill of the Pease." Area, 44 acres.

MAGHERAREAGH, Maċaire Riabaċ—"Grey Plain." Area, 332 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóċairín na Caillige—"Little Road of the Hag."

(*b*) Poll a Púca—"Hole of the Pooka."

(*c*) Tobar Naoimh Eoin—"St. John's Well"; on south boundary of the townland.

MONROE, Móin Ruadh—"Red Bog." Area, 85 acres.

PARKADEREEN, Páirc a Doirċín—"Field of the Little Oak-Wood." Area, 61 acres.

POULAVAULA, Poll a Mála—"Hole of the Bag." Area, 289 acres.

REHILL. See under Shanrahan Par. Area, 13 acres.

ROSSREHILL, Ros Réid-Choille—"Rehill Shrubbery." Area, 149 acres.

ROOSCA, Rúsċaċ—"Moory Place" (O'D.). There are somewhat extensive remains of a 16th or 17th century castle. Area, 624 acres.

SCART and SCARTBEG, Scairt and Scairt Beag—"Thicket" and "Little Thicket." Total area, 441 acres.

S.D. Rath a Lin—"Rath of the Flax."

TUBRID, Tiobraid—"Well." This, it will be observed, is quite a different word from Tobar which we have met so frequently. Area, 543 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Clochán—"The Stepping Stones"; a subdivision.

(*b*) An Faiche—"The Hurling Green."

(*c*) Glebe (O.M.).

(*d*) St. Ciaran's Well (O.M.), Tobar Ciaráin. Idem. Ciaran, who was a native of Northern Decies, was baptised by St. Declan at this well, close to which in after years he built himself a monastic cell (*x*).

Tullaghortan Parish.

THE designation Tulach Ortain ("Ortan's Height") is of course unecclesiastical in origin, and it is all but unknown locally. The popular name is Cairlean a Graraig ("Grace's Castle"), from a William le Grace, grandson of Raymond le Gros, who, most probably, erected the original castle. Tulloghortan is a rather diminutive, Irish-speaking parish on the Co. Waterford boundary, containing in all only a dozen townlands, the majority of which are of comparatively small extent. Sub-denominations are moderately numerous, but neither they nor the townland names furnish much of special interest. The ivy-clad church ruin is in a fair state of preservation. It shows the sacred edifice to have been in plan a small, plain rectangle, lighted by a pointed east window. There are no tombs or inscriptions of interest. The patronal feast is kept on August 29th (Beheading of St. John the Baptist).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINHALLA, Baile a Chalaidh—"The Ferry Homestead." A boat was formerly kept on the then unbridged Tar river. Area, 237 acres.

(*x*) *Vita S. Declani*, (Bollandists) July 24th; consult also O'Hanlon, Vol. VII., pp. 339-40.

S.D. Site of Castle (O.M.).

BALLINTREHY, Baile Uí Throitigh—"O'Trihy's Homestead." Area, 139 acres.

S.D. Clair na gCat—"Trench of the (Wild) Cats."

BALLYBOY, Baile Uí Buide—"O'Boy's Homestead." The castle of Ballyboy was one of the main strongholds of the White Knight by whom it was demolished, for strategic purposes, about the year 1597. Area (in two divisions), 1,320 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Parson's Green (O.M.), Geata Tucaide—"Tuckey's Gate."

(*b*) Tobberaruddery (O.M.), Tobar a Rioghe—"The Knight's Well"; name of a small sub-division, as well as of a well.

(*c*) Gleann na Gniomh—"Glen of the Gniov." A Gniov was an ancient measure of land, equal to one-twelfth of a plowland.

(*d*) Bóthar Fada—"Long Road."

BALLYHIST. See under Ballybacon Par. Area, 110 acres.

BALLYKNOCKANE, Baile an Chnocáin—"Homestead of the Little Hill." Area, 356 acres.

"Knockaneboly" (Everard Patent).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar an Ultaigh—"Well of the Ulster Man (Fortune Teller)." See B. an Ultaigh under Ballinaspick, Lismore Par. Compare also Tobar an Ultaigh, under Kildanoge, Ballybacon Par.

(*b*) Bóthar a Mhadra—"The Wolf's (Dog's) Road."

(*c*) Poll a Gharráin—"The Grove Pond."

(*d*) Garrán na Circe—"Grove of the Heath-hen." The outlaw Brennan ("Bold Brennan on the Moor") made this place his headquarters once on a time.

BOHERNAGORE, Bóthar na gCorra—"Road of the Weirs." The weirs in question "locked" the waters of the Tar for service of the corn mills which once flourished here. Area (in two divisions), 1,381 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Baylough (O.M.), Béal Loca—"Mouth (Gap) of the Lake." The lake, a mountain tarn of great depth, is overhung

on the west and south by high rocky cliffs. In its gloomy depths is confined the half-mythic, half real "Petticoat Loose" whose dark deeds every Co. Waterford peasant has heard of and can recount. Some authorities however inform me that not in Baylough, but in the Red Sea, is the prison wherein she awaits the Last Day.

(*b*) Bóthairín Caoch—"Blind (cul-de-sac) Road."

(*c*) Bóthairín Glas—"Green (Grass Overgrown) Road."

(*d*) Carós—"The Little Twisted Place"; name of a field.

CASTLEGRACE, Caisleán a Ghrádhaigh—"Grace's Castle." The castle, only a comparatively small portion of which survives, was of great size and strength, constructed like the Norman keeps of the time (13th century) for defence rather than domestic convenience or comfort. Nevertheless it continued to be occupied till the beginning of the last century. It passed by marriage from the Graces to the Powers; Lord Arnold le Poer, of witchcraft fame, held it and, on the attainder of his son, it came into the possession of the De Berminghams from whom finally it devolved to the Butlers, Barons of Cahir. It was like Cahir garrisoned in 1647 by Inchiquin (*y*). An account of this interesting castle—with illustrations, ground plan &c., will be found in that rare and valuable book "Anthologia Tipperariensis" printed at Cashel by John Davis White.

COOLBAUN, Cúil Bán—"White Corner." Area, 79 acres.

"Culemonehuny alis Culebantrie" (Everard Patent *ut supra*).

DOUGHILL, Dubcoill (Dubh-Choill)—"Black Wood." Names into which the adjective dubh enters are sometimes very much altered in Anglicisation. Area, 90 acres.

GARRYMORE, Gairdín Mór—"Great Garden." Area, 331 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc Mór—"Great Hill"; a sub-division.

(*b*) Páirc an Iubhair—"Field of the Yew Tree."

GRAIGUE, Gráig—"Village." Area, 881 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar a Dúnín—"Well of the Hillock."

(*y*) Egmont Papers (Hist. MSS. Commission), Vol. II. p. 481.

(*b*) Fulacht Fiadh—"Prehistoric Cooking Place." There are two of these on the townland, both of them very large and composed of small burned stones. One has a special name—Carnagán a Riarcaig—"Hillock of the Moory Place." On the mountain portion of the townland occur the following:—

(*c*) Fear Dhéise—"Apparent (Simulating) Man."

(*d*) Guala—"Shoulder"; a sub-division.

(*e*) Eirg—"Quagmire"; a sub-division.

(*f*) Carn a Leacht—"Pile of the Grave Monument"; a sub-division.

(*g*) Poll Saileach—"Willow Hole"; a sub-division.

(*h*) Gleann Maoilinn—"Glen of (the) Hill Top."

(*i*) Com na Faiche—"Hollow of the Hurling Green."

(*j*) Cloc Finn—"Fionn's Handstone"; a boulder (in a glen) believed to have been flung from the Galtees by the redoubtable leader of the Fiann himself.

(*k*) Carn na Diallaite—"Stone Pile of the Saddle."

(*l*) Béal Beag—"Little Mouth (Gap)."

(*m*) Gleann an Amadáin—"Glen of the Fool."

(*n*) Páirc na Saighdiuirídhe—"The Soldiers' Field."

Kilballyboy, Cill Baile Uí Buidhe—"Church of O'Boy's Homestead (or Town)." The church site (unmarked on O.M.) is close by the river bank Area, 1,419 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gleann na Teorann—"Boundary Glen."

(*b*) Scrabtae; a sub-division. See under St. Mary's Parish, Glenahiery Barony.

Tullaghmelan Parish.

The Parish, which is about average size, lies on the north bank of the Suir—along the Co. Waterford boundary line. Its name—Tulaig Maolán ("Maylon's Height")—does not appear ecclesiastical, yet it is the tradition of the locality that Maolan was the founder of the church. In fact, an effigy of stone still preserved in the precincts of the ruin is said to be his. Curiously

enough the parish does not appear under this name in the Elizabethan Visitations. These latter mention twice a parish called Tallaghehy, which would correspond approximately with Tullaghmelan, but which church or parish the regal visitators say they were unable to find—"ignota est nobis." The townland names are of less than average interest, while sub-denominations I have hardly been able to find at all.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYBEG, Baile Beag—"Small Town." Area, 302 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Deer Park (O.M.) and Glebe (O.M.).

(*b*) Tobar a Rúin—"Well of the Desire (or Vow)."

(*c*) Tobar na Leat-Pingne—"Half-penny Well"; presumably because coins as votive offerings were dropped into it.

BALLYMORRIS, Baile Muirir—"Maurice's Homestead." Area, 59 acres.

S.D. Bóthar a Ghlaid—"Road of the Noise."

BALLYNAMADDAGH, Baile na mBodach—"Homestead of the Churls." Area, 135 acres.

BALLYNEETY, Baile an Fhaoitigh—"White's Homestead." This is a townland of very peculiar shape. Area, 97 acres.

S.D. Rath Airo—"High Lios."

BRICK, Bric—"Brickfield." Area, 185 acres.

DORNEYSWELL, Tobar Ui Doirinne—"O'Dorney's Well." Area, 64 acres.

FLEMINGSTOWN. See under Molough Par. Area, 106 acres.

KNOCKEEN, Cnoicin—"Little Hill." Area, 152 acres.

KNOCKLOFTY, Cnoc Lochta—"Lofted (Shelving) Hill." Lochta is apparently a loan word from English. Area, 399 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Ath na Scairbe—"Ford of the Shallow Place"; now represented by Knocklofty Bridge. There was a second ford under Kilmanahan Castle.

(*b*) Poll Mailli—"Molly's Drowning Place."

(*c*) "The Googey Hill," within Knocklofty demesne; origin of the name is unknown.

(*d*) Bóṫaṛ na Sṛáiḋe—" Road of the Old Village."

KNOCKNAGREE, Cnoc na gCṛoiḋe — " Hill of the Cattle." Area, 46 acres.

MOANMORE, Móin Mór—" Great Bog." Area, 325 acres.

OLD GRANGE, Seana Ġṛáinṛeaċ. Idem. Area, 190 acres.

PARK, Páiṛc—" A Field." On this townland are the church, graveyard and schools of Grange. Area, 315 acres.

RATHWALTER, Ráṫ Uáiṫéiṛ—" Walter's Rath." Area, 28 acres.

S.D. Páiṛc a Maṛgaiḋe—" The Market Field."

ROXBOROUGH, Caṛṛaig a tSéaṛṫaiġ—" Fitzpatrick's Rock." Area, 189 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poll na gCapall—" The Horses' Pool "; in the river.

(*b*) An tOileán—" The Island "; in the Suir.

(*c*) Bóṫaiṛín a Ġleanna—" Little Road of the Glen."

TULLAGHMELAN, Tulaiġ Maoláin—" Maylon's Height." Area, 97 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobaṛ Eoġain; a reputed Holy Well.

(*b*) Bóṫaṛ a Ġliaḋ—" Road of the Tumult."

GARRANCASEY, Cúil Ruaḋ—" Red Nook," also Gaṛṛán Uí Ċaṫaṛaiġ—" O'Casey's Grove." To Irish speakers the first is the better known name: the other in fact is scarcely known at all, and appears to be merely a sub-denomination. Area, 118 acres.

S.D. Páiṛc na Ceáṛḋċan—" The Forge Field."

GREENMOUNT. No Irish name. Area, 268 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gleann Laḋṛaċ—" Forked Glen."

(*b*) Loiliġeaċ—" Milch Cow "; a well.

(*c*) Poll a Teine Aoil—" Limekiln Hole." Contrast Teine Aoil, the local term for " limekiln," with the West Waterford Túṛnóg.

(*d*) Poll a Baṛḋáin—" Salmon Pool."

(*e*) Bóṫaiṛín na hAbloiṛte (an Uball Ġuiṛte)—" Little Road of the Orchard."

(*f*) " The Laundry "; a field.

Whitechurch Parish.

WHITECHURCH is quite a common parish name throughout Ireland. The Irish form is Teampull Geal—sometimes also Anglicised—Whitechapel. There is a second Whitechurch parish in this same diocese of Lismore (see under Barony of Decies-Without-Drum). Perhaps the sobriquet has reference to a figurative whiteness, scil:—fame. More likely however the quality was physically perceptible—the effect of whitewash possibly, or, as I am more inclined to think—the result of decoration with glistening quartz pebbles or crystals. The present parish is small and Irish is generally understood, if not spoken. On the townland from which the parish derives its name stands the ruined church, a plain rectangular building which presents no architectural feature of special interest.

TOWNLANDS.

GARRYROAN, Garraidhe an Ruadháin—"Garden of the Moor." On this townland are no fewer than seven lioses, five of which are circular and one each, oval and angular. Area, 448 acres.

LOUGHACUTTEEN, Loch a Choitín—"The Commonage Pond." Area, 147 acres.

S.D. "Kildermody." This is sometimes used as an alias for the townland name. It is given more particularly however to the chief farm in the division and appears to be a mere modern name, applied for some reason which is not very evident, by a former tenant; at any rate I could find no Irish form.

PEAHILL, Cnocán na Pire. Idem. Part of the townland—the name unanglicised—is in the adjoining Par. of Tubrid, which see. Area, 73 acres.

POULACULLEARE, Poll a Choiléara—"Quarry Hole." Area, 395 acres.

S.D. Brookfield Old Factory (O.M.), used as an auxiliary poorhouse in 1847 &c.

SCARTANA, Scairt Anna—"Anne's Thicket." Area, 337 acres.

S.D. Poll Buidhe—"Yellow Hole."

SCARTNAGLORANE, Scairt na gCloran—"Thicket of the Pignuts (*Bunium Flexuosum*)"; or perhaps—"of the Small Potatoes," for these latter are sometimes locally and contemptuously called cloráin. Area, 1,700 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig Piarais—"Pierce's Rock."

(*b*) Tobar a tSasanaig—"The Englishman's Well."

TINCURRY, Tig an Churraig—"House of the Marsh." Area, 401 acres.

WHITECHURCH, Teampull Geal. Idem. The shape of the townland is somewhat peculiar—long and narrow. Area, 296 acres.

S.D. Baile Nua—"New Town."

BARONY OF MIDDLETHIRD

(CO. TIPPERARY).

OR origin of the Barony name, see Middlethird, Co. Waterford. The following parishes of the present barony belong to the Diocese of Lismore, and—in the theory that present Diocese and ancient territory are co-extensive—to the former territory of Decies:—Baptist Grange (part of), Donoghmore (part of), Outeragh and Mora. In the case of the first three each parish forms a peninsula, while Mora is portion of a perfect island, within the adjoining Diocese of Cashel.

Baptist Grange Parish.

INVESTIGATION locally failed to bring to light the original Irish name. The later Irish form was Grainseach Eoin Baiste—"John the Baptist's Grange." The parish did not share its designation with a townland. Neither does the name appear—at any rate, under this or any recognisable form—in the Visitation Books, though as early as the 13th century it is—"De Grangia" (*a*). Dependence of the church and parish upon a religious house is however suggested by the second term of the official title, as above. The church ruin is unusually interesting; it shows that the church was of comparatively large size and of rather ambitious design architecturally. An extraordinary feature is the triple chancel arch and the diminutive character of each of the latter's three members.

(*a*) Taxation of Pope Nicholas.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYGAMBON, Baile Gambúna—"Gambon's Homestead." Compare Gambonsfield, Kilsheelan Par. On the townland are remains of no fewer than four circular lioses. Area, 451 acres.

"Killedmond, Corbally and Ballygambon" (D.S.M.).

S.D. "Killedmond"; an early church site.

CARRIGEENSHARRAGH, Carraigín Searrach—"The Foal's Little Rock." The present townland constitutes, with Tooreen and Miltown Britton, a detached portion of the parish. Though but a comparatively small townland it contains, beside the castle and church site below enumerated, three lioses. Area, 291 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Site of Carrigeen Castle (O.M.).

(*b*) Site of Graveyard (O.M.); an early church site.

(*c*) Moyle Stream (O.M.), Maotal —"Soft Spongey Land."

(*d*) Tobernagloghderg, Tobar na gCloc nDearg—"The Red-Rocks Well."

CLONACODY, Cloc na Cóide—"Stone of the Brushwood." Compare same name, Ardfinnan Par. Area, 266 acres.

"Cloghnocody" (D.S.).

DRUMDEEL, Drom Díl—"Dil's Ridge." Dil (a blind Druid) is a rather remarkable personage in Irish legend. Under the mistaken notion that the qualifying word here is díol ("payment"), the name has been locally Anglicised "Market Hill." In fact the name Drumdeel is now practically unknown locally. A very strange thing appears to have happened here, i.e. loss to the modern diocese of part of this townland. How, when or by what authority the schism was effected it is difficult now to determine, though, of course, local legends in explanation are not wanting. Area, 292 acres.

MILTOWN BRITTON, Baile an Muillinn—"The Mill Homestead"; the qualifying term (name of a one-time owner) was added to distinguish it from another Miltown in Mora Parish. Area, 736 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Moyle River, Sruth a Maotaile. See under Carrigeensharragh, above.

(*b*) "The Mote"; a field by Moyle Stream, in which is a now nearly levelled earthwork.

(*c*) "Graveyard" (O.M.); an early church site, with its circular fence still standing. This is known locally as Templeea (Teampull Aoiḋ—"Hugh's Church"), and is so marked on O.M.

(*d*) Sníomh; a well-known sub-division. A sníomh was an ancient division of land.

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Idem. Area, 107 acres.

SLADAGH, Slaḋaċ—"Glen"; the word is now obsolete in this sense. Area, 171 acres.

"Sladaghbeg" (D.S.R.).

S.D. An Sloġaire—"The Swallow Hole"; entrance to a subterranean cavity into which surface water disappears.

TOOREEN, Tuairín—"Little Cattle Field." Area, 112 acres.

Donaghmore Parish.

FOR explanation of Parish name see under Barony of Iffa and Offa East. The name appears as "Dofnamore" in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas.

TOWNLANDS.

KILLERK, Cill Eirc—"Erc's Church." Erc, the best known bearer of the name, was a disciple of St. Patrick, by whom he was made bishop and placed over the Church of Slane. The present Erc is, however, more probably Erc of Domnach Mór, whose name occurs on the 27th October in the Calendar of Oengus (*b*). With much difficulty position of the early church was located, close to the castle site (south side) on Michael Slattery's farm. Area (in two divisions), 473 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Castle (O.M.); traces practically obliterated.

(*b*) Rathroad (O.M.); name of a rath, of which I failed to find the Irish form.

(*c*) An Sloġaire—"The Swallow Hole"; see under Sladagh *antea*.

(*b*) "Ercc Domnaig moir. i. immuig luadat hituaiscert hua faelan"—Erc of Domnach Mór, i.e. in Mag-Laudat in the north of Ui Faelan.

(*d*) Cnoc Dub—"Black Hill"; name of a field.

(*e*) An Craobán—"Place of Branches"; a field name.

(*f*) Seana Croct—"Old Croft"; another field.

(*g*) Gort a Criorclaig (?)—"Garden of the Brewers' Grains"; a field.

(*h*) The "Mugga," mDogaige (loc. case)—"The Soft, Boggy Place"; applied to a well in the present instance.

Jossestown. I failed to find the Irish name. Area, 671 acres.

"Josinstowne" (D.S.R.). "Johnstowne" (D.S.M.).

Mora Parish.

This Parish is completely disjoined from the body of the Diocese, and, as has been already stated, forms, with a few small townlands of Inishlounaght, an island within the Diocese of Cashel. The origin or significance of the name is not quite plain; the Irish form has not been preserved in the locality where, by the way, Irish is entirely unknown. According to Joyce(*c*) Mora would = Maighe, the cumulative for mag, plain; at any rate, the name was written six centuries since exactly as it is to-day. The parish is of somewhat greater than average extent, but owing to the generally large size of the holdings, population is rather sparse. Remains of the ancient church with its square tower stand in low land on the townland of Moorstown (Ballinamona), whence the parish is sometimes called Moortownkirke. The *kirke* here is not, it is to be noted, the Scotch word for church, but the Irish ceare, a heath hen. The poultry flavour of many of the townland and other names of the parish cannot fail to strike the reader, e.g. Acrena*kirka*, Leacana*drake*, Claishna*lachan* &c.

TOWNLANDS.

Acrenakirka, Acra na Circe—"The Hen's Acre." Area, 51 acres.

"Acaranykirky" (D.S.).

(*c*) "Irish Names of Places," 2nd Series, p. 11.

BALLYNATTIN, Baile an Aitinn—"Homestead of the Furze." "Jeffrey Mockeler of Ballynatten" was imprisoned (1612) and fined £40 for refusing to present recusants (*d*). Area (in two divisions), 545 acres.

"Ballymattin" (D.S.).

S.D. Cill; early church site, now occupied by a farm-house. For this church I got locally the name *Kilfern*.

CASTLEBLAKE, Uaimh na Sceiche—"Cave of the Whitethorn Bush." From the existence here during the later period of the penal times and up to, perhaps, seventy years since, of a thatched chapel this whole district came to be popularly known as the "Parish of Castle Blake." A chalice bearing the latter inscription is in fact still in use in Lisronagh Church. Area, 533 acres.

"Oneskeagh" (D.S.R.).

S.D. Poll Lin—"Flax Hole"; a pit in a field.

GARRAUN, Garrán—"Grove." The by-road which now starts from the south-east angle of the townland and runs thence *via* Rathcookera is portion of the ancient road from New Inn and the west to Fethard, through Red City. It cannot now be traced across Ballinamona bog, but it reappears at the west side of the latter, and continues thence in the direction of the Graigue road. Area, 343 acres.

"Garranedrahy" and "Garranewisty" (D.S.).

S.D. Rathacookera (O.M.), Rath a Cócaire—"The Cook's Rath." Cooke may possibly be a personal name in the present instance.

GRAIGUE, Gráig—"Village." Area, 577 acres.

"Graige *alias* Grangenambrenagh" (D.S.).

S.DD. (*a*) Longhanaspick (O.M.), Loch an Easpoig—"The Bishop's Pond."

(*b*) "The Shambles"; name applied to a large field—because, my informed assured me, the Danes slaughtered cattle &c. therein.

MAGINSTOWN, Baile Maigiúna—"Magin's Homestead." On the townland are remains of a castle, presumably the residence of

(*d*) Egmont MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.), Vol. I., p. 41.

the former lord of the soil who gave it its present name. There is also—thirty perches or so to south of the last—a church ruin in a rather poor state of preservation. Area, 475 acres.

"Magonstowne" (D.S.).

MILTOWN, Baile an Muillinn—"Homestead of the Mill." Area (in two divisions), 455 acres.

S.D. Cnoc an Áir—"Hill of the Plague"; a sub-division.

MOORSTOWN, Baile na Móna—"Homestead of the Bog (Moor)." "Moor" in the name must not be mistaken for a proper noun. Compare, Moorstown, Kilgrant and St. Mary's Parishes. Area, 632 acres.

"Mooretownekirke" (D.S.).

S.DD. (*a*) Leaca na Drake—"The Drakes' Glen Slope."

(*b*) "Drake's Acre."

(*c*) Clair na Lacan—"The Ducks' Trench." This, and the two foregoing, are now field names, known only to the occupier and his employees, and it is á striking proof of the tenacity of tradition that the three (two of them at least) were small townland names in the mid-seventeenth century (*e*). The modern fields are actually in these cases townlands of three hundred years ago!

(*d*) Ráitín Glas—"Little Green Rath."

(*e*) Tobar na bFrainceac—"The Frenchmen's (or the 'Rats') Well."

(*f*) Móinfeir Strabóinn—"Strong's (?) Meadow."

(*g*) St. Nicholas' Well (O.M.); stations were made here on Good Friday. The well is close to the church ruin.

STILLIMITTY, An Stiall—"The Stripe," i.e. long, narrow piece of land. The townland exceeds half a mile in length and for more than half that distance its width does not exceed one-twentieth of a mile. Area, 37 acres.

"Pt. of Mooretownekirk called Stealamitty" (D.S.).

(*e*) Down Survey Map, Irish Record Office, Dublin.

Outeragh Parish.

THIS embraces only three townlands and is, therefore, the smallest parish in Northern Decies. Its church ruin, so covered with ivy that examination of its architectural features is impossible, stands in a small, well fenced graveyard beside the Cahir-Cashel road.

TOWNLANDS.

CHAMBERLAINSTOWN, Baile an tSeanrádha. Idem. Area, 294 acres.

"Chamberlinstowne" (D.S.).

S.D. Poll a Madraidh—"Cave of the Wolf (Dog)."

OUTERAGH, Uachtar Achadh—"Upper Field." The word achadh, so frequent in place names in other parts of Ireland, occurs within the Decies only this once in a townland designation. On the townland are the site and some remains (detached pieces of masonry evidently submitted to the action of gunpowder) of a strong castle, also ruins of the ancient church of the parish and traces or remains of no fewer than eight or nine lioses. Area, 1,033 acres.

"Oughteragh" (D.S.).

S.DD (*a*) "Camp Ground"; a sub-division, comprising three farms and locally regarded as almost an independent townland.

(*b*) "The Bleach."

(*c*) Beárna Beag—"Red Gap"; a cross-roads and sub-division, adjoining Chamberlainstown, on the east side of the townland.

WHITELAND, Fearann Faoitigh—"White's Land"; the official Anglicised form is therefore incorrect and conveys a false meaning. Area, 220 acres.

"Farrenwitagh" (D.S.R.).

BARONY OF MIDDLETHIRD

(CO. WATERFORD).

THE "Third" was an old Irish land division of variable extent. Existence of a *Middle*third pre-supposes corresponding upper and lower divisions. We have the "Upper-third" in the barony of that name and the "Lower-third" was doubtless, Gaultier, the Cantred of the Danes. Middlethird being a maritime and (till recently at any rate) Irish-speaking barony is fairly rich in sub-denominations. We find the name written Tríana Meadónach in Keating's poems. Our barony contains in all eleven parishes with greater part of a twelfth.

Drumcannon Parish.

THE name is scarcely ecclesiastical. Of course, it may be that Conan was the original founder of the church, as he or a namesake was founder of two other ancient churches in the county. Locally however he is believed to have been anything but an early Irish saint—the pagan warrior, companion of Fionn MacCumhail, noted for his boasting and his bald head. For a description &c. of the ruined church see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., p. 134.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYKNOCK, Baile an Chnuic—"Homestead of the Hill." Area, 322 acres.

S.D. Tobar Maoluire (Maol-Muire)—"Myler's (or Miles') Well."

BALLYCARNANE, Baile an Charnáin—"Homestead of (by) the Heap." Area, 225 acres.

"Ballycarnan" (A.S.E.).

BALLYDRISLANE, Baile Uí Dhroighláin—"O'Drislane's Homestead." O'Donovan writes it Baile Dhraighleáin. Area, 270 acres.

S.D. Tobbersaggart (O.M.), Tobar Sagairt—"Priest's Well."

BALLYKINSELLA, Baile Uí Chinnfhealaigh—"O'Kinsella's Homestead." Area, 408 acres.

S.D. Tobernameel (O.M.), Tobar na Míol—apparently "Well of the Lice."

BALLYNATTIN, Baile an Aitinn—"Furze Abounding (or Surrounded) Homestead." Area, 297 acres.

CARRIGLONG, Carraig Longa—"Long's Rock." Longa was a giant, according to local belief. Remains of his house (a small earthfast cromlech with stone circle, not marked on the Ordnance Map) survive. Area, 266 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc Raithar—"Stout (Thick) Hill."

(*b*) Bóthar a Charaill Chaoich—"Road of the Blind Horse"; an ancient highway which ran from Gaultier indefinitely westwards; it has various names according to its various sections.

CASTLETOWN, Baile an Chairleáin. Idem. Area, 585 acres.

S.D. Seana Choill—"Old Wood"; name of a field.

COOLNAGOPPOGE, Cúl na gCopóg—"Ridge-back of the Docks." Area, 434 acres.

"Coolenegopoge" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Toberclovagh (O.M.), Tobar Clúmhach—"Mossy Well."

CROBALLY, Cruadh Baile—"Hard (Stiff-soiled) Townland." Area (in two divisions), 520 acres.

"Garrancrobally" (D.S.R.).

DRUMCANNON, Dhroim Chonáin—"Conan's Ridge." Conan was a giant according to local story; between him and a brother giant, Longa of Carriglong, there subsisted a feud or rivalry. At any rate they indulged occasionally in interchange of compliments expressed by the flinging at one another, across the valley which separated their respective ridges, of great sandstone boulders. Sure enough

some of the identical stones, weighing many hundreds each, are still to be seen in the valley below and on the hillside of Carriglong to witness that popular tradition does not lie! Area, 293 acres.

"Drumcronan" (Tax. Pope Nich.).

S.D. (*a*) An Leacht—"The Monumental Cairn." The word is used to designate the pile of stones occasionally erected by the roadside &c. to commemorate a murder or fatal accident which occurred on the spot. Formerly the passer-by added a stone to the pile but the custom has fallen into disuse; not many such monuments now survive. In the present instance the name designates the grass covered vacant patch at junction of the lane to Drumcannon graveyard with Old Tramore—Waterford road. The cairn itself has been "improved" off the face of the earth.

(*b*) Dán an Ultaigh—"Field of the Wise ('Knowledgeable') Man." Ultach is literally an Ulsterman, but the word in Waterford has come to signify one learned in fairy or occult lore. Expatriated Ulstermen, who settled at various places in the south during the 18th century, formed little colonies and practised such arts as tinworking &c., to which, it is to be presumed, from the latter day meaning of the word Ultach, they often added fortunetelling, making of charms &c. See under Caher, Islandkane Par., below, also under Ballinaspog, Lismore Par.; Kildanoge, Ballybacon Par. &c.

(*c*) Cloch Conáin—"The Practice-Stone of Conan"; a boulder lying on the inside of a fence by the road and marked on the Ordnance Map.

(*d*) Bóthar na Leacht—"Road of the Leacht."

(*e*) Páirc a Pátrúin—"Pattern Field"; here was held the annual festive gathering on the occasion of the patronal feast (September 14th, Exaltation of the Holy Cross).

(*f*) An Meathrach (mbreathraigh)—"The Fallow"; the name of a field.

Duagh, Dubach, most probably Dubh-Áth—"Black Ford." An ancient roadway, now obliterated, entered the townland at south-east angle across a shoulder of black bog. Area, 404 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Port—"Embankment"; a curious square mound, evidently site of an encampment; it is close to the north boundary

of the townland. This place, O'Donovan asserts, was used "as a battery" in 1798. The mound is, however, much older. Cannon balls &c. have been found on the site, and tradition has it that a barracks stood here in the time of Elizabeth.

(*b*) Dáile and Tobar na Croire—"Homestead" and "Well" (respectively) "of the Cross-Roads."

GARRARUS, Garb-Rur—"Rough Shrubbery." Area, 324 acres. "Garracusse" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. I. Coastwise, E. to W.:—

(*a*) Carraig Dárraig—"Barry's Rock"; on east side of Garrarus Strand. See place of same name, under Dromina, Crooke Par.

(*b*) Dorus Dub—"Black Door"; a frowning cliff.

(*c*) Oileán Coite—"Island of the Skiff"; a headland with a very narrow neck, across which a double entrenchment of earth is thrown. The earthen embankments are about 30 yards in length by 6 feet high and 12 feet broad. A space of 8 yards separates the walls, which enclose, roughly, an area of an acre. O'Donovan states that the foundation of a stone and mortar fort was visible here at the date of the survey. Unfortunately the enclosing fence is at present in a very ruinous condition.

(*d*) Cuan na mBan n-Uasal—"The Ladies' Cove."

(*e*) Rinn Caol—"Narrow Headland."

(*f*) Cuaimín a Múin.—"Little Haven of the Putrid Water."

II. Inland:—

(*g*) Carraig Uaitéir—"Walter's Rock."

(*h*) Fáill a Strapa—"Cliff of the Stile."

(*i*) "Hurley's Field"; on which stood the mansion &c. of a Captain Hurley, whose name lives only in this field name.

(*j*) Tobar na Dánóige—"Well of the Little Green Field."

(*k*) Bóthar Bheanrioghain Anna—"Queen Anne's Road"; no longer in use.

KILLUNE, Cill Eoghain—"Owen's Church." The name Eoghán was equated with John, in later times. The site of the cill or cillín is close to, and slightly to the north-east of, the moat near Mr. Power's farm-house. Area, 353 acres.

" Killowen " (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Páirc an Iarla—" The Earl's Field "; origin of the name is not remembered. This field is so fertile that the Glar Gaibneach did not think it beneath her to patronise it for a couple of nights. The Glar Gaibneach was a legendary cow which pastured on only the richest spots in Munster. She yielded as much milk as filled whatever vessel was used by the milker, till an evil-minded woman from the neighbourhood of Ballylaneen attempted to milk her dry by using a sieve, whereupon the animal in disgust walked away out to sea, and has never since been seen by mortal eyes.

KNOCKANDUFF, Cnocán Dubh—" Little Black Hill." Area, 266 acres.

" Knockanduff alis Carrigvantary " (A.S. & E.).

LISCELAN, Lios Faoláin—" Faolan's Lios." A Faolan, perhaps the Lord of this lios, gave its name to the main branch of the ruling family (O'Faolan) of Decies. Area, 578 acres.

S.D. Deárna Buidhe—" Yellow Gap "; a designation rather frequently met with.

MONLOUM, Móin Lom—" Bare Bog." Area, 47 acres.

MONVOY, Móin Buidhe—" Yellow Bog "; in allusion to the growth of rag weed or other similar yellow flowering plants. Area, 242 acres.

" Monewee " (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

QULLIA, Collach—" Abounding in Hazel." Area, 287 acres.

" Quilly " (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar na bhFaithne—" Wart Well "; from its reputed power of removing skin growths of the character named.

(*b*) Cúl Muidhe. Meaning unknown; locality of bridge on Tramore-Corbally road on west boundary of townland.

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Area, 334 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Oodonagha (O.M.), Uaimh Donnchadha — " Denis's Cave."

(*b*) Newtown Cove (O.M.), Gleann na mBád—" Boat Glen."

(*c*) Fish Cove (O.M.), Uaimh an Eirc—" Fish Cave."

(*d*) Uaiṁ an Ṗoill—" Cave of the Hole."

(*e*) Carrigaghalia (O.M.), Cairrigīn Liaṫ—" Little Grey Rock."

(*f*) Uaiṁ na Camailiḋe—(?).

(*g*) Tráiġ na mḂaircīniḋe—" Strand of the Boats."

(*h*) Lady's Cove (O.M.), Ġleann a Ċuain—"Glen of the Haven."

PICARDSTOWN, Ḃaile Ṗiocáirde—" Pickard's Homestead." Area, 247 acres.

" Pickardstone lands " (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

S.D. Seana Ḃaile—" The Old Homestead."

TRAMORE, Tráiġ Ṁór—" Great Strand "; in two divisions. Area, 293 acres.

" Tramore " (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D. An Spláincīn—" The High Projecting Cliff "; this is the stretch of strand extending from the men's bathing place to the Lady's Cove.

TRAMORE BURROW, An Ḋaiḃċe—" The Sandhill." Ḋaiḃċe is a variant of ḋaḃaċ; we have its genitive in Ġort na Ḋaiḃċe, name of a townland in Ringagoonach Par.; " Reel na Ḋaiḃċe " is the tune played by the phantom band of the " Seahorse," still occasionally heard on the Burrow. The " Seahorse " transport was wrecked in the Bay, with enormous loss of life (363 persons), on January 30th, 1816. The " Burrow " bears traces of occupation by a prehistoric race (probably palœolithic). Kitchen middens are sometimes exposed after storms, and cores and flakes, as well as fragments of red-deer antlers &c., are found from time to time. Area, 217 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) The Cush (O.M.), An Coir—" The Place Lying-adjacent-to (the Sandhill)." Coir is the locative of cor, a foot, and is applied in toponomy to a level tract at base of a slope.

(*b*) Knockaunriark, Cnocán Raḋairc—" Little Hill of the View (Lookout) "; the most conspicuous point in the chain of sandhills.

(*c*) Ġarraiḋe Ġormóiġiġ—" Gormog's Garden." Gormog, or Gormogach, is a spirit which haunts the desolate sand wastes.

(*d*) Slate Point (O.M.), Ṗointe na Slinne—" Point of the Slates."

(*e*) Windgap (O.M.), Ḃeárna na Ġaoiṫe. Idem.

WESTOWN. No Irish name. Area, 343 acres.

Cliff and Coast Denominations, east to west:—

(*a*) Faill Ċlaiḋe na Teorann—" Cliff of the Boundary Fence."

(*b*) Oonagappul (O.M.), Uaiṁ na gCapall—" Cave of the Horses."

(*c*) The Chair (O.M.), An Caṫaoir. Idem.

(*d*) An Gairḋín—" The Garden " ; a short stretch of open strand.

(*e*) Ceann a Róin—" Seal's Head "; this is the point on which stand the pillars and " Metal Man." It is pierced by a cave with two arched entrances, scil:—Uaiṁ a tSolair and Uaiṁ na nEún —" Cave of the Light " and " Cave of the Birds " respectively.

(*f*) Tráiġ Ronáin—" Ronayne's Strand."

(*g*) Muirḋeaċ na nGaṁain—" Sandy Beach of the Calves." This is perhaps the only instance where the word muirḋeaċ occurs in a Waterford place-name.

(*h*) Tráiġ an Ġaiḋlín—" Strand of the Little Inlet."

(*i*) " Waterspout."

(*j*) Tráiġ na hEaḋáile—" Strand of the Treasure Trove (from Wrecks)."

(*k*) Port—" Embankment "; an entrenched headland with an earthen fence 50 yards long and about 10 feet high thrown across its neck. On the land side of the enbankment is a trench some 15 feet wide. The face of the rampart has been almost entirely cut away at one side (*a*).

(*l*) Poll na Ċirce—" Deep Place of the Hen "; a small bay practically inaccessible from the land side. It is possible that the " Hen " was a ship or fishing boat which met her doom here.

(*m*) Poll a Róin—" Hole of the Seal."

(*n*) Poll a Raca—" Hole of the Wreck "; a ship was lost here some 35 or 40 years since.

(*o*) Ilaunglas (O.M.), Oileán Glas—" Gray-Green Island."

(*a*) See Westropp, " Promontory Forts of Co. Waterford," in Journal R.S.A.I., for September, 1906.

(*p*) Faill a Tairb Mór—"Great Bull Cliff." Faill a Tairb Beag—"Little Bull Cliff."

On the Ordnance Map the following additional names occur:—Great Island (Port), Hanrahan's Rock (so called from a man who while gathering sea fowls' eggs was killed by a fall down the cliff), Twelve Birds, Little Island, The Stags, Oyen (Uaimhan?) Rock, &c., &c.

Dunhill Parish.

It is hardly necessary to state that the parish-name is not of ecclesiastical origin. The ancient parish church, erected almost contemporaneously with the castle, was to a certain extent an appendage to the latter, under the shadow of which it stood. It dates therefore from the first period of Anglo-Norman occupation, when it was founded to replace the small Celtic churches of Killowen, Kilcannon, Killsteague &c. For a description of the church ruins &c. see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., p. 139 &c. The parish, which is maritime and more or less Irish-speaking, belongs not to the Waterford, but to the Lismore Diocese.

TOWNLANDS.

Annestown, Dun Aba—"River Mouth"; in allusion to the Dunhill stream, which here discharges itself into the sea. Area, 120 acres.

S.D. Carrickadurrish (O.M.), Carraig a Dorais—"Rock of the Door"; it stands on west side of the strand and is uncovered at low water.

Ballycraddock, Baile Craidóg—"Craddock's Homestead." Area, 348 acres.

S.D. Gort a Géill—"Forfeited (?) Garden"; also, Móin a Géill; a small sub-division.

Ballybregin, Baile Uí Bhréagáin—"O'Bregan's Homestead." Area, 149 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Seana Sráid—"Old Village"; a sub-denomination of very frequent occurrence.

(*b*) Carraigín na mBiorán—"Little Rock of the Pins (or Pointed Stakes)."

BALLYROBIN, Baile Roibín—"Robin's Homestead." Area, 265 acres.

"Bally Robin" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Loch Buidhe—"Yellow Pond"; on east boundary.

(*b*) Bán na gCraibíneadh—"Field of the Blackberries (*Rubus Caesius*)."

(*c*) Fornacta—"Bare Hill." See same name, Killea Par.

BALLYLENANE, Baile Uí Leanáin—"O'Lannane's Homestead." Area, 256 acres.

"Ballylenan" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cnocán Dubh—"Little Black Hill."

(*b*) Tobar na Speile—"Well of the Scythe."

(*c*) Cill. An early church site, on Halley's Farm. No remains survive and tradition is somewhat hesitating as to exact locality.

(*d*) Seana Sráid—"Old Village."

(*e*) Bán a Liagáin—"Field of the Pillar-Stone." The pillar, which is uninscribed, is 6 feet in height by about 4 feet wide at bottom, and tapers to the summit.

BALLYLEEN, Baile an Lín—"Homestead of the Flax." Area, 481 acres.

"Ballyleene" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cillín. Early church site, on farm of John Foran and close to latter's dwelling house.

(*b*) Tobar na Caillighe—"Well of the Hag."

(*c*) Leaca Riabhach—"Grey Glenslope."

BALLYNAGEERAGH, Baile na gCiarraigeach—"Town of the Kerrymen." Compare with next. On this townland stands a magnificent cromlech, uninjured. Area, 439 acres.

"Ballynegeragh" (A.S.E.).

BALLYNAGORKAGH, Baile na gCorcach—"Town of the Corkmen." Compare with last. Area, 144 acres.

"Ballynegrecough" (A.S.E.).

BALLYHEADON, Baile Uí hEidín—"O'Headon's Homestead." Area, 212 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc a Ċinn—"Hill of the Head"; from a fancied resemblance to a human skull; the name is Anglicised—Knockahead, by which name in fact the whole townland is, or was, till recently, more commonly known.

(*b*) Dán na Cruaiċe—"Field of the Heap (of Turf ?)."

BENVOY, Deinn (Loc. for Nom.) Duiḋe—"Yellow Peak." I got Cnocán Ruaḋ as an older name of this place. Probably one of the two names is a sub-denomination of the other. Area, 193 acres.

S.DD. I.—Coastwise:—

(*a*) Morageeha (O.M.), Mórad Gaoiṫe. Meaning unknown: possibly—"Increasing (rising) of Wind"; portion of beach on west side of Benvoy strand.

(*b*) Carrignamusly Rocks (O.M.), Cárraig na Murraiṫḋe—"Rock of the Mussells"; it is four chains in width and lies under low water mark at south east corner of the strand.

(*c*) Carraig Fada—"Long Rock" (O.M.).

(*d*) An Rinn—"The Headland"; applied here to a cliff.

(*e*) Faill an Aiṫinn—"Cliff of the Furze."

(*f*) Trágh Leaṫan—"Wide Strand."

II.—Inland:—

(*g*) Tobar na gCoċan—"Well of the Straws."

(*h*) Deárna 'n Ċlampair—"Gap of the Dispute."

(*i*) Páirc na Maoṫalaċáin—"Field of the Curds"; so called perhaps from little hills or ridges.

(*j*) Gort Spairḋín—"Garden of the Heavy (Wet) Sod."

(*k*) Dán a Piobaire—"The Piper's Field."

CASTLECRADDOCK, Cairleán Craḋóig—"Craddock's Castle." David Craddock lodged a petition (1290) against Maurice Russell, Sheriff of Waterford for having "broke open gates and doors of his castle &c." (Records of Ireland—Sweetman's Calendar). Area, 361 acres.

"Castlecrodock" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) St. Martin's Well (O.M.), does not appear to be known locally, although O'Donovan states on authority of tradition that a "pattern" was formerly held here.

(*b*) Tobar Daile Mic Eadmoin — "Well of FitzEdmond's Homestead."

COOLRATTIN, Cúil Raitín—"Corner of (the) Ratteen." "Ratteen" was a kind of homespun, for manufacture of which—presumably from its name—the place was once noted. I have been furnished with the suspiciously poetic "ancient" name of Cumra Tuinn—("Fragrant Bog Place") for the townland or perhaps for part of it. Area, 72 acres.

"Coolerettin" (D.S.R.).

CRINALISK, Crín Ólairg. Meaning unknown. The Down Survey Reference makes the name "Clonalisk," while the Acts of Settlement &c. write it "Clonaliskey." From these two forms one might conclude that the first element of the name is cluain, a meadow. The second word may be aill-uirge, "of the water (emitting) rock." Area, 246 acres.

CROUGH, An Cruach—"The Heap (i.e. Conical Hill)." Area, 81 acres.

DUNHILL, Dún-Aill—"Fort of the Rock"; from the prehistoric earthen fortress which crowned the cliff on which the castle now stands. The remarkably situated feudal fortress, now in ruin, was the chief seat of the Barons of Dunhill. John Power, the last Baron, was alive in 1652, and the present representative of the line is unknown, but should probably be found somewhere in West Waterford—say in the neighbourhood of Clashmore. Giles, daughter of Lord Decies, and wife of John Power aforesaid, defended Dunhill against the Parliamentarians. On its capitulation the magnificent pile, worthy of a better fate, was blown up by gunpowder, the Baron, with eighteen of his followers, transplanted into Connaught, his estates declared forfeited, and granted—the Dunhill portion—to an ancestor of the present Earl of Enniskillen. On the townland is an earthfast cromlech built into a boundary fence and not recorded on the Ordnance Map.

JOHNSTOWN, Daile Seagain. Idem. Area, 226 acres.

"Johnstowne" (Inq. Jas. I.).

KILLONE, Cill Eogáin—"Eoghan's Church." This is one of four early churches, within the county, which bear the same name. Area, 295 acres.

"Killowen" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) An Cillíneach—"The Little Burial Ground" (lit. the little church site); the name of a field in which is a circular, primitive-church enclosure.

(*b*) An Ruadán—"The Moory Tract."

(*c*) Carraig and Dán na Faille—"Rock" and "Field" respectively, "of the Cliff."

(*d*) Tobar na Láirach Báine—"Well of the White Mare."

KILLSTEAGE, Cill Steóg. I have heard it pronounced thus, though O'Donovan writes it C. Stáige. Steóg means a measure of land (compare Staigue fort, Co. Kerry &c.); it is more probable however that it is, in the present instance, a personal name—the name of the early church founder. Area, 302 acres.

"Killstage" (D.S.R.). "Kilsteogy" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Reilgín—"Little Graveyard"; site of the early church from which the townland is named. The site in question was discovered with great difficulty—near verge of a bog on the farm of Robert Mooney. Fence &c. and almost the very memory of the sacred place have disappeared. Close by is a standing pillar-stone.

(*b*) Gort a Fuarlaig—"Garden by (of) the Weedy Marsh-Edge."

(*c*) Dán na Sráide—"Field of the Street (Village)." The field and name remain, but the street survives only in the field name.

(*d*) Dán na Múcán—"Field of the Chimneys." Mucán is also a disease from which horses suffer.

(*e*) Púna na Lady—"The (Land) Lady's Pound"; a field in which formerly stood a castle.

(*f*) Tobar Mic Céin—"Son of Cian's Well."

KILCANNON, Cill Conáin—"Conan's Church"; the second of three early churches in the county commemorating this otherwise

forgotten church builder. The church site, identified with difficulty, is close to the extreme northern angle of the townland. No remains of the church survive. Compare Drumcannon, also Kilcannon, Whitechurch Par. Area, 240 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An tSeana Sráid—"The Old Village."

(*b*) Dán a tSagairt—"The Priest's Field."

(*c*) Dannra—"Glebe"; the word appears to be a corruption of manse.

KNOCANE, Cnocán—"Little Hill"; adjoins a townland of same name in the neighbouring barony of Decies. Area, 182 acres.

"Knockan-Corbally" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Stooken Rock, (O.M.), Carraig Stuaicín—"Rock of the Stook (Pyramid)."

(*b*) Trágh a Chnoicín—"Knockane Strand."

LISAVIRON, Lios a Dioráin—"Lios of the Pin (Brooch, or Small Pointed Stake)." Area, 257 acres.

"Lyshvirrane" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Dranair—"Fallow Fields."

SMOOR (in two divisions—*more* and *beg*), Smúr—"Rubbish" or "Embers"; a name probably derived from a pile or mound of stones—remains of a dismantled or burned building. This place was the seat of a branch of the Power family deriving descent from the Dunhill house. Area, 370 acres.

S.D. Cill—"Ancient Church Site."

SHANACLONE, Seana Cluain—"Old Meadow." Area, 361 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Ceapach—"The Tillage Plot." Ceapach was better known, half a century ago, than the townland name proper. The eighteenth century thatched church of the parish stood here, and the site for a while and, in fact, till quite recently, gave its popular name to the parish.

(*b*) Carraig a Chloig—"Rock of the Bell"; so named from its shape.

(*c*) Gleann Taidhg—"Teige's Glen."

(*d*) Dán a Fuarlaig—"Field of the Weedy Marsh-Edge."

(*e*) An Leacht—"The Monument"; it marks the spot whereon one of the old Powers of this place was accidentally killed.

(*f*) Gairdín a tSaighdiúra—"The Soldier's Garden."

(*g*) Dán a Liagáin—"Field of the Pillar Stone."

SAVAGETOWN, Daile an Diabháirse (tSabháirse)—"Savage's Homestead." Area, 201 acres.

S.D. Carraig Ó gCuillinn—"O'Cullin's Rock."

Islandkane Parish.

THIS Parish derives its name from the townland on which stood the ancient church, as the townland in turn took its title from an entrenched headland which violence of the ocean has wrested from the mainland within modern times. Church and parish were impropriate in the Commandery (Knights Templars) of Killure, and passed at the suppression into the hands of Sir Richard Aylward. An early church at Killfarrasy probably preceded the Islandkane foundation and served the spiritual wants of the district previous to the Invasion. For a description of the church ruins see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 136 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYGARRAN, Daile an Gairdín—"Homestead of the Grove." Area, 224 acres.

BALLYSCANLAN, Daile Uí Scannlán—"O'Scanlon's Homestead." Area, 881 acres.

S.D. Tobar a Comharta—"Well of the Mark."

CAHER, Cathair—"Stone Fort." No trace of the structure remains. In fact, with perhaps a single exception, no cathair now survives in Co. Waterford, though the occurrence of the word in place names proves that stone forts were once fairly common therein. Area, 168 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Dán an Ultaigh—"The Ulsterman's Field." See under Drumcannon townland, Par. of the same name.

(*b*) Dán a Leasa—"The Lios Field." This lios it was which probably gave the townland its name. The name is of extremely frequent occurrence, and has not, as a rule, been noted.

(*c*) Carraig-Deasra Dea—"Barri's Little Rock."

CARRICKAVRANTRY, Carraig a Dromnteoraig—"Rock of the Quern-Stone Maker." Mill stone material in inexhaustible quantity abounds. There is a cromlech (not recorded on Ordnance Map) with small stone circle, on the townland. The greater portion of this townland—in two sub-divisions—is in Kilbride Parish. Area, 407 acres.

"Carrigbrontore" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.DD. (*a*) An Tóchar—"The Causeway"; a bog-crossing now transformed into a regular road.

(*b*) Na Tuair—"The Cattle Fields." The word tuar in place name derivation is generally rendered "a bleach green"; in the Decies however it hardly ever carries that meaning.

FENOR, Fionnbhar & Fionnbharach. Meaning uncertain—probably, "White Plain." Area, 411 acres.

ISLANDKANE, Oileán Uí Chéin—"O'Kane's Island." O'Kane was one of the minor families of the Decies. The present is one of the couple of instances in Co. Waterford wherein the name oileán is applied to a portion of the mainland. The second is in Stradbally parish. In both instances the townland has an entrenched headland —which was doubtless the name-giving oileán. Islandkane and Islandtarsney are almost certainly sub-divisions of one original oileán townland. Area, 613 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Black Door (O.M.), Dorus Dubh. Idem.

(*b*) Boat Strand (O.M.), Trágh na mBád.

(*c*) Eagle Rock (O.M.), Carraig an Iolair. Idem.

(*d*) Sheep Island (O.M.). This is now really two islands; the innermost is Oileán na gCaorach—"Island of the Sheep (pl.)," and the other Oileán na bhFrannach—"Island of the Rats.." Up to about sixty-five years ago they were joined to the mainland. On the islets, as well as on the mainland immediately adjoining, are some foundations of cloghans, or primitive stone houses of beehive

type—the only remains of the kind so far discovered in Waterford—and site of the clochans is surrounded by a strong earthen fence of the lios type. The enclosed space, of which the now detached island was part, constituted the O'Kane Island.

(*e*) Poll a Tobac—"Tobacco Hole"; reminiscent of the days of smuggling.

(*f*) Site of "Telegraph Station" erected nearly a century ago when rumours of a French invasion filled the air.

(*g*) Tráig a Ċóṁra—"Strand of the Large Box."

(*h*) Oileán de Búrca—"Burke's Island." Mr. J. H. Lloyd, in his notes to a poem ("Cóic Muṁain," R.I.A. MS., 23, N. 10.) which he contributes to "*Eriu*," Vol. II. p. 49, has fallen into a serious mistake regarding this island. Emanating from so capable a scholar, Mr. Lloyd's error is doubly calculated to mislead and correction is doubly necessary. Mr. Lloyd states that Burke's Island, off the coast of Middlethird, = Oileán Uí Bric, and upon the alleged identity he builds the theory that the ancient O'Brics of Decies are represented by the modern Burkes of Waterford. It is not our province here to account for disappearance of the O'Brics from their ancient patrimony but, be the explanation what it may, the Burke-*ex*-O'Bric theory as based upon the argument from the name of Burke's Island cannot stand: (1) Oileán De Búrca and Oileán Uí Bric are not at all identical; as a matter of fact the two islands are separated by two or three miles of coast and tons of salt water innumerable; one (the former) is off the coast of Middlethird and the other off Decies. (2) Oileán De Burca has never been called Oileán Uí Bric, nor Oileán Uí Bric, "Burke's Island."

Islandtarsney, Oileán Tarsna — "Island Across (over against)." Area, 492 acres.

"Ilanetarsney" (Inq. Jac. I.). "Iland Carsney" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Bóṫairín Eilís na Cille—"Elizabeth of the Church's Little Road."

(*b*) Páirc a Ṁuirdir—"The Murder Field."

(*c*) Sráidín—"Little Village."

(*d*) Carraig na Dollars—"Rock of the Dollars."

(*e*) Carraig a tSalainn—"The Salt Rock."

KILFARRASSY, Cill Fearghusa—"Church of Fergus." The Mart. Dungal. enumerates no fewer than ten individuals of the name Fergus. Area, 258 acres.

S.DD (*a*) Yellow Rock (O.M.), Carraig Buidhe. Idem.

(*b*) Cill; site of early church.

(*c*) Gleann Liath—"Grey Glen"; on boundary with Whitefield.

(*d*) Folacht Fiadh; a prehistoric cooking place, by side of stream which forms eastern boundary of townland.

MONAMELAGH, Móin na Meallach. Meaning doubtful. Area, 219 acres.

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua. Area, 208 acres.

WHITEFIELD, Dán na bhFaoitheach—"Field of the Whites." Members of the White family were prominent figures in 17th century Waterford and Clonmel history. Area, 170 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Hawk's Cliff, Faill a tSeabhaic. Idem.

(*b*) Seana Sráid—"Old Village."

(*c*) Faill na Muc—"Cliff of the Pigs."

(*d*) Trágh Larry Gabhar—"Strand of Larry-the-Goats."

WOODSTOWN, Baile na Coille—"Homestead of the Wood." The "wood" can hardly have been a very formidable thing. Timber will not grow here now. Area, 414 acres.

"Ballinkeely alʃ Woodtown" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cnockrua (O.M.), Cnoc Ruadh—"Red Hill."

(*b*) Faill an Bóthairín—"Cliff of the Little Road."

Kilburne Parish.

THE small parish does not share its name (of ecclesiastical origin) with a townland as the vast majority of parishes do. Consequently the name (Cill Doirrinn) is not in popular use. Neither is meaning of the name, by any means, clear. O'Donovan renders it —Church of the Rocky Place. Dineen gives boirne as the genitive of Doireann. Apparently there is a double genitive. The parish

is referred to as:—"Kilburren al̃s Churche Burrin" in an Inquisition of James I., "Kilburne" in the Regal Visitation Books of the early 17th century, and "Boryn" and "Breyne" in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas (1302-6). For an account of the ruined church &c. see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., p. 165.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCASHIN, Baile Uí Ċaiṙín—"O'Cashen's Homestead." O'Cashen is not a Waterford or southern but an Ulster name. An Inquisition of 1263 finds the lands of "Ballycoshyn" (½ carucate) are held by William of London (De Londres, now Landers) from the Prior of Connell. Area, 609 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bealaċ na mBuiniḋe—"Roadway of the Springs."

(*b*) An Foṫaṙaċ—"Foundations of Ancient Buildings"; the name of a field.

(*c*) Páiṙc na bFiġeaḋóiṙiḋe—"The Weavers' Field."

BAWNFUNE, Bán Fionn—"White Field." Area, 285 acres.

BUTLERSTOWN, Baile Builteaṙaiġ—"Butler's Homestead." The castle and lands of Butlerstown were in possession of Sir Thomas Sherlock in the 17th century, and of Geoffrey de Butilor (from whom the place is named) four hundred years earlier (*b*). Area, 780 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Caṙṙaiġín na nGunna—"Little Rock of the Guns." Musketry practice formerly took place in the vicinity.

(*b*) Toḃaṙ Uí Ḋuiḃ—"O'Duff's Well"; on boundary with Lismore.

KNOCKEEN, An Cnoicín—"The Little Hill." Area, 876 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Móin na bPlúṙ—"Bog of the Flowers"; old name of, perhaps, the whole townland.

(*b*) Sugar Loaf Hill (O.M.), Caṙṙaiġ Ċoṙṙa—"Round Rock"; a very remarkable rocky bluff of conical shape.

(*c*) Cromlech (O.M.), embedded in surrounding fence of the ancient graveyard. This monument is of great size, and in an excellent state of preservation.

(*b*) Sweetman's Calendar under date June 12th, 1247.

(*d*) Tig Faoi Talamh—"House under the Earth"; this is name of a field in which is a *souterrain*, the entrance to which has been closed up.

(*e*) Loch Dán—"White Pond"; name applied to cross-roads near (*b*), above, where there is no pond now.

LISDUGGAN, Lios Dubagáin—"Dugan's Lios." Area, 58 acres.

MUNMAHOGE, Muin (also sometimes Dun) Mucóige—"Wild Vetch Neck (or Flat)." Near the north-east angle of the townland stands a cromlech which has never hitherto been noted. Only the cist remains, and this is much mutilated. It measures some 12' x 7'. Dun, in the second form, is a corruption of muin, a neck of land. As dun could, and frequently did, become mdun in the mouth of the illiterate Irish speaker, muin might become dun as m has actually become d in Kilbunny, Guilcagh Par. Portion of the townland is in Kilbride Parish. Area, 288 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar Geal—"White (Clear) Well."

(*b*) Bóthar a Muillinn—"Road of the Mill"; a section of the ancient highway known elsewhere in its course as Bothar a Chapaill Chaoich &c. The mill in the present instance was wind driven.

ORCHARDSTOWN, Baile na hAbhóirte—"Orchard Homestead." The genitive in e here is irregular, but such is the Waterford usage. Area, 206 acres.

S.D. Carraig Chaitill—"Caitill's Rock"; Caitill was a Danish chieftain whose destruction is related in "Wars of the Gaedhil and the Gall."

TOWERGARE, Tuar Gearr or Tuar Gairrid—"Short Cattle-Field." Area, 409 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Seana Sráid—"Old Village."

(*b*) Bán a hÁtha—"Field of the Ford."

(*c*) Sceathánach—"(White) Thorn Abounding."

(*d*) Ceathramha Láir—"Middle Quarter."

(*e*) Cúil Bró—"Millstone Corner." There was formerly a mill here.

(*f*) Ceathramha na nGeadhna—"Geese Quarter"; this and the three immediately preceding are names of sub-divisions.

(*g*) Maol Láir—"Middle Hill."

(*h*) Tobar Uí Chrotaig—"O'Crotty's Well." The individual here commemorated appears to have followed the profession of his more famous namesake of "Crotty's Lake" connection.

(*i*) Dán a Loca—"Pond Field"; there is no pond—only a well—now.

(*j*) Dán a Chnoicín Ruaid—"Field of the Red Hillock."

Kilbride Parish.

Like Islandkane this church and parish were dependencies of the Preceptory of Killure. Unfortunately there is no evidence (beyond tradition of a worthless character) to show whether the Brigid commemorated be the patroness of Ireland, or whether—if she be—St. Brigid herself visited and founded this church. A description of the church remains will be found in *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., p. 137. The parish contains only three townlands, with portion of two others.

TOWNLANDS.

Carrigavantry. See under "Islandkane Parish." Area, 415 acres.

Cullen Castle, Caiseán Chuillinn—"Castle of (the) Holly, (i.e. holly surrounded)." The castle, which is small and square, stands on an outcrop of rock. From its locality &c. it would appear to have been an out castle of the Powers of Dunhill. Area, 390 acres.

"Two Villages of Quillans" (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

S.DD. (*a*) Sruhna bannaght (O.M.), Sruth na mBeannacht—"Stream of the Blessings"; it runs through the centre of the townland.

(*b*) Carraig a Chait—"Rock of the (Wild) Cat."

Kilbride, Cill Bríghde—"Brigid's Church." Area (in two divisions), 462 acres.

"Kilbryde" (Inq. 32 Eliz.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc a tSagairt—"Priest's Hill."

(*b*) Mansion House (O.M.); in ruins, since the "Transplantation" period. According to popular account this was the residence of a branch of the Powers. Of the 79 land owners transplanted from Co. Waterford in 1653-4 no fewer than 19 (24 %) were Powers.

(*c*) Carraig a tSiúda—"Rock of the Silk."

(*d*) Tobar Naoimh Brighde—"St. Brigid's Well."

(*e*) Clair—"Trench"; a field.

(*f*) Dán a tSrotha—"Field of the Stream."

(*g*) Garraidhe Seagain a tSúdáin—"John-of-the-Blanket's Garden."

Munmahoge. See under "Kilburne Parish." Area, 191 acres.

Sporthouse, Tigh na Spóirt. Area, 339 acres.

S.D. Hill of Sport (O.M.).

Killotteran Parish.

The Parish derives its name from the townland on which stood the ancient church, and the name itself is ecclesiastical—signifying the Church of Odran, or Otteran as it is more commonly Anglicised. Oran was adopted as patron of their new diocese by the Ostmen of Waterford on the consecration of their first bishop in 1096. There has been much unnecessary discussion as to the identity of this Otteran. The Irish martyrologies tell plainly enough that the saint of that name honoured on October 27th was a monk of Hy, a kinsman of St. Columba, and the first person to be buried in the monastic cemetery (called from him Reilig Odhrain) on the holy islet. Tradition and practice of the Church of Waterford assume Oran to have been a bishop. When we come to enquire the connection of Oran with the Ostman city and diocese we find ourselves on less certain ground. The present writer's theory is—that as Relig-Odhrain was the great cemetery of the Norsemen, whither they carried their dead chieftains and great men for burial from all parts of northern Europe, the Ostmen of Waterford chose for their patron the titular guardian of their ancestors' ashes. (*c*) See *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. I., pp. 171 &c., for description &c. of the ancient church.

(*c*) See "Breviarium Romanum," Irish Supplement, Feast of St. Otteran.

TOWNLANDS.

BAWNDAW, Dán Dáid—"David's Field." O'Donovan writes the personal name, Deagaid, which might be rendered—"Dea's." Area, 63 acres.

BALLINAMONA. See *Ballinamona* in "Kilbarry Parish." Area, 33 acres.

CARRIGPHEIRISH, Carraig Piarais—"Pierce's Rock"; an eminence to rear of Carrigpheirish House. This rock is referred to in Keating's Poems (*d*) and was at one time known as "Full View." Area, 140 acres.

GRACEDIEU, Grás Dé—"Grace of God." The local Irish name is merely a translation of the Norman-French, semi-monastic name given by the 12th century settlers. Area, 623 acres.

"Gracedue" (D.S. Map &c.).

S.DD. (*a*) Grannagh Ferry (O.M.); the place from which the ferry-boat plied to Grannagh Castle, on the Ossory site. This ferry service ceased with the erection of the present bridge.

(*b*) "Eeltahan's Field."

(*c*) "Old House Field," wherein are some traces of a camp.

(*d*) "Long Lane."

(*e*) "Long Reach"; in the river.

KILLOTTERAN, Cill Óráin—"Oran's Church." Area, 282 acres.

KNOCKHOUSE, Tigh an Chnuic—"House of the Hill." On the townland, near its north-west angle, is a fine well, the water of which is believed to be efficacious in curing headache. Area, 643 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairín a Giumhaire—"Little Road of the Fir-Tree Screen." The name is now *canis a non canendo*, for the trees have disappeared.

(*b*) An Clárín—"The Little-Plank (Bridge)"; the name is applied to the stream dividing this townland from Woodstown.

LISMORE, Lios Mór—"Great Lios." Area, 155 acres.

(*d*) "Dánta &c. S. Céitinn," Edit. Rev. John McErlean, S.J., Dublin, 1900, p. 84.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar a Púicín—"The Little Pooka's Well." The "pooka" appears to be a borrowed sprite; there is no trace of him in Celtic literature.

(*b*) An Lior Mór; the field from which the townland is named. All that remains is the circular outline of the great fort, traceable in a field by side (south) of main road.

(*c*) Tobar Uí Duib—"O'Duff's Well."

SKIBBEREEN, An Sgibirín. Meaning undetermined; a local speaker of Irish explains it—a collection of small stones. Area, 110 acres.

WOODSTOWN, Baile na Coille—"Homestead of the Wood." Area, 437 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Old Court (O.M.), Seana-Chúirt. Idem.

(*b*) "The Long Reach"; portion of River Suir.

(*c*) Sean Dún—"Old Fort"; name of a field in which stood a mound, demolished during building of the railway, and found to contain a large quantity of bones.

(*d*) Cloch a Ceannuighe—"The Merchant's Rock."

(*e*) Cloch an Óir—"Stone of the Gold"; a large rock on the river bank beside which, the story goes, merchants of Waterford buried a quantity of treasure on the approach of Cromwell.

Kilmeadan Parish.

THIS is a parish of large extent, embracing no fewer than twenty-three townlands. Within its area are the identified sites of at least five early church foundations, and there possibly remain others undiscovered. Portion of the parish, scil:—three townlands, lies within the Barony of Upperthird. For a description &c. of the ancient church see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 170 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

ADAMSTOWN, Baile Adaimh. Idem. From a document given by Theiner (*d*), it is evident that Poltomartyn (Poll Tighe Mártain?)

(*d*) "Vet. Monumenta"—Pius II., A.D. 1459.

was another name for this place. It was apparently church land—perhaps a grange—and on it stood a castle. Area, 247 acres.

"Poltomartyn alīs Ballyadam" (*apud* Theiner, *ut supra*). Ballyadam and Adamstowne (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) "St. Martin's Well" (O.M.). It is close by site of the ancient castle. "Rounds" were made here up to sixty years ago and the well was reputed specially efficacious in cure of headache. Inserted in the masonry of the well is a curious carved stone of which a duplicate will be found beneath a thorn bush in adjoining field. Of the castle not a stone remains. In another field—separated by a road from the last—stands a remarkable pillar stone, about 7 feet in height and uninscribed.

(*b*) "The Sweep"; a sub-division.

(*c*) Site of church and cemetery, to rere of forge, at junction of three roads.

(*d*) Dán a Cairleáin—"The Castle Field."

AMBERHILL, Gleann a Rópair—"Glen of the Amber." Area, 448 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraigín a Muclaig—"Little Rock of the Pig-fold."

(*b*) Muilleán Dán—"White Mill."

BALLYDUFF, Daile Uí Dubh—"O'Duff's Homestead." Contrast with Ballyduff, Lismore and Mocollop Par.; latter is Daile Dub—"Black Homestead." Area, (in two divisions), 870 acres.

"Ballyduff" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar Caoc—"Blind (dried up) Well."

(*b*) Dóchairín Slac—"Dirty Little Road"; now nearly obliterated."

BLACKNOCK, An Cnoc Dub—"The Black Hill." Area, 288 acres.

S.D. Páirc na Glaire Gadhaige—"Field of the Legendary Cow." (See Killune, Drumcannon Par. &c.). The tracks (peculiarly shaped natural markings) of the cow are shown on a flat rock, also the circular impression of the milking pail. This Glar Gaidheac legend smacks of hoary Indo-European antiquity. It is to be noted that Celtic legends in which, as in the present instance, a colour

represents an animal or man, are generally of great age—nature myths, in fact.

CARRICKADUSTRA, Carraig a Dortaire—"Rock of the Swaggerer." Area, 226 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Áit na Sac—"Ford of the Bags."

(*b*) Áit Baile Liam—"Williamstown Ford."

COOLAGADDEN, Cúil an Feadáin—"Corner of the Streamlet." Area, 115 acres.

CULLINAGH, An Cuilleanach—"The Holly-Abounding Place." Area, 365 acres.

"Cullinaghe" (Inq. Eliz.).

DARRIGLE, An Deargail. Meaning not quite clear. The present appears to be one of a class of archaic names into which the Indo-European root *arg* (silver) enters. Compare Araglen, Dargle &c. In each case there is a stream, from the silvery colour of which is borrowed the idea which underlies the name. At Darrigle lived the famous duellist, called from his residence "Paorac na Deargail." No trace of the house survives and it was only with difficulty that the site was ascertained—midway, on the hillslope, between the new and old Kilmeadan—Portlaw roads. Many stories of the fire-eater are current in the locality. Area, 795 acres.

"Dargil" (D.S.R.). "Darrigall" (Egmont MSS. Vol. I., p. 118).

S.DD. (*a*) An tSeana Sráid—"The Old Village."

(*b*) "The Camp Field"; wherein—so popular story has it—Cromwell encamped.

(*c*) An Cillín—"The Little Church"; site of an early church, on Quinn's farm.

DOONEEN, An Duínín—"The Little Fort." O'Donovan writes it dunán, but I have heard it as above. The townland, which is entirely included in Whitfield demesne, is only partially in this parish. Nicholas Madden of "Downeing" was proceeded against for arrears of tithes in 1653. Area, 72 acres.

GORTACLADE, Gort a Tochlaid—"Garden of the Dug-out Pit." "James Power was seised of 'Gorteslyade'" (Inq. apud Clonmel, July 1640). Area, 500 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Baile na gCuac—"Homestead of the Cuckoos." This sub-denomination is better known than the townland name and is not unfrequently used for the latter. Rev. Dr. Henebry makes it—"Homestead of the Bowls," basing his rendering on the presence in the townland of a large boulder with four or five artificial basins of bullán character (*f*).

(*b*) Baile an Scáilín—"Homestead of the Little Shadow." The shadow is thrown by a high hill, behind the east shoulder of which lie the two farms which were formerly known exclusively by this name. Both B. Scáilín and B. na gCuac may be regarded as submerged townland names—both older probably than the present official name.

(*c*) Poll Drew—"Drew's Pool"; a hole in the river wherein the person from whom it is called was drowned.

(*d*) An Cillíneac—"The Early Church Site"; a field beside the old Waterford road on the south side of the townland. In this field lies the large stone with basin-like cavities already alluded to.

(*e*) Tobar Eilir Gabha—"Alice (Wife) of the Smith's Well"; close to last.

(*f*) Bán a Múcáin—"Field of the Souterrain (lit. Chimney)." The Souterrain has been dug up and "improved" away by the occupying tenant.

(*g*) "The Tobacco Fields"; about ten acres in extent, wherein seventy years since, or thereabout, heavy crops of the "weed" were grown.

(*h*) Carraig a Bréagáin—"Rock of the Toy (or Doll)"; so called, presumably, from a pillar-stone or cairn on summit which in the distance resembled a man. Such stones or piles on Co. Waterford mountains are generally called "Fir Bréige," i.e., apparent men, but sometimes Bréagáin, as in the present instance.

Kilmeadan, Cill Míadáin—"Maidan's (My Ita's) Church." Míadán resolves into mo-íde-án. The mo and án are merely particles of endearment. In 1285 Walter De La Hays received

(*f*) "Waterford Star" newspaper (Irish column), some date in 1903.

grant of a free warren and of a weekly market on Monday at his manor of "Kilmidan" (Chart. 13, Edward I.). Area, 170 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Whelan's Bridge (O.M.), Droichead Uí Fhaoláin.

(*b*) An Leaca Sleamhnuighte—"The Slipping Glen Slope."

(*c*) "Old Court," An tSeanaċúirt. Idem. This is a sub-division, regarded locally as an independent townland. The "Old Court" in question was the mansion—only a solitary gable of it now stands—which replaced the ancient castle of the Barons of Dunhill and Kilmeadan. This ruin, on the river bank, is familiar to all travellers by rail from Waterford to Dungarvan.

KILMOYEMOGE, Cill mo Dhiomóg—"(St.) Dimoc's Church." (*g*) The site of this early church is an untilled patch in a field by east side of the avenue between railway and public road. Some years since, when the church site was cut through to form the avenue alluded to, a bullán of sandstone, was unearthed. As the object has not been removed it may still be inspected on the spot. Area (in two divisions), 895 acres.

"Killmoyenoge" (Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p. 118).

S.DD. (*a*) Tobernanangle (O.M.), Tobar na nAingeal—"The Angels' Well"; a holy well, still occasionally visited.

(*b*) "The Mote"; near site of the ancient church. This mound was twenty feet in height a few years since.

KNOCKANAGH, Cnocánach—"(Place) Abounding in Hillocks." Greater portion of the townland is in Lisnakill Par., and the whole is included in Mount Congreve demesne. Area, 57 acres.

MT. CONGREVE, Cnoc an Ádha—"Hill of the (Good) Luck" (O'Donovan); the name is now however forgotten locally. The townland is partly in Lisnakill Par. Area, 118 acres.

NEWTOWN, Baile Nua—"New Village." Area, 142 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Dawn River (O.M.), An Dabhan (Dá Abhainn)—"Two Rivers." The term "abha" (river) is applied in Irish to any permanent stream.

(*b*) Glebe.

(*g*) "Modiomog Bishop and Confessor of Cluain-Cain-Aradh in Munster," Martyr. Donegal, at Dec. 10th. "My Dimoc, i.e. in Cluain Cain Arad in Munster, i.e. of Ross Conaill." Calendar of Aenghus.

POWERSKNOCK, Cnoc na ḋPaoraċ—" Hill of the Powers"; some families of whom doubtless lived here. Area, 295 acres.

S.D. " The Sweep."

RAHEENS, Na Ráiṫiniḋe — " The Little Forts." Area, 569 acres.

" Rahines" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig a Toġṫa—" Rock of the Choice."

(*b*) Ifrionn—" Hell"; a patch of very bad land. Compare " Paradise," the name (ironical) of a similar piece in Kilclooney, Mothel Parish.

(*c*) Caol a Ġéiḋ— " Narrow Place (strip of land) of the Goose."

STONEHOUSE, Tiġ Ċloiċe—" House of Stone." Area, 453 acres.

" Stonehouse" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Carraig a Ḋraiġin—" Rock of the Blackthorn"; a name applied to a sub-division of about 60 acres.

TIGROE, An Tiġ Rúaḋ—" The Red House" Area, 291 acres.

S.D. Ġleann Ḋeag—" Little Glen."

Kilronan Parish.

LIKE Kilcop, Drumrusk and Monamintra, this parish contains only a single townland, from which it derives its name. See *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 166 &c. for some notice of the Church remains. There is a second parish of the name in Co. Waterford—but in Diocese of Lismore.

TOWNLAND.

KILRONAN, Cill Ronáin—" Ronan's Church." There are several saints of the name, Ronan, in the Irish martyrologies, but, since the date of the patronal feast has been forgotten in the present instance, we cannot determine to which of them this foundation is due. Area, 546 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) " Glebe."

(*b*) Páirc a Teampuill—"Church Field"; in which are some insignificant remains of the ancient church.

(*c*) An tSeana Sráid—"The Old Village."

(*d*) Tobar na Cille—"The Church Well."

Lisnakill Parish.

A description of the church ruin &c. will be found in *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. I. pp. 167-8. For derivation of the name see below.

TOWNLANDS.

ADAMSTOWN. See under Kilmeadan Par. Area, 69 acres.

DOONEEN. See under Kilmeadan Par. Area, 55 acres.

GAULSTOWN, Cnoc a Gallais—"Gaule's Homestead." On the townland is a rather well-known cromlech. Area, 270 acres.

"Gawlestown" (O.S.M.).

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig a Chairleáin—"Castle Rock"; so called from its shape.

(*b*) Carraigín Dóigte—"Little Burned Rock"; a rocky eminence of conical shape.

(*c*) Carraig a Scáca—"Stack-like Rock"; a feature of similar character to last.

(*d*) Dán a Chrín—"Field of the Crest (or Ridge)."

(*e*) Leaba an tSagairt—"The Priest's Bed"; a small natural cave in a rock cliff.

(*f*) Cnoc na Gabnaige—"Hill of the Stripper"; named perhaps from the Glas Gaibneach of many legends.

KNOCKANAGH. See under Kilmeaden Par. Area, 103 acres.

LISNAKILL, Lios na Cille—"Lios of the Church." The *lios* in the present instance was probably the ancient circular church enclosure still partly traceable in the field on north side of the cemetery. Area, 200 acres.

"Lisnakelly," "Lissnakill" and "Liskell" (A.S.E.).

LOUGHDCHEEN, Loch Daibcín—"Pond of the Little Cauldron";

a pool by the roadside—so called, probably, from its shape and depth. Area, 737 acres.

" Loughdehin " (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Gleann a Gadaid—" Glen of the Robber."

(*b*) Ceathramha an Chaisleáin—" Castle Quarter (or Division)." The " Castle " here is really a strong 17th century dwellinghouse of stone, now roofless.

(*c*) Carraig a Cháite—" Rock of the Winnowing."

(*d*) Seana Chill—" Old Church Site "; this is still surrounded by a double earthen wall. The space enclosed is circular and comprises about two statute acres. Foundations of the primitive church (30′ x 12′) are clearly traceable. Lying among the ruins is an interesting bullán with circular basin, and 40 or 50 yards to south east of the enclosure is a holy well.

Mt. Congreve. See under Kilmeadan Parish. Area, 65 acres.

Pembrokestown, Baile na mBrós; corruption of a literal translation (scil:—B. na Piombróis) of the official name. On this townland, by north side of the main road, stands a very perfect mote, surrounded by its ditch and concentric rampart. Area, 191 acres.

" Pembrokestowne " (Inq. Eliz.).

Slieveroe, An Sliabh Ruadh—" The Light-Red Mountain." Area, 239 acres.

" Slieveroog " (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig na Cuaiche—" The Cuckoo's Rock."

(*b*) Tobar na Cuaiche—" The Cuckoo's Well."

Shinganagh, Seangánach—" (Place) Abounding in Pismires." Area, 155 acres.

" Singangh " (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na Pire—" Pea Field."

(*b*) Crorairne Head Off ; this was the name of a cross-roads at which stood a public house.

Whitfield, Baile an Triallla—" Homestead of the Trial (?)." Area (in two divisions), 448 acres.

" Whitfieldstowne " (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Droichead Cloiche—" Stone Bridge."

(*b*) Glebe.

Newcastle Parish.

THE ecclesiastical antiquities will be found briefly described by the present writer in *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. I. pp. 169-170. The parish derives its name from a castle which formerly stood on a rocky ledge close to and overlooking the ruined church. Of the castle now hardly a vestige remains.

TOWNLANDS.

ARDEENLOUN, Árd Uí h-Anlúan—"O'Hanlon's Height." On this townland are the ancient ruined church of the parish and the site of the castle which gave church and parish its name. Close by the ruins are a couple of standing pillar stones, one of which probably once bore an ogham inscription. Area (in two divisions), 505 acres.

"Ardinlone" (A.S.E.).

BALLYGARRON, Baile an Garráin—"Homestead of the Grove." On this townland the Ordnance Map shows two medium sized circular *lioses;* these are really *cathairs* or of a character intermediate between the *cathair* and *lios*, and the same may be said of a similar enclosure in a line with these two—on the adjoining townland of Lisahane. Area, 410 acres.

"Ballygarrenbeg" (A.S.E.).

CARRICKANURE, Carraig an Iubair—"Rock of the Yew Tree." Area, 631 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig a Mhadraid—"Rock of the Wolf."

(*b*) Carraig Aindriú—"Andrew's Rock."

(*c*) Tobar Uí hAirt—"O'Hart's Well."

(*d*) "The White Well."

CARRICKPHILIP, Carraig Pilib—"Philip's Rock." On Griffin's farm stands a pillar stone of hard schist 8′ x 4½′ x 3′. Area, 634 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraigín na Cuaiche—"Little Rock of the Cuckoo." This appears to be a submerged townland name.

(*b*) Seana Baile—"Old Town"; another submerged townland.

(*c*) Bóthairín na gCorp—"Little Road of the (Dead) Bodies"; this led to the next.

(*d*) Reilig na Sriain—"Graveyard of the Bridles"; on Walsh's farm.

(*e*) An Leacht—"The Monumental Cairn."

(*f*) Carraig Fada—"Long Rock."

(*g*) An Maolán—"The Bare Hill."

(*h*) Móin a tSluigaire—"Bog of the Swallow Hole."

HACKETTSTOWN, Baile Caodaig—"Hackett's Homestead." Here, in the 17th century, lived a celebrated medical practitioner, James Ronan, whose tomb may be seen in Newcastle graveyard. Area, 304 acres.

KILDERMODY, Cill Diarmada—"Diarmaid's Church." The site of the cill is not marked on the Ordnance Maps; it will be found, surrounded by traces of its circular fence, close to northern boundary of the townland, on Whelan's farm. Area, 227 acres.

"Killdermudy" (Inq. Jas. I.).

KNOCKADERRY, Cnoc a Doire—"Hill of the Oak Grove." Area (in two divisions), 506 acres.

"Knockaderry" (A.S.E.).

Ross, An Ros—"The Shrubbery." Area, 433 acres.

"Rosse" (A.S.E.).

S.D. "Legacy" and "Legacy Well." "Legacy" is land paying no rent; in the present instance the name is applied to a space of about 15 acres which went free with a quarry.

Reiske Parish.

THE name of the townland on which the church stood gives its name to the parish. This latter, which is of considerable extent (fifteen townlands), contains much rocky and broken land, with fertile patches between the ridges. As may be expected therefore rock names abound. The church ruin and some interesting tombs in and around it, will be found described in *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. I., pp. 162-4.

TOWNLANDS.

ARDNAHOE, Árd na nUaimhe—"High Place of the Grave." On the farm of Mr. Edmond Byrne is an early church site. Area, 205 acres.

BALLYADAM, Baile Ádaimh—"Adam's Homestead." Area, 229 acres.

"Ballyadambeg" (Inq. Jas. I.).

BALLYDERMODY, Baile Diarmada—"Diarmaid's Homestead." Area (in two divisions), 425 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig a Data—"Rock of the Dye."

(*b*) Carraig Bail' Eadmoinn—"Rock of Edmonds' Homestead."

(*c*) Bannra—"Glebe Land."

(*d*) Cill; ancient church site—on John Meehan's farm.

BALLYBRUNNOCK, Baile Uí Bhronóig—"O'Bronoghue's Homestead." Area, 353 acres.

"Ballybrenock" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.DD. (*a*) Bárra na Sráide—"Summit of the Village."

(*b*) Bán a Bréagáin—"Field of the Effigy."

(*c*) An Bréagán—"The Man Simulating Stone Pile"; a hill so named from a cairn on its summit.

(*d*) Bán na Bainrioghna—"The Queen's Field."

(*e*) Bán na Gainimhe—"Sand-Pit Field."

(*f*) Bán a n-Úcaire—"The Fuller's Field."

(*g*) Currach Gorm—"Blue Marsh."

(*h*) Tobar na Réidhe—"Well of (in) the Untilled Mountain Place."

(*i*) Bán na Carraige—"Field of the Rock."

(*j*) Cnoc Ramhar—"Thick (Stumpy) Hill."

(*k*) Páircín na bPeidléirídhe—"The Pedlars' Field."

(*l*) Bán a Loca—"Field of the Lake"; from a basin-like hollow in which water lodges.

(*m*) Seana Sráid—"Old Village."

(*n*) Páirc a Leara—"The Lios Field."

(*o*) Cnoc na nGabar—"The Goats' Hill."

(*p*) Carraig an Iolair—"The Eagle's Rock"; a small rocky outcrop in the centre of a marsh.

BALLYLEGAT, Baile Uí Leagóid—"O'Legat's (probably corruption of Ellegot's) Homestead." Here was settled a branch of the O'Sullivans Beare. The family tomb is in Reiske graveyard. Area, 166 acres.

"Ballilegot" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.DD. (*a*) Carraig a Loircige—"Rock of the Burning."

(*b*) Bán a Halla—"Field of the 'Hall'"; in this field stood the mansion of the O'Sullivans.

(*c*) Bán a Spuinnc—"Field of the Coltsfoot."

(*d*) Bán a Rinne—"Field of the Promontory."

(*e*) Páircín a Murdair—"Little Field of the Murder"; from the malicious killing of a goat here!

(*f*) Páircín na White Eyes: from a variety of potato grown therein.

(*g*) Bán na hEirce—"Field of the Quagmire."

BALLYMORRIS, Baile Muirir—"Maurice's Homestead." Area, 169 acres.

"Ballymorris" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Bóthairín a Churraig—"Little Road of the Swamp."

BALLYMOTE, Baile Móta—"Homestead of (the) Mote"; so called from a circular mote close to which stands another prehistoric monument still more striking, though not recorded on the Ordnance Map, scil:—a slender and graceful pillar-stone of great height—perhaps fifteen feet. Area, 279 acres.

"Ballimoat" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Carrickabansha (O.M.), Carraig a Bháinrig—"Rock of the Grass Land."

(*b*) Carraig na Muc—"Rock of the Pigs.

BALLYNACLOGH, Baile na Cloiche—Homestead of the Stone"; the-"stone" is presumably the remarkable pillar-stone close to Mrs. Crotty's homestead. Area (in two divisions), 619 acres.

"Ballinclough" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Carrickrower (O.M.), Carraig Rámhar—"Stout (thick and round) Rock."

(*b*) Carrickaclog (O.M.), Carraig a Chloig—"Rock of the Bell"; from its shape.

(*c*) Carricknagower (O.M.), Carraig na nGabar—"Rock of the Goats."

(*d*) Carrickastumpa (O.M.), Carraig a Stúmpa—"Rock of the Post."

(*e*) Carrickanvain (O.M.), Carraig a Báin—"Rock of the Green Field."

(*f*) Carricknagroagh (O.M.), Carraig na gCruach—"Rock of the Ricks (of Turf)."

(*g*) Bán a Liagáin—"Field of the Pillar Stone."

(*h*) Bán a Madraid—"Field of the Wolf."

(*i*) Bán a tSeana Baile—"Field of the Old Home."

(*j*) Bán na bFigeadóirídhe—"Field of the Weavers."

BALLYPHILIP, Baile Philib—"Philip's Homestead." Area, 212 acres.

"Ballyphillip" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. Cillín—"Ancient Graveyard"; this is the field, on south side of road, opposite the present parochial house.

BALLYVELLON, Baile Mealbúin — "Melan's (or Mellon's) Homestead." Compare Garranmillon, Kilrossanty Par., *antea*. Close together, on north side of townland, are three pillar-stones. That nearest the road is very remarkable—tall, flat-surfaced and wider at the top than below. Another, at distance of a couple of fields from the road, bears an inscription in ogham which reads: "Cumni maci macoi Fagufi" (*h*) Area, 130 acres.

"Ballinvillon" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Bán na Militia; because at one time used as a drill field."

(*b*) Bán na Silíneadhe—"Field of the Cherry Trees."

CARRIGVARAHANE, Carraig a Barrachain—"Rock of the Tow." Area, 214 acres.

"Carrickvroghan" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cúil an Uisge—"Corner of the Water."

(*b*) Bán a Leacht—"Field of the Monumental Cairn."

(*c*) Páircín a tSamh—"Summer Field"; because of its sunny aspect.

(*h*) See *Journal Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. II., pp. 170 &c., also Macalister, "Studies in Irish Epigraphy," Pt. III., pp. 194 &c.

(*d*) " Ballyscanlan Lake " (O.M.)—twenty acres of which are measured on the present townland. The lake has no special name in modern usage.

CLONFAD, Cluain Fada—" Long Meadow." Area, 176 acres.

" Clonfaddy " (D.S.M.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cnoc a Radairc—" Hill of the (Extensive) View."

(*b*) Cluar a Gabair—" The Goat's Ear "; a rock.

(*c*) Carraig Meadach—" Weathering (Decaying) Rock.'

(*d*) Carraig a tSagairt—" The Priests' Rock."

(*e*) Carraig an Fiaid—" Rock of the Stag."

(*f*) Tobar a tSruthain—" Well of the Little Stream."

(*g*) " The Cooleens "—i.e. " Little Corners."

KILLCARTON, Cill Chartain—" Cartan's Church." Area, 165 acres.

" Kyllcartane " (Inq. Eliz.).

S.DD. (*a*) Carrigkatlaunan (O.M.), Leac a tSleamhain—" Stone of the Slide "; a sloping smooth-surfaced flag on which youths amuse themselves by sliding.

(*b*) Carraig a Dreagain—" Rock of the Effigy."

(*c*) Carraig an Eoin—" Rock of the Bird."

(*d*) Dan a tSrae—" Field of the Mill Race."

(*e*) Cill; early church site, on south west angle of townland near edge of lake.

(*f*) Seana Sraid—" Old Village," which grew up in after times on early church site.

MATTHEWSTOWN, Baile Mathair. Idem. Area, 178 acres.

" Mathewstowne " (A.S.E.).

S.D. Leaba Tomair Mhic Cabha—" Thomas McCabe's Bed "; also called Carraig Mhic Cabha; a well-known cromlech. The name suggests some widely distributed legend, for an oblong depression in a limestone rock at Ballintemple, Middle Island of Aran, bears, curiously enough, exactly the same name.

REISK, Riasg—" Morass." Area, 273 acres.

" Reisk " (D.S.)

S.DD. (*a*) Clashbeema (O.M.), Clais Dhiomha—"Trench of (the) Beam."

(*b*) Carrickagunna (O.M.), Carraig a Ghunna—"Rock of the Gun."

Parish of Trinity Without.

PURELY Irish names are comparatively few and sub-denominations are very rare. Owing to practically universal ignorance of Irish and consequent dearth of tradition investigation of its place names is attended with special difficulty in this parish.

TOWNLANDS.

BROWLEY, Dhúgh Lae—"Lea's Fairy Mansion (or palace)." Area (in two divisions), 87 acres.

"Browley" (D.S.R.).

S.D. "The Barley Fields"; now occupied by artisans' dwellings.

CLASHRAE, Clais Riabhach—"Grey Trench." Area, 29 acres.

"Clashreagh" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Dhóchais Dubhe—"Yellow Road"; called from the blossoming gorse which once bordered it.

(*b*) Crann a Riocóidigh—"Rockett's Tree"; this is, or was, the upper (western) portion of the Yellow Road, so called from a famous old tree which grew there and was occasionally used as a gallows. An outlaw named Rockett paid the penalty of his crimes (or virtues) thereon.

CLEABOY, Claidhe Dubhe—"Yellow Fence." Area, 60 acres.

"Cleabuy" (D.S.R.).

DOBBYN'S PARK. Area, 45 acres.

"James Dobbins 5 parkes" (D.S.R.)

GIBBET HILL, Ard na Croiche—"High Place of the Gallows." Called also "Gallows Road," "Crows' Road," and (now) "Morley Terrace." As its old name indicates this was the common place of public execution. In the large ancient house at top of the road (on north side) lived the distinguished churchman, Dr. Hussey, Bishop

of Waterford (1798—1803) and—after lapse of some years—another Bishop, Dr. Robert Walsh (1817—1821). Area, 197 acres.

"Gibbets Hill" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) "Dye House Lane" now "Summerhill Terrace."

(*b*) "Strangman's Lane," now "Suir Street," leading from Mary Street North to river.

LISDUGGAN, Lios Dubagáin—"Duggan's Lios"; to be distinguished from place of same name in Kilburne Par. Area, 198 acres.

"Lisdowgan" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Roanmore (O.M.), Ruadán Mór—"Great Wet (Spongy) Place."

(*b*) Na Ruadánta; plural of Ruadán—the name applied to a few fields.

(*c*) Tobar a Buic—"The Buck's Well." "Buck," in this context, = a dandy.

LOGLOS, Lag Glas—"Gray-Green Hollow." Area, 27 acres.

LONGCOURSE. No Irish name. Area, 52 acres.

PASTIME KNOCK, Cnoc a tSugraid—"Hill of the Merry-Andrew." Area, 49 acres.

RATHFADDEN, Rát Páidín—"Little Patrick's Fort"; neither trace of fort nor memory of Little Patrick survives. Area, 53 acres.

"Rathfadden" (A.S.E.).

TICOR, Tig Cór. Meaning uncertain; probably "Core's House." O'Donovan renders it "odd" house, but the modifying term is cór or cóir, not corr. Area, 91 acres.

S.D Slige Caol—"Narrow Way"; a name more generally known now than the townland name proper. It was originally applied to a narrow lane which followed approximately course of the present road from Reservoir to the Cork Road.

WATERFORD; probably "Snug Haven"; the name is certainly Danish but authorities differ as to its meaning. The present division embraces that portion of the city beyond the ancient walls, on the west. Area (in two parts), 104 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Ballybricken, Baile Bricín — "Brickin's Homestead." This is a sub-division of somewhat indefinite extent. In its minimum extension it includes the whole Fair Green (no longer

green, by the way). The Great Parchment Book makes mention of Bricken's Mill and Garden, while "Bricken's Town" is referred to in A.S.E. Ballybricken is the "Great Greene" of the Down Survey Map.

(*b*) Barker Street; named from the early 18th century Alderman Samuel Barker, site of whose garden it occupies.

(*c*) "The Citadel"; this was a square fort, mounted with great guns, which stood on site of the present gaol. It consisted of four bastions with curtains (*i*).

(*d*) "Barrack Street," An Faiṫċe—"The Fair (or Hurling) Green." Here stood, at present entrance to Christian Brothers' residence, the thatched chapel of Trinity Without. Barrack Street, with the present Mayor's Walk, constitutes the "Common Greene" of the original Down Survey Map.

(*e*) "Glass House Lane"; it perpetuates the memory of Gatchell's famous factory, which sent its inimitable products all over Western Europe.

(*f*) "Glen Road"; joining Bridge Street to the Glen.

(*g*) "Gow's Lane," Lána Gabha—"Blacksmith's Lane"; now Smith's Lane, which designation the Municipal Authority has sanctioned by erection of a new name-plate.

(*h*) "Mayor's Walk"; this was first laid out as a street in 1711, on the demolition of the earthwork without the walls which protected both wall and gates at this side. The earthwork here appears to have been about twelve feet in height; we find it occasionally referred to in municipal documents &c. as the "Butt-works."

(*i*) "Murphy's Lane." This thoroughfare exists no longer, and its disappearance is no loss if it deserved the character given it in a note (Dr. O'Donovan's) in the Ordnance Survey Field-Book —"Its occupants are of the lowest class of Tippers, ——, and pick-pockets of the lowest and most diabolical character: so at least they were in 1827, when I went to school to old Ned Hunt of Patrick Street." This classic lane ran parallel with Mayor's Walk from Bachelor's Walk to Patrick street—along the space now occupied by Widgers' stables.

(*i*) Smith, "History of Waterford," 2nd Ed., pp. 171 &c.

(*j*) " Nunnery Lane," now Convent Hill.

(*k*) " Pound Street "; it formerly occupied portion of the open space in centre of the Glen, and derived its name from the public pound situated there.

(*l*) " Thomas' Hill "; mentioned in the Great Parchment Book, and so called from St. Thomas' Church, to which it leads or led. The chancel arch of the church still survives and, being pre-invasion in character, is of peculiar interest. It stands in a neglected cemetery, in which are a few tombstones.

(*m*) " Vulcan Street "; the former name of the north end of Thomas' Street, between junction with O'Connell Street and Quay.

(*n*) " King Street," also called O'Connell Street for the past fifteen years.

BARONY OF SLIEVEARDAGH.

TWO Parishes only of this Barony lie, with portion of a third, within our territory, scil:—Grangemockler, Templemichael and part of Garrangibbon. The Barony was, according to O'Heerin (*a*), the ancient patrimony of O'Day. Both O'Heerin (*b*) and the Four Masters (*c*) write the name Sliabh Ardachaidh, that is—"Mountain of the High Plain." The three parishes named form a kind of plateau differing in soil and general character from the adjoining parishes of Iffa and Offa. Less fertile than the adjoining Barony and isolated, on one side, by a range of high hills, Slieveardagh is more favourably circumstanced than its sister baronies for the preservation of its ancient nomenclature. Accordingly its sub-denominations were found more numerous, and were more easily collected than the corresponding land-names of the adjoining divisions. Lioses (entirely or partly destroyed) are plentiful, and it is remarkable that whereas elsewhere throughout the whole Decies, north and south, they are, with rare exceptions, circular in shape, in this particular corner of Tipperary they are mostly polygonal—pentagonal, hexagonal &c.

Garrangibbon Parish.

THE Parish name is of purely civil origin, derived from the townland on which the ancient church stood. Of the church

(*a*) "Topographical Poems," Ed. O'Donovan, p. 100.
(*b*) Ibid.
(*c*) A.F.M., A.D. 1600.

hardly any remains exist. The little that does survive will be found within a small cemetery enclosed in the grounds of South Lodge and including neither inscription nor monument of age or general interest. The parish is portion of an elevated mountain plain, overlooking the very fertile south-east angle of the Golden Vale and the Valley of the Suir.

TOWNLANDS.

AHENNY LITTLE. See Ahenny, Newtown Lennon Par. Area, 84 acres.

ARDBANE, Ard-Bán—"High Field." Area, 199 acres.

"Ardbane" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) An Dún—"The Fort"; a small natural mound by the roadside, crowned by vestiges of what appears to have been an earthwork of the Rath type.

(*b*) Glenbower (O.M.), Gleann Dodar—"Noisy Glen."

ATTYJAMES, Ath Tighe Seamuir—"Ford of James' House." Area, 169 acres.

BALLYBRONOGE, Baile Bronóig — "Brunnock's (Walsh's) Homestead." Area, 196 acres.

BLEENALEEN, Bléin a Lín—"The Flax-Producing Narrow Low Tongue of Land." Area (in two divisions), 326 acres.

"Blanelene" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. Lag a Codalta—"Sleepy Hollow."

CHEESEMOUNT, Garraide Dub—"Black Garden." I got Cnocán na Cáirse as an alternative name, but the latter is probably merely a translation into Irish of the modern fancy name. The present division got its official name, perhaps, to distinguish it from the adjoining Garryduff, in the same parish, but in a different Barony. Area, 157 acres.

CLASHNASMUT, Clair na Smot—"Trench of the Tree Stumps." Area, 437 acres.

CURRAHEEN, Curraicín—"Little Wet Place." Area, 576 acres.

GARRANBEG, Garrán Beag—"Little Groove." Area, 174 acres.

GARRANGIBBON, Garrán Giobúin—"Gibbon's Groove." Area, 132 acres.

"Garrangibbane" (Inq. Jas. I.).

S.D. Tobar Pádraig—"Patrick's Well"; at which "rounds" were formerly made.

GARRYMORRIS, Garraidhe Muirín — "Garden of Little Maurice." Area, 210 acres.

GLENACUNNA, Gleann a Connaidh—"Glen of the Firewood." Area, 165 acres.

S.D. Poll Mór—"Great Pit"; a pond.

HEATHVIEW, Cnoc Uisge—"Water (Wettish) Hill." Area, 244 acres.

RAHEEN, Ráithín—"Little Rath." Area, 94 acres.

Grangemockler Parish.

THE name is ecclesiastical and derived from the townland on which stand the ruins of the ancient parish church. These are in a tolerable state of preservation, and show the church to have been of comparatively ambitious proportions. The parish, of about average extent, contains, in all, six townlands, of which two are of great size. From our present point of view the region is disappointing; names are proportionately few and, by no means, the most interesting.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLAGHOGE, Bealach Óg—"Little Roadway." O'Donovan, or whoever glossed the Ordnance Survey Field Books, renders it—"Road of the Young." Area, 100 acres.

"Ballaghoge" (D.S.R.).

BALLINRUAN, Baile an Ruadháin—"Homestead of the Moory Place." Area, 293 acres.

S.D. Carrigmaclea (O.M.); a sub-division of this and neighbouring (Tinlough) townland.

BALLYTOHIL, Baile Uí Thuathail—"O'Toole's Homestead." Greater portion of this townland lies in the adjoining parish of

Kilvemnon and Barony of Middlethird and therefore outside the Decies. Area (within our territory), 25 acres.

"Ballyhoghill" (D.S.R.).

GRANGEMOCKLER, Gráinseach Mocláir—"Mockler's Grange." A *grange*, as already explained, was the out farm of an abbey or religious house. Mockler (family name of English descent) probably farmed the grange previous to the dissolution, or received a grant of it on consummation of the latter event. Area, 899 acres.

"Mouler" (Tax. Pope Nich.). "Graungmoclery" (Inq. Henry VIII.).

S.DD. (*a*) Sean Láthair—"Old Place"; a small sub-division (about six acres).

(*b*) Mullenaglogh (O.M.), Muileann na gCloch—"Mill of the Stones"; the village in which are the present church and graveyard.

(*c*) Cill—"Early Burial Ground"; two fields to west of main Carrick-Callan Road.

(*d*) Carraig Mocláir—"Mockler's Rock"; a remarkable dome-shaped rocky mass which rises out of the plain.

(*e*) Fair Green (O.M.), Faithche. Idem.

GLENNASKAGH, Gleann na Sceach—"Glen of the Whitethorn Bushes." A considerable proportion of this townland is mountain. Area, 1,218 acres.

"Glauneskeagh" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Knockahunna (O.M.), Cnoc a Chonnaigh—"Hill of the Firewood"; a sub-division which extends into the adjoining townland, parish and barony.

(*b*) Árd na Gaoithe—"Height of the Wind." The parish generally is elevated and wind-swept.

(*c*) Tobar Buidhe—"Yellow Well."

(*d*) Bóthairín a Ghotaigh—"Little Road of the Bending."

(*e*) Tobar Chreagáin—"Well of the Little Rock."

(*f*) Liagán—"Pillar-Stone"; the name is applied to the field in which the pillar stands.

TINLOUGH, Tigh an Locha—"House of the Pond." Area, 265 acres.

Templemichael Parish.

THIS is the second parish of the name in Lismore Diocese (for the other see Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride). The scant remains of the ancient church with its cemetery are picturesquely situated on the east bank of the Lingaun stream at a place where an old road crosses the latter. I have little (if any) doubt that Templemichael is the Áṫ na gCarbad ("Ford of the Chariots") of the Four Masters and other ancient authorities. In the Visitations of Elizabeth (*d*) the church of Athnacarbad is twice placed between Grangemockler and Newtown Lennon and as these Visitations proceed in geographical order it seems plain that the present church—between Grangemockler and Newtown—is the place meant. Similarly in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas "Anegarbid" follows Kilmurry immediately and precedes Mouler (Grangemockler). That it was anciently a place of note is evident from the Four Masters' reference to the death of Lughaidh MacConn. Lughaidh, they say, was treacherously slain by the druid Ferchis, "to the west of Athnacarbad (*e*)." The parish is of average extent, embracing twelve townlands. Through it ran the ancient highway, *via* the Rathclarish Gap, from Ossory to Magh Feimhin and Southern Decies (*f*).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINVIR, Baile an Bhiorra—"Homestead of the (Standing) Water." There stands here, in a fence, a pillar stone of large size and remarkable appearance. Area, 369 acres.

S.D. Áṫ a Mhacaire—"Ford of the Battle Field"; from a battle traditionally reported to have been fought here.

CAPPAGH, Ceapach—"Tillage Plot." Area, 54 acres.

CASTLEJOHN, Caiſleán Seagain. Idem. Some remains of an old building survive. This however, which was occupied by a family named Shepherd, appears to have been rather a mansion than a castle. Area, 364 acres.

(*d*) MS. T.C. Dublin, E. 3, 14, &c.
(*e*) A.F.M., A.D. 225, also Keating (O'Mahony's Ed.) pp. 322-3.
(*f*) "Journal of Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archæological Society," 1854, p. 16.

"Ionaichcassel" (Pat. Roll, 17, John).

COOLARKIN, Cúil Uí Iarcáin—"O'Harkin's Corner." Area, 256 acres.

CROAN, Cruadán—"Hard Place"; in allusion to the nature of its soil. Area, 196 acres.

CURRASILLA, Currach Saillige—"Marsh of the Sallow." Area, 630 acres.

"Cursileigh" (Inq. Chas. I.).

S.D. Aughvaneen (O.M.), Áth Mainnín—"Manning's Ford"; a well-known sub-division.

GORTKNOCK, Gort a Chnoic—"Garden of the Hill." Area, 55 acres.

HARDBOG, Móin Cruaidh. Idem. Area, 205 acres.

KILLINCH, Coill Inse—"Inch (River Holm) Wood." Area, 117 acres.

MANGAN, Mongán—"Place Overgrown with Coarse Grass." Area, 257 acres.

"Mongone" (Inq. Chas. I.).

NINE MILE HOUSE, Tig na Naoi Mile. Idem; a stage on the old mail coach road from Clonmel to Dublin. The main road through the village is the western boundary of the townland. Area, 57 acres.

ROCKVIEW. No Irish form; a modern fancy name. Area, 131 acres.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, Teampull Mícíl—"St. Michael's Church." Local seanachies say that the road leading north from the ancient graveyard is that by which St. Patrick travelled. I take this tradition to be a faint echo of the former importance of the ford hard by. Area, 183 acres.

BARONY OF UPPERTHIRD.

UPPERTHIRD, which contains seven parishes and portion of three others, extends along the south bank of the Suir from a mile or so to east of Portlaw as far west almost as the environs of Clonmel. It is not a region particularly rich in local nomenclature, though a few of its names are both philologically and historically important. Its own name, Uachtar Tír ("Upper Country"), the Barony owes both to its physical character (portion of it is a plateau) and to its geographical relation to its sister Barony of Middlethird. Upperthird was, in Celtic times, the tribal land of the O'Flanagans, and became, after the 12th century, part of Paorach (Powers' Country).

Clonegam Parish.

THE Parish derives its name from the townland on which stood the ancient church. Most of the parish is now included within the demesne of Curraghmore. Hence sub-denominations are comparatively few. A description &c. of the ancient church will be found in *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 251 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

CLASHGANNY, Clais Gainimhe—"Trench (or Hollow) of the Sand Pit." Area, 140 acres.

CLASHROE, Clais Ruadh—"Red Trench." Area, 212 acres.

S.D. Tobberacarrick (O.M.), Tobar na Carraige—"Well of the Rock."

CLONEGAM, Cluain na gCam—"Meadow of the Windings (of Stream)." In a wood on the hill slope to the north of "Le Poer Tower" is a fine window (scil., the western—see Ware's "Bishops"), of the old Cathedral of Waterford. The elaborate stonework, in no fewer than 146 pieces, forms a miniature cairn now overgrown with briars, furze and thick moss. On the demolition of the old Cathedral in 1770 the window was transported hither, and here on the hill side—abandoned and forgotten—it has remained ever since. (*b*) Area, 692 acres.

"Clongan" (Tax. Pope Nich.).

S.DD. (*a*) Le Poer Tower (O.M.); the most conspicuous artificial object in Co. Waterford; erected in 1785.

(*b*) Tappin's Bush (O.M.).

COOLROE, Cúil Ruaḋ—"Red Corner." Area, 590 acres.

"Cooleroe alˢ Cooleare or Coolera" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Portlaw (O.M.), Portlác. Meaning of the second element, lác or clác, is uncertain. The root or term in question occurs also in Ballinlaw (Co. Kilkenny) and Clonderlaw (Co. Clare). O'Donovan equates it with the Saxon *lagh*, a hill.

(*b*) Clodagh River, Clóideaċ. Meaning uncertain. Most of our river names, as has been already more than once remarked, defy analysis; they are very archaic, but before long the progress of Irish scholarship may be relied on to unravel their mystery.

CURRAGHMORE, Curraċ Mór—"Great Marshy (Spewing) Place." Area, 11,68 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Le Poer Castle (O.M.); incorporated in the modern mansion.

(*b*) Deer Park and Clonegam Church (O.M.). The burial place attached to the last is practically a mausoleum of the Waterford family. The tomb which is of most interest historically is probably that of the last heir (heiress, rather) of the Powers, Earls of Tyrone, scil:—Lady Kathleen Power, who married Sir Marcus Beresford, afterwards created 4th Earl of Tyrone. The Countess died in 1769, aged 68 years.

(*b*) See *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. I., p. 287.

KILLOWEN, Cill Eoġain—"Owen's Church." The early church site is not recorded on the Ordnance Map; it will, however, be found close by the roadside (south), on Rockett's farm. Area, 245 acres.

S.D. Ġort na Cille—"Garden of the Early Church"; name of the field in which the primitive church stood.

KNOCKANE, Cnocán—"Little Hill." Area, 342 acres.

LISSASMUTTANN, Lios a Smotáin—"Lios of the Stump." This place, now walled in and planted as part of Curraghmore demesne, was occupied by small farmers and cottiers within the memory of persons still living or but recently deceased. Area, 375 acres.

MT. BOLTON, Dárr a Deirce—"Birch Summit." Area, 654 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Sruthán Dubh—"Black Streamlet"; forming western boundary. This is also called "Creamley," origin of which name is unknown.

(*b*) Cloch na dTrí dTigearna—"Boulder Stone of the Three Lords"; on south-west boundary.

(*c*) An Scrabtae. Meaning uncertain; see under St. Mary's Par., *antea*, p. 257.

(*d*) Móin na gCeap—"Bog of the Cultivated Plots."

MAYFIELD or ROCKETT'S CASTLE. This was originally a subdivision of Knockane. It was known (temp. Chas. I.) as Rockett's Castle, by which name it was conveyed to Sir Algernon May, from whom it is called Mayfield. Rockett was a "noted pirate"—the same individual perhaps whose tragic end gave its name to Rockett's Tree, near Waterford; see Par. Trinity Without. Area, 495 acres.

"Rockete's Castell" (Inq. Jas. I.). "Rocket's Castle, alis Knockaine" (A.S.E.).

S.D. Dán Fada—"Long Field"; a single field of great size—perhaps 50 acres.

Dysert Parish.

THE word *Disert* came to us in the first age of Latin loaning; it is of purely ecclesiastical origin and occurs twice in Co. Waterford to

signify the "retreat," "hermitage" or "desert" to which an early recluse, who afterwards became a church founder, retired. From the anchorite's settlement sprang the later church and, perhaps, monastery. The anchorite in the present instance seems to have been St. Mogue—either the founder of the See of Ferns or his namesake of Clonmore. Dysert is not now retained as the name of any particular townland of the parish though one sub-denomination—Ballindysert—incorporates it. The "Disert" may have been either the original church at Churchtown or an early church, now represented by a cill on Ballindysert. For a description of the church ruin at the former place see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. II., pp. 6 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINDYSERT, Buaile an Oireaipt—"Cattle Shed of the Hermitage." There are on the townland two remarkable pillar stones which stand within a few yards of one another and, on its east side, the site of an early church. Area, 945 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Baile Uachtrach—"Upper Homestead."

(*b*) Loch na gCaorach—"Sheeps' Pond."

(*c*) Áth na Brón—"Ford of the Quern Stone."

BALLYCLOUGHY, Baile Chloiche — "Homestead of Stone." The word cloch is sometimes used to designate a stone building (*c*). Area, 456 acres.

S.D. Castle Quarter (O.M.), Ceathramha a Chairleáin; this castle, which still stands, belonged to the Earls of Ormond.

CARROWCLOUGH, Ceathramha Chumhach — "Mossy Quarter." Area, 93 acres.

"Carhuclogh" (D.S.R.).

CHURCHTOWN, Baile an Teampuill—"Homestead (or Village) of the Church." Area (in two divisions), 670 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Raven's Hill (O.M.), Cnoc a Phréachain—"Rook's Hill."

(*b*) Two Glebes.

(*c*) Na Crainn Aoibhne—"The Pleasant Trees."

(*c*) See Proceedings R.I.A. No. 10, January 1907, note to p. 239.

(*d*) " Mulcahy's Gap "; a ford in the Suir, opposite Churchtown house.

(*e*) Áṫ an Éiɔe—" Ford of the (Sacred) Vestments." The ford was on the old road, now disused, and the sheanacies of the locality say a set of priest's vestments was lost here during a flood.

COOLNAMUC, Cúil na Muice—"Corner of the Pig"; doubtless the allusion is to some legend, now lost. The castle was erected by a Catherine Comerford. Area (in three divisions), 898 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Toberavalla (O.M.), Tobar a Ḋealaiġ—" Well of the Roadway." This well is commonly regarded as " holy," and —owing to ignorant rendering of the name—is now known to local speakers of English as—St. Vallery's Well!

(*b*) St. Antony's Well (O.M.). A pattern was held here formerly (O.D.). The well has now however lost not only its reputation for supernatural virtue but even its name.

(*c*) Tobberagathabrack (O.M.), Tobar a Ġeata Ḋreaic—" Well of the Spotted Gate."

(*d*) " Ballinderry Ford "; an ancient crossing place of the Suir, now never attempted.

CORRAGINA, Carraiġ Éiɔneaċ—" Ivy Covered Rock." Area, 56 acres.

" Carraiġ Éiɔneaċ,
" Ḋí raɔairc air na bacaiġ
" 'Ġ tiġ ḋaċáil Uí Ġrioḋṫa,
(Old Rhyme).

GLEN, An Ġleann. Idem. A famous fair, held here annually on the Feast of the Ascension, is commemorated in the name of a well known air " The Fair of Glen." A second air and song of reputed local origin is the popular " Seaġan Ó Duiḋir a Ġleanna," commonly attributed to Pierce Power of Glen (1685); this air was annexed by Allan Ramsay in 1724 and Burns, who calls it " a favourite Irish air," wrote two songs to it. Dr. Flood, however, (*d*) thinks " Seaghan O'Duibhir " is not of Waterford origin. The fair of Glen was held on both sides of the river, hence the saying:— " A leaṫ air ṫaoiḋ mar aonaċ a Ġleanna." The fair and ferry

(*d*) " History of Irish Music," pp. 121-2.

rights were of considerable moment; the latter were held—on the Waterford side—by the Hurleys of Glen and—on the north side—by Captain James Power. Colonel Roche received a grant of Glen for his services in swimming the Foyle at Derry, to communicate with the beleagured Williamite army. Roche was buried in Churchtown graveyard and at his funeral Seamus na Spón delivered so sarcastic a "eulogy" in Irish that it split the gravestone. Another quondam owner of Glen was Cullenan from whom the place was called Gleann Daile Ui Cuilleanáin. Burke ("Family Romance") tells how Colonel James Roche swam up the river at Londonderry during its historic siege in order to tell the besieged of approaching relief, and that William III. gave him all the undisposed ferries of Ireland as a reward for his bravery. This grant embroiled him in many lawsuits, and Roche made fresh application to the Crown that upon surrendering his former patent he might have a grant of the forfeited estate of James Everard in the Co. Waterford, "with some ferries near his habitation" (*e*). Area (in two divisions), 1,425 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carraigín Sionaig—"Little Fox Rock."

(*b*) Carraig Ui Dóchain—"O'Bohan's Rock."

(*c*) "The Decoy." This word occurs occasionally in place name; it denotes a contrivance in a pond, lake or bog for entrapping game—chiefly wild duck.

(*d*) "The Hop Yard."

(*e*) Dlúthóg; this is the old name of the road now known as the "Jinny Hill"; it seems to signify—"The Little Smooth Surfaced (or 'Flowery') Place," from dlúth, a flower.

(*f*) Carraig a Chuaille—"Rock of the Pole (or 'Pile')."

(*g*) Tobar a Mharcais—"Well of the Marquis."

(*h*) The Racecourse.

(*i*) Glaire—"Stream," called also Glaire Pádraig—"Patrick's Stream"; from root glár, airy blue or green—the colour of water; it separates the parishes of Dysert and Kilsheelan. The source of this stream is at an altitude of 1,400 feet.

(*e*) "Journal of Cork Historical and Archæological Society," Vol. XIII., No. 73, p. 19.

In the River occur the following :—

(*j*) Scairb na Mónа—" Stony Ford (or Shallow) of the Bog "; this also appears to have been called " Ford Island," from a small green island which has disappeared.

(*k*) Scairb a Ghormóigh—" Gormog's Stony Ford." See under Tramore Burrow, Drumcannon Par.

(*l*) Poll a Chiarraidhigh—" The Kerryman's Drowning Pool."

(*m*) Poll na Treasa—" Hole of the Fray."

(*n*) " Glen Weir."

(*o*) Poll a Stúmpa—" Hole of the Stump."

(*p*) Poll a Tubáin—" Hole of the Little Tub "; named from its shape.

KILLDROUGHTAN, Cill Dhrúchtáin—" Droughtan's Church." Site of the early church was close to Thompson's farmhouse (east side). Thence, the neighbours tell, the church was, supernaturally, transported in the night to the opposite side of the Suir, where its remains are pointed out close to the ruins of Dovehill Church.

S.DD. (all in River):—(*a*) Poll na gCailíneadhe—" Pool of the Girls "; two girls were drowned in it once on a time.

(*b*) Poll a Ghiománaigh—" Pool of the Huntsman."

(*c*) A Ford, with no special name.

SCARTLEA, Scairt Liath—" Grey Thicket." Area, 214 acres.

S.D. Carraig Cam—" Crooked Rock "; an isolated crag.

TOOR, Tuar—" Night Field for Cattle." Area, 367 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Poll na gCaorach—" Pool of the Sheep."

(*b*) Poll na mBó—" Pool of the Cows."

(*c*) Bóthairín Dearg—" Little Red Road "; so named from the pronounced colour of its sandy banks.

(*d*) Faill na gCapall—" Cliff of the Horses."

(*e*) Leaca an Tuair—" Glen Slope of Toor."

WINDGAP or ARDMORE, Dearna na Gaoithe—" Gap of the Wind." On the townland is a cillín, or early church site, bramble

o'ergrown and surrounded by a circular fence. Within the enclosure—towards its centre—lies an ogham-inscribed pillar-stone. Mr. Macalister (*f*) reads the legend thus:—" Moddagni Maqi Gattagni Mucoi Luguni." Area, 76 acres.

Fenough Parish.

THE Parish and ancient church are called respectively in Irish Parrāiṡte and Teampull Ḟionnúḋaċ. The qualifying term is archaic and its meaning obscure. It possibly incorporates the word ꝼioḋ, a wood. We find the name written " Fenogh " in the Down Survey, " ffenogh " in the Visitation Books so often quoted (*g*), and " Fynvach " (which suggests the Irish form Ꝼionn Ṁaġ) in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas. The ancient church, or rather its graveyard—for the church has disappeared—is on the townland of Curraghnagarraha. At the entrance there was, forty years ago, a small ogham stone, but it has been destroyed. For fuller information regarding church and parish, see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., pp. 252 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYQUIN, Ḋaile Uí Ċuinn—" O'Quinn's Homestead." On this townland are, or were, two cromlechs and one remarkable pillar-stone, ogham-inscribed. The reading of the ogham here is certain though the characters are worn: it runs:—" Catabar Moco Virigorb." Virigorb = the old Irish personal name Fearcorb (*h*). One of the cromlechs has been recently destroyed; the other is of the earthfast, or primary, class. It is probable that this cromlech is, like perhaps most of those of primary character, artificial in only a minor degree. Area, 471 acres.

" Ballyaquin, *alias* Ballykneene " (A.S. & E.).

S.D. Móin a Ḋrannra—" Bog of the Cattle Pen." The pen here is simply a circle of upright pillar-stones. Ḋrannra signifies

(*f*) " Studies in Irish Epigraphy," Pt. III., p. 228.
(*g*) E. 3. 14. T.C.D.
(*h*) " Studies in Irish Epigraphy," Pt. III., p. 221.

primarily a brand or frame to support a griddle in home-baking; in a secondary sense however it is, *teste* John Fleming, applied as above.

BROWNSWOOD, Coill a Ḃrúnaiġ. Idem. Area, 218 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An tSeana Śráid—" The Old Village."

(*b*) Cnoc an Iomairiṡg. Meaning somewhat doubtful; the last word may be a derivative from iomaire, a ridge or wrinkle.

CREHANAGH, Criotánaċ—" Shaking (Bog)." On this townland stands an ogham-inscribed pillar-stone; the reading is:—" Vimagni Maqi Cuna (*i*). James Butler of Creghannagh was fined £20 &c. for refusing to present accusants, 1616 (*j*). Area, 540 acres.

S.D. Carraiġ Ḟionnuḋac. See parish name above: this is a well-known dome-shaped rock which caps the ridge. On the hill is a massive rocking-stone.

CURRAGHBALLINTLEA, Curraċ Ḃaile an tSleiḃe—" Swamp of the Mountain Homestead." Area, 568 acres.

" Curraċ Ḃaile an tSleiḃe, baile ġan ṡpré
" Coill a Ḃrúnaiġ, baile ġan móna
" Curraċ na nĠarraiṫe, baile ḃeaġ mbarraiḋe
" Baile Uí Ċuinn, baile ḃeaġ ḃinn."

(Local Rhyme).

S.D. Carraiġ Uainṫin—" Rock of the Little Lambs (?)."

CURRAGHNAGARRAHA, Curraċ na nĠarraiṫe—" Swampy Place of the Gardens." Area, 223 acres.

" Curraghneg Araghey " (D.S.R.).

PORTNABOE, Portúḋaċ na Ḃó. Meaning doubtful. O'Donovan writes it Portaċ na Ḃó; assuming this to be correct the name presents no difficulty; it is—" Bog of the Cow." Locally however I have heard the first, not the latter form, and I find it written phonetically, Purtoughnaboe, on an old tombstone in Carrickbeg graveyard. Area, 284 acres.

S.D. Páirc a Ṗléiḋ—" Recreation Field."

(*i*) Macalister, "Studies in Irish Epigraphy," Pt. III., p. 223.
(*j*) Egmont MSS., Vol. I., p. 48.

RATH, Ráth—"Earthen Fort." On this townland is a cromlech. Area, 393 acres.

RETAGH, An Réiḋeach—"The Cleared Land." Area, 149 acres.

TINAHALLA, Tig an Calaiḋ—"House of the Riverside Meadow (or Ferry)." Compare Callaghane, Ballygunner Par. The name, Calais, is from the same root. A fair, afterwards transferred to Clonegam, was held here on May 28th. Area, 363 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc a Teampuill—"Field of the Church"; the field, on Hearne's farm, is so called from an early church site thereon. Here was found a large circular basin of fine sandstone containing human bones and covered by a domed lid also of stone. The basin is 3' 6" in diameter, by 15" high, and is carefully wrought and slightly ornamented.

(*b*) Baile na Nairḋnaiḋe. Meaning unknown. This is a well known sub-division.

(*c*) Páirc na bPréacán—"Field of the Cows."

(*d*) Páirc a Taiṙḋ—"Field of the Bull"; so called from a man nicknamed "The Bull."

(*e*) Páirc a Leamáin—"Field of the Elm."

(*f*) Páircin a Máigistir—"The Master's Field."

(*g*) Ballyhoora. Meaning uncertain; a considerable subdivision.

Guilcagh Parish.

THIS is a small parish (eight townlands) which seems to have possessed no church. The name is unecclesiastical, and will be looked for in vain in the Visitation lists, though it occurs under the form of Kilcath in the Taxations. There is, however, a Down Survey reference to "the Division of Coolefin and Gilcagh." The name is pronounced Giolcaig (dat.) — "Broom" (*Spartium Scoparium*).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCAHANE, Baile Uí Cacáin—"O'Cahane's Homestead." Area, 836 acres.

S.D. "Tobar Geal"—"White (Clear) Well."

BALLYVALLICAN, Baile Bailicín — "Wilkins' Homestead." Area, 530 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc an Aifrinn—"The Mass Field."

(*b*) Gleann na gCruach—"Glen of the (Turf) Stacks."

(*c*) Iomaire Fada—"Long Ridge."

BEALLOUGH, Béal Loca—"Mouth (Gap) of (by) the Lake." There is a pond or basin of water, nearly an acre in extent, on summit of the ridge and hence latter part of the name. Area, 447 acres.

"Balloghy" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) An Loc—"The Lake"; this is the pond above alluded to.

(*b*) "The Pinnacle"; a rocky point on the ridge near the lake.

(*c*) Bán Ard—"High Field"; a piece of arable land situated at a great elevation and visible for many miles.

(*d*) Carraig Ard—"High Rock"; a point similar to (*b*) above.

CURRAGHATAGGART, Currach a tSagairt — "The Priest's Swamp." Area, 407 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Bán na gCloran—"Field of the Pignuts (*Bunium Flexuosum*)"; it is frequented by a ghost.

(*b*) Droicead Áta na hEaglaire—"Bridge of the Church Ford"; on west boundary of the townland.

KILMOVEE, Cill Moibí—"Movee's Church." There is a parish of the same name in Co. Mayo, and near Lusk, Co. Dublin, is an ancient cemetery called St. Movee's. The Irish martyrologies mention St. Mobhi of Glasnevin on Oct. 12th, St. Mobhi of Donnybrook (Domhnach Broc) on Sept. 30th, and St. Mobhi of Cluain Fannabhair on Dec. 13th. Site of the early church in the present instance has been identified close to Gough's farmstead and on north side of road to Kilmacthomas. Area, 692 acres.

S.D. Tobar na Srian—"Well of the Bridles."

KNOCKHOUSE, Tigh an Chnoic—"House of the Hill." Area, 143 acres.

KNOCKNACROHY, Cnoc na Cruaiche—"Hill of the Pile (of Rock)"; so called from a high wooded point of the ridge on south side of the townland. Area, 254 acres.

S.D. An Sailicín—"The Little Willow Place"; so named from a well, Tobar na Sailecín—"Well of the Willows." This is an instance of a sub-denomination better known than the townland name proper.

GUILCAGH, Giolcaig—"Broom." The townland is entirely included in Curraghmore demesne. Area, 780 acres.

S.D. Páirc a Giolcaige—"Field of the Broom"; a field from which the townland probably takes its name.

Killaloan Parish.

GREATER portion of this parish as well as its ancient church and graveyard lie within the Barony of Iffa and Offa and County of Tipperary. Further reference to it will therefore be found under the barony in question.

TOWNLANDS.

BARRAVAKEEN, Bárr a Báicín—"Summit of the Little Arm (Winding Road)." Area, 534 acres.

BAWNARD, Bán Árd. Area, 134 acres.

S.D. Caol—"Narrow (Place)"; a glen which runs through middle of the townland.

CARRICKNABRONE, Carraig na Bróin—"Rock of the Hand-mill"; from a small rocky hill near the centre of the townland. Area, 123 acres.

S.D. Áth na Bláthaige—"Buttermilk Ford"; near by stood a farmhouse the milk vessels from which were rinsed in the ford, whence the stream got a milky colour.

GLENDAW, Gleann Dáibhid—"David's Glen." Area, 142 acres.

LISHEEN, Lisín—"Little Lios (or Earthen Fort)." Area, 54 acres.

S.D. Carraig na bFiach—"Ravens' Rock."

DERRINLAUR, Doire an Láir—"Middle Oakwood." The old castle, now very ruinous, belonged to a branch of the Butlers. A stone with Butler arms was found in the ruins more than half a century since and was carried away by Lord Cahir, the proprietor.

The castle, which is referred to in "Pacata Hibernia," is commonly reputed to have been in later times the abode of a robber band. It was evidently a place of great strength for its walls are over eight feet in thickness—full eleven feet in the flanking towers. Under the year 1574 the Four Masters relate that:—"The son of the Earl of Desmond (John, son of James,) took by surprise a good and strong castle called Doire-an-lair and placed in it trustworthy warders of his own people to guard it. When the Lord Justice of Ireland (Sir William Fitzwilliam) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, son of James, son of Pierce Roe,) had heard of this castle, it renewed their animosities against the sons of the Earl of Desmond and they summoned the men of Meath and Bregia, the Butlers and all the inhabitants of the English Pale to proceed to devastate Leath-Mhodha, and they marched without halting until they had pitched their tents around Doire-an-lair which they finally took; and the Lord Justice beheaded all the warders." Area, 658 acres.

S.D. Cora Uí Néil—"O'Neill's Weir"; in river.

TIKINCOR, Tiȝ Ċinn Ċoraiḋ—"House at Head of (the) Weir." The "House" in question was the 17th century mansion of the Osbornes, which stands now a roofless, many-chimneyed ruin close by the bridge. Sir Thomas Osborne lived here in 1690. Area, 379 acres.

"Cenn Curraiȝ" (Wars of Gaedhil with Gaill).

S.DD. (*a*) "Sir Thomas' Bridge," called also "Two-mile Bridge." This was erected in 1690 by the Sir Thomas Osborne mentioned, and continued to be till about sixty years since a private bridge with a gate in its middle.

(*b*) Cora Ṁeaḋonaċ—"Middle Weir"; in the river.

Kilmeadan Parish.

SEE under Middlethird.

TOWNLANDS.

COOLFIN, Cúil Ḟinn—"Fionn's Corner." Greater portion of the townland is a flat or "callow" by the riverside. Area, 1,068 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Kilbunny Church, Cill Dunna—"Bunna's Church"; a very interesting ruin with an early 11th century door (Irish Romanesque) (*k*). Dunna is almost certainly a corruption of Munna. An inscribed slab, some centuries old, which lies within the ruin, bears an effigy of a Bishop, with the inscription "S. MONNIA EPS." Munna, Bishop and Abbot, is commemorated under October 21st in all the Irish Martyrologies. "Fionntan was another name for Munna. Fulchan was the name of his father. Two hundred and thirty was the number of monks in his convent. And it was Mochua, son of Lonan, that cured him of the leprosy which he had from the beginning" (*l*).

(*b*) "The Lates"; wide, and often deep, ditches which drain the extensive marshes. It has been suggested that the song "The Lakes of Coolfin" has reference to this place, and that "Lakes" is a misreading of "Lates."

(*c*) Clodagh River, on west boundary, An Clóideach; interpretation difficult and doubtful. Dr. O'Donovan translates it "muddy" (*m*).

GLENHOUSE, Gleann a Chadair—"Glen of the Causeway"; this is a curious instance of perverted Anglicisation. Area, 647 acres.

LAHARDAN, Leacht-Árdán—"Half Little Eminence"; from the peculiar outline of an apparently cloven rock bluff which forms the summit of a ridge. Area, 593 acres.

"Laghardane" (D.S.R.).

Kilmoleran Parish.

FOR an account of the Church and Friary antiquities, see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. II., pp. 2-6. Kilmoleran (Cill Mo Aileráin) is the name of the parish only, and perhaps at no time did it designate a townland. It signifies—"Church of My Aileran" (otherwise Aireran). Aileran, called the

(*k*) See *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. I., p. 247.

(*l*) "Martyrology of Donegal," with which "Calendar of Oengus" agrees in almost identical words.

(*m*) Field Books, Ordnance Survey, Mountjoy Barracks.

Wise, is commemorated on December 29th. Site of the ancient parish church, as well as existing remains of the old Friary, are on Carrickbeg townland. The present parish church occupies the site of the Friary, while the neglected cemetery of Reilig na Muc indicates the position of Kilmoleran Church. Kilmoleran Parish contains, in all, only four townlands.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYSLOUGH, Baile Saileach—"Willow Homestead"; sometimes now called B. Salach—"Dirty Town." The Down Survey Reference shows by its spelling that the adjective is not "dirty" but "willowy." Area, 164 acres.

"Ballysellagh" (D.S.R.).

CARRICKBEG, Carraig Beag—"Little Rock," or rather "Little Carrick." When Carrick-on-Suir, which got its name from a rock in the river, grew to be a place of some importance, its suburb at the opposite side of the river came to be called by contra-distinction "Little Carrick." Carrickbeg was anciently Carrick-mac-Griffin, from one Matthew FitzGriffin, to whom the place was granted early in the 13th century. Area, 800 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar na gCrann—"Well of the Trees"; the place is now, however, treeless.

(*b*) Reilig na Muc—"Cemetery of the Pigs"; the interesting cemetery which once pertained to the parish church.

(*c*) Cora Mor—"Great Weir"; a ford in the Suir from which the lane at west end of Clareen Factory formed the northern exit.

(*d*) Cora Catain—"Kane's Weir."

(*e*) Cnocan a Raca—"Little Hill of the (Flax ?) Rack."

(*f*) Bothairin Malóig—"Mallock's Little Road."

GARRAVONE, Garbh Mhóin—"Rough (Turf) Bog." Area, 371 acres.

"Garranowney" (D.S.M.).

SHESKIN, Seiscinn—"Boggy Place." Area, 600 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Tobar an Eich—"The Horse's Well"; the water was esteemed specially beneficial to racehorses which were brought hither to drink.

(*b*) Gairdhe na Piobe—"Garden of the Pease."

(*c*) Gairdhe na gCuc—"Field of the Cones (i.e., Rock or Earth Mounds)."

(*d*) Tobar na Dairge—"Well of the Oak Tree."

(*e*) Bóthairín na gCraobhann—"Little Road of the Branches."

(*f*) Bóthairín a tSruta—"Little Road of the Stream"; a portion of last.

Kilsheelan Parish.

LIKE Killaloan, this Parish is chiefly in the Barony of Iffa and Offa East, Co. Tipperary, which see. Only five of its eighteen townlands lie in Co. Waterford, and of these five, one (Knocknaree) is within Glenaheiry barony.

TOWNLANDS.

BOOLA, Buaile—"Milking Place." The townland, nearly all mountain and bog, is of very peculiar shape—resembling a gigantic camán or "hurley," some three miles in length by less (on an average) than one-third of a mile wide. Area, 642 acres.

S.D. Cnoicín na Circe—"Little Hill of the (Heath) Hen."

COOLESHAL, Cúil Íseal—"Lower Corner." Area, 646 acres. "Cooleisheel" (Inq. Chas. I.).

GURTEEN, Guirtín—"Little Garden"; anciently Guirtín a tSonnaig ("Little Garden of the Stockade"). In 1838, a snake, 3½ feet in length, was captured here. Area, 1,939 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Carrigeenseebohilla (O.M.), Carraigín Suidhe Buachalla—"Little Rock of the Cowboy's Seat"; now it is more generally known as Carraig Dóighte—"Burned Rock."

(*b*) Carrickatobber (O.M.), Carraig a Tobair—"Rock of the Well."

(*c*) Cloghadda (O.M.), Cloch Fada—"Long Rock"; a majestic dallán, 10 feet in height.

(*d*) Bóthairín Pheadair—"Peter's Little Road."

(*e*) Seana Baile—"Old Village."

(*f*) Tor a Chuillinn—"Holly Bush."

(*g*) "Decoy." See place of same name, Inislounaght Par.

(*h*) Páirc an Eascoin—"Field of the Eel"; a low-lying meadow by riverside into which eels sometimes crawl at night from the river.

In River (E. to W.):—

(*i*) "Church Gap"; a ford, formerly well known, immediately to east of bridge, about midway between latter and the church ruin. There was a second ford, not so generally used, a few perches to west of bridge.

(*j*) Poll a Capaill—"Horse's Pool."

(*k*) Poll Diarmuda—"Dermot's Pool."

(*l*) Áit Daile a Priorais—"Priorstown Ford."

(*m*) Cora Conchobair—"Connor's Weir."

(*n*) Linn a tSagairt—"Priest's Pool (or Broad)," in which a priest was drowned. Relative position of the Linn was not noted.

Landscape, Ceapach—"Tillage Plot." Area, 140 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Cromlech (O.M.); this fine monument, having weathered the snows of three thousand winters, has been partly prostrated by a recent inundation of the river.

(*b*) Crann Giobalach—"Untidy (or Ragged) Tree"; an aged tree by roadside, regarded with superstitious dread.

In the River:—

(*c*) Scairb na Mona—"Stony Ford of the Bog."

(*d*) "Hogan's Hole."

(*e*) Cúil—"Corner"; an elbow in the river.

Mothel Parish.

Mothel, a parish of great extent, was formerly impropriate in the abbey (Canons Regular of St. Austin) of the same name. It is richer in place names than any other parish of the barony and furnishes a few mountain and ecclesiastical designations of more than ordinary interest. On the most difficult of these latter John Fleming, who was a native of the parish, has left us some useful

notes (*n*). The parish gets its name from the townland on which stood the ancient church and abbey. Both church and abbey are supposed to have grown out of the early monastic foundation of SS. Cuan and Brogan. This latter however was not at Mothel but at Ballynevin a mile, or so, distant. The observant reader will notice the number of townland names implying ecclesiastical association and indicating dependency on an important religious house, e.g. Bishopstown, Ballynab, Cloc na Coimirce, Old Grange &c. For a description of the church and abbey remains the reader is referred to *Waterford Archæological Journal*, Vol. II., pp. 9 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAB, Baile an Ab—"The Abbot's Town." Area, 253 acres.

"Ballynapp" (A.S.E.).

BALLYDURN, Baile Ui Diorain—"O'Durran's Homestead." Area, 1,149 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Crosaire na nDanes—"The Danes' Cross-Roads." The "crossroads" owe their name to the more or less modern fashions of attributing all antiquarian remains to the Danes. The remains here attributed are confined to a basin-like, apparently artificial, depression of bullán type in a large, partly buried boulder by the roadside. The basin is some 20" in diameter by about 9" deep.

(*b*) Gleann Fuinnse—"Ash Tree Glen"; on boundary with Glenaphuca.

BALLYGARRET, Baile Gearóid—"Garret's Homestead." Area, 133 acres.

"Ballygarrott" (A.S.E.).

BALLYHEST, Baile Heirt—"Hesty's Homestead" (O.D.). Area, 135 acres.

BALLYKNOCK, Baile an Chnuic.—"The Hill Homestead." Teige O'Bryan of Ballyknocke was fined £20 and imprisoned for refusing to present recusants. With him suffered in the same cause a like penalty, his neighbours, Rowland Power of "Corduffe,"

(*n*) *Waterford Archæological Journal* and Gaelic Journal (early Nos.) *passim*.

Jeffrey Power of "Fedane," Walter and William Power of "Kilballykilty," and Nicholas Power of "Whitstowne." (*o*). Area, 487 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Ḃárr Uiṙge—"Height (Summit) of (the) Water"; a well and sub-division.

(*b*) Ṫoḃar na gCuiṙeann—"Well of the Churns."

Ballynacurra, Ḃaile na Coṁaḋ—"Homestead of the (Cattle) Stall." Area, 536 acres.

"Ballinacurry" (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (*a*) Inṙe an Rinnce—"River-holm of the Dance."

(*b*) Ṫoḃar a Ṁargaiḋ—"Well of the Market"; on what was formerly a commonage.

(*c*) An Leacṫ—"The Monument"; a stone pile on the Feddins' boundary, marking the scene of a murder.

(*d*) "The Barrack Field."

Ballyneal, Ḃaile Néill—"Niall's Homestead." Area, 346 acres.

"Ballyneyle" (D.S.R.).

S.D. Áṫ an Ċailín—"Ford of the Girl"; perhaps the maiden was drowned here.

Ballynevin, Ḃaile Uí Ċnaimín—"O'Knavin's Homestead"; this is popularly believed to have been church land fraudulently alienated, hence a tradition prevalent half a century since that occupying farmers invariably got "broke." The present, as well as the adjoining townland, is remarkable for a number of artificial pits now filled with water and frequented by wild duck. A new generation has forgotten the object of the excavations, scil:—to extract marl for manure in the wheat-growing years of the early 19th century. Area, 697 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Ṫoḃar Ċuain—"St. Cuan's Well"; next to St. Declan's Well, at Ardmore, this is the most remarkable holy well in the Decies. The "patron" here on July 10th was attended by thousands.

(*o*) Egmont MSS., Vol. I. p. 53.

(*b*) "Site of St. Cuan's Church." The church, which belonged to the primitive and diminutive oratory class, disappeared within the past half century.

BALLYTHOMAS, Baile Tomáis — "Thomas' Homestead." Area, 602 acres.

S.D. Aughatanawillin (O.M.), Áṫ a tSeana Ṁuillinn—"Old Mill Ford."

BISHOPSTOWN, Cill an Easpoig—"The Bishop's Church." Area, 591 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Na Cillíniḋe ; two or three small fields, in one of which was site of the ancient church from which comes the name of the townland.

(*b*) Aughnagan (O.M.), Áṫ na gCeann—"Ford of the Heads"; some monks were beheaded here and the heads thrown into the stream. The most awesome and dreaded ghost in East Munster haunted this ford, and only the protection of SS. Cuan and Brogan rendered wayfarers secure against his molestations. On one occasion the ghost caught a Tartar:—

An Spriḋ,
"Tá coinneal ⁊ coinnleoir ann
Agus cá ḃfuil a leaṫ-rann ráiṁ"?
An Fear,
"Muilleán iḋir ḋá ġleann
"Agus é ag scilleaḋ ṫall ⁊ a ḃfus
"Agus ḋá nḋeanfá, an áiṫriġe in am
"Ní ḃeiṫea iḋ' ṙaṁailt anso."
An Spriḋ,
"Maraċ Cuan ⁊ Bróġán ⁊ ioḋbairt na mionn
"Ba ċuiṁin leat do ċuairḋ go h-Áṫ na gCeann." (*p*)

(*p*) I am indebted to Mr. John Flynn, Carrick-on-Suir, for another version:—

An Fear,
Cé h-é sin ṫall?; cé h-é sin ṫall?; cé h-é sin ṫall?
An Spriḋ,
Táfar ann; táfar ann; táfar ann.
An Fear,
Cuirfiḋ mise me ṙéin fé ċoimirce
Cuain ⁊ Broġáin ⁊ ioḋbairt na mionn.
An Spriḋ,
Maraċ coimirce Cuain ⁊ Broġáin
Agus ioḋbairt na mionn
Cuiṁneoċfá-sa go lá an luain,
Ar do cuairt go h-Áṫ na gCeann.

BRIDGETOWN, Baile an Droiċid—"Homestead of the Bridge." The "Bridge" commemorated in the place-name is hardly the bridge of Clonea, which is not on Bridgetown, but connects Clonea with Ballyneil. Fleming, not aware of the antiquity of both names, suspected Ballyneil to be a later name for a sub-division of Bridgetown (*q*). Both names have, however, the respectable antiquity of nearly three hundred years behind them for they occur in their present form, in the Down Survey Maps &c. Area, 410 acres.

CLONEA, Cluan-Ḟiaḋ—"Meadow of (the) Deer." The sobriquet Paoraċ ("of Powers' Country") is generally added to distinguish this from a place of the same name in the adjoining Barony of Decies. On the townland are the ruins of a fine castle which was habitable till a half century, or so, since. Area, 225 acres.

"Clonee" (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. Drehid Keal Bridge (O.M.), Droiċead Caol—"Narrow Bridge."

CLONMOYLE, Cluan Maol—"Bare Meadow." Area, 202 acres.

"Clonmele" (Inq. Chas. I.).

COMMONS. Modern name; no Irish form; entirely mountain. Area, 367 acres.

COOLNAHORNA, Cúl na hEorna—"Barley Ridge-Back." Area, 724 acres.

"Coolnehorney," (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Cruaċ—"Stack"; a conical hill to south of Crotty's Lake.

(*b*) Carraig an Ḟiolair—"Eagle's Rock."

(*c*) Cill Baile Uí Breacáin—"Church of O'Bracken's Homestead"; this is the site of an early church, on Mahony's farm.

(*d*) An Uiḋir; name of small river which later on joins the Clodagh. See Nire, Barony of Glenahiery.

COOLNALINGADY, Cúl na Loinnide—"Ridge-Back of the Churn-Dash"; in allusion to the butter-producing property of the place (*r*). An old native informed me the original name was Cúl na Lon—"Corner of the Blackbirds." The townland is more

(*q*) "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 300.
(*r*) "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 163.

commonly called Curraghlandy, perhaps from an old sub-denomination. Area, 367 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Leaca Riabach—"Grey Glen-Slope."

(*b*) Tobar na Bainrioghna—"The Queen's Well"; from some lady-proprietor who was noted for her "airs."

(*c*) Carrais Rathar—"Thick, Stumpy Rock."

(*d*) An Bealach—"The Roadway (or Pass)"; a "gap" leading to Commons.

(*e*) Claidhe na bFiann and Soc 7 a Coltar—"Earthen-Fence of the Fianns" and "Sock and Its Colter" respectively; these are two remarkable and nearly parallel trenches which run up the steep mountain side and are visible for miles. At a distance the curious features look like boundary fences. The first is considerably longer than the other. It was Fionn MacCumbail who ploughed them: he had completed the first and had got more than half-way up the second furrow when the colter broke.

(*f*) An Lúb—"The Hoop"; name of a field.

(*g*) Coinnleach Árd—"High Stubble-Field"; a patch of now wild mountain at a considerable elevation.

(*h*) Tuinn a Ghearráin Léith—"Swamp of the Old Grey Horse."

(*i*) Bán na nÓinínidhe—"Daisy Field."

(*j*) Currach na Leabh—"Marsh of the Rags."

(*k*) An Dubghlar—"The Dark-Coloured Stream." See under Woodstown, Killmacomb Par.; the present name is applied to a stream forming boundary with Ross.

(*l*) Tobar na Naidhe. Aidhe is "an adze." The word occurs several times in Waterford place-names; its force I am unable to determine.

(*m*) Bearna an Ruadáin—"Gap of the Moory Tract."

(*n*) Bealach na nGeaitíneadh—"Way of the Gates."

(*o*) Bárr a Bealaigh—"Top of the Highway."

The features designated by the following five names occur along the mountain summit—south to north:—

(*p*) Cnoc Maol—"Bare Hill."

(*q*) Cloca Dhoigh—"Stone Bank."

(*r*) Carraig a tSonnaid—"Rock of the Stockade."

(*s*) Stoll a Chrotaig—"Crotty's Cliff"; named from the famous outlaw. See under Coolgower, Kilbarry Par.

COOLROE, Cúl Ruad—"Red Corner." Area, 217 acres.

"Cooleroe" (A.S.E.).

CURRAGDUFF, Curraċ Dub—"Black Morass." Area, 394 acres.

CURRAGHPHILIPEEN, Curraċ Pillibín—"Plover (or Little Phillip's) Morass."

"Curraghphillifreen" (D.S.R.).

FALLAGH, An Falla—"The Wall." Area, 342 acres.

"Follo" (D.S.R.).

S.D. Áth na Fallaige—"Ford of Fallagh."

FEDDANS, Feadáin—"Streams." There is a small ruined castle on the townland, also a mote. From a Down Survey reference to "Fiddownes alīs Ballyhasteene" it would seem that Ballyhest is an ancient sub-division of Feddans, or *vice versa*. Area, 722 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Áth a tSeana Mhuillinn—"Ford of the Old Mill."

(*b*) An Leacht—"The Monumental Cairn."

GLENAPHUCA, Gleann a Púca—"The Pooka's Glen." Area, 560 acres.

"Glenafoco" (D.S.R.).

S.D. Áth na h-Eaglaise—"Ford of the Church"; this is close to the north east angle of the townland—on boundary of latter with Curraghataggart—and is so named from a Penal Days Chapel which stood in the neighbouring field (on Glenaphuca).

GLENSTOWN, Baile an Gleanna—"Homestead of the Glen." Area, 343 acres.

"Glanbegg" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Clais a Mhadra—"Trench of the Wolf"; regarded locally as an independent townland and now frequently Anglicised Glendog!

(*b*) Aughagowleen, Áth a Gabailín—"Ford of the Little River Fork."

JOANSTOWN, Baile Siobáin—"Johanna's Homestead." Area, 506 acres.

S.DD (*a*) Cill Muire—"Site of Muire's (Mary's?) Church."

(*b*) Loch Buidhe—"Yellow Pond."

(*c*) Ráithínidhe—"Little Forts."

KILCANAVEE, Cill Ceanadhuidhe—"Cannaway's Church"; John Fleming gives somewhere another (somewhat far fetched) derivation, *scil.*:—Cill Cinn na Maighe. Site of the early church is on Keating's farm and the outlines of the circular rampart, enclosing two acres or thereabout, are distinctly traceable. Some interesting dressed stones from a primitive doorway are built into a fence by the roadside. Area, 825 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Gleann Fuinnse—"Ash-tree Glen."

(*b*) Cruachán—"Little (Mountain) Pile"; *little* in comparison with the Comeragh heights behind it to the west but itself in reality a remarkable hill, 1,285 feet high.

(*c*) Carraig Bhannra—"Rock of the Cattle Pen"; on the summit of the last. See under Ballyquin, Fenough Par., *antea*.

(*d*) Tobar Uaitéir—"Walter's Well."

KILCLOONEY, Cill Cluana — "Church of the Sequestered Place"; the largest townland in Co. Waterford. Site of the eponymous cill was recovered with difficulty. It is by side (east) of main road to Dungarvan. Included in the townland is a great extent of mountain; the highest point (directly above the lake) is 2,597 feet. Area, 3,218 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Mahonbeg and Mahonoge (O.M.), Macun Beag and Macun Óg; two streams which have their source here.

(*b*) Coumshingaun Lake (O.M.), Com Seangán—"Hollow of the Pismires." Area, 36 acres.

(*c*) Cloc Mór—"Great Stone"; a remarkable cloven boulder of immense size which stands by side of main road.

(*d*) Seana Baile—"Old Village"; a sub-division of some 1,400 acres.

(*e*) Scairt—"Thicket"; another sub-division of about 1,400 acres.

(*f*) Áth Gearra—"Short Ford"; applied here to a stream.

(*g*) Cloch a Cait—"Cat's Rock."

(*h*) Cloċa Ḃainne—"Milk Rocks."

(*i*) Ḃán a Ḃáṙoail—"Field of the Drake." Compare "Drake's Acre," Ballinamona, Mora Par.

(*j*) An Staiġṙe—"The Stairway"; a steep lane.

(*k*) Ḋṙom a Maṙcaiġ—"The Rider's Ridge."

(*l*) Na Ḃéiliniḋe—"The Little Mouths."

(*m*) Caṙṙaiġ an Ḟiolaiṙ—"Rock of the Eagle."

(*n*) Caṙṙaiġ a Ċimċioll—"Enclosing Rock."

(*o*) Na Stáḃluiḋe—"The Stables."

(*p*) Caṙṙaiġ na nĠaḃaṙ—"Goats' Rock."

(*q*) Caṙṙaiġ na Sceaṙtán—"Rock of the Ticks." Sceaṙtán is a parasitical insect found frequently in heather.

(*r*) Áṫ na Láṙaċ Ḃáine—"Ford of the White Mare."

(*s*) An Tṙinṙe—"The Trench."

(*t*) Ṗṙiosún na nĠaḃaṙ—"The Goats' Prison."

(*u*) Leaca Ḟinn—"Fionn's Glenslope."

(*v*) Meaṁṙaċ Ġlaṙ—"Green Cattle-Pen." See (*aa*) *infra*.

(*w*) Com Ḟoinṙe—"Hollow of the River-Source."

(*x*) Ḟáṙ-Ċom—"Wild Growth Hollow."

(*y*) Ḃéal a Ċuim—"Mouth of the Hollow."

(*z*) Móinteán na Caoṙaċ—"Bog of the Ewe."

(*aa*) Meaṁṙaċ (mḂṙannṙaċ) Seaġain Maoil—"Bald John's Cattle-Pen"; the foundation of a large building which my informant stated was the former residence of a king! See under Ballyquin, Fenough Par.

(*bb*) Ḋáṙṙ & Com na Ḟaille—"Cliff Summit" & "Cliff Hollow" respectively.

(*cc*) Tiġ na ġCṙann—"House of (in) the Trees."

(*dd*) "Paradise."

The five following are on the summit of the mountain (south to north):—

(*ee*) Móin a Mullaiġ—"Bog on (of) the Summit."

(*ff*) An Caiṙleán—"The Castle"; a peak.

(*gg*) An Ḟaill Ḋíṙeaċ—"The Straight Cliff."

(*hh*) An Coiṙcéim—"The Step."

(*ii*) Ḃeinnṙe Móṙ—"Great Bank."

KILLERGUILE, Cill an Gcoill—Apparently—"Church on the Wood" as O'Donovan explains it. I searched however in vain for trace or tradition of church site. On brow of a glen near east boundary of the townland I found, set in the ground, a basin-bearing boulder of bullán type. Area, 515 acres.

S.D. Sruth a Bhúadáin—"Stream of the Green Bank."

KNOCKATURNORY, Cnoc a Tuirnóra—"The Turner's Hill." Area, 843 acres.

S.D. Dárra Máidín—"Maidin's Height"; an early church site, with circular fence &c. on Kirby's farm. Maidin, probably = Mo-Ide-Án—"My Little Ita's."

MONMINANE, Móin Mionáin—"Bog of (the) Kid." Rev. Matthias Casey, who was born here over a century ago, used call the place Cúlóg Finnín—("Fingin's Little Corner").

"Nomanane" (D.S.R.).

MOTHEL, Maothail—"Soft Spongy Land." Area, 259 acres.

"Methallia" (Calendar of State Papers—1253). "Mochel" (Do.—1256).

S.DD. (*a*) Cloghnacomirce (O.M.), Cloch na Comairge—"Stone of Sanctuary"; a termon-stone, in shape of a sandstone pillar four feet high, which stands by roadside and is inscribed on its face with an ornamental cross. In a fence close by the writer found a block of hard slate inscribed with cup and circle designs.

(*b*) Bannra—"Manse"; the Glebe House at Mothel, now residence of the parish priest.

MUNSBURROW, Munarláirge (Muin-na-Láirge). Meaning uncertain; O'Donovan translates it "Hill of the Shins" (*s*), while Fleming renders it "Ridge of the River Forks" (*t*), and states that, though pronounced as above, it is written Muin na Láirge. The origin of the Anglicised name I have failed to trace; probably affectation accounts entirely for it. A branch of the Power family was established here, and as late as seventy-five years ago there survived some twenty acres of orchard and shrubbery which had been attached to the "great house." Area, 870 acres.

(*s*) Ordnance Field Books—Waterford.
(*t*) "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 163.

" Monlarg " (Tax. Pope Nicholas).

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc a Tighe Mhóir—" Field of the Great House "; site of the ancient mansion house of the Powers of Monerlargy.

(*b*) Seana Bhaile—" Old Village."

(*c*) "The Couse" (Cabhar—" Stepping Stones ") = crossing place (Clodiagh River) at south-west point of the townland.

Old Grange, Seana Ghráinseach—" Old Monastic Out-Farm "; it pertained to the Abbey of Mothel. Area, 572 acres.

" Ould Grange " (D.S.R.).

Ross, Ros—" Shrubbery." Area, 1,024 acres.

" Rosse " (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Crotty's Lough (O.M.). This is a modern name derived from the well remembered outlaw, William Crotty, who had for his lair an almost inaccessible cave in the sron or cliff, overlooking the lake. Crotty was hanged in Waterford in 1742, yet his memory is still a vivid thing to the peasant of Powers' Country. See under Coolnalingady *supra*. The Irish name of the lake is Com Gháire—" Laughing Hollow," or Loch a Sroilla—" Lake of the Cliff." Sroil is not found in the dictionaries, and its exact meaning is not easy to fix. It seems to signify, primarily, a pillar or standing stone and, in a secondary sense, a cliff or mountain pinnacle as in the present instance.

(*b*) Douglas River (O.M.), Dubh Ghlaire—" Black Stream "; a name scarcely known locally.

(*c*) Na Sráidínidhe—" The Little Villages "; now two or three small fields where stood the sráidín.

(*d*) Saileachán—" Place of the Willows."

(*e*) Páirc na Samhaille—" Field of the Apparition (Ghost) "; there is a lios in the field.

(*f*) Dearna Reamoin—" Raymond's Gap."

(*g*) Cillín—" Ancient Church Site "; on John Phelan's farm.

(*h*) Cnocán Ruadh—" Little Red Hill."

(*i*) Dorom a Mharcaigh—" Ridge of the Rider."

(*j*) An Dréagán Deagh—" The Little Man-Simulating Cairn (or Pillar-Stone)."

(*k*) An Dréagán Mór—"The Large Man-Simulating Pillar-Stone."

(*l*) An Móin—"The Bog."

SHANKILL, Seana Cuil—"Old Hazel Place." Area, 455 acres.

WHITESTOWN, Baile an Fhaoitigh—"White's Homestead." Compare with B. na bhFaoiteach ("Whites' Homestead") similarly Anglicised. Area (in two divisions), 1,194 acres.

"Little Whitestowne alis Ballinwytybeg" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Baile an Fhaoitigh Bheag—"Little Whitestown"; now Whitestown East.

(*b*) Faiche na dTrí gCoinne—"Little Three-Cornered Hurling (or Dancing) Green"; at meeting place of three townlands.

Rathgormack Parish.

LIKE its sister Parish of Mothel this division, formerly a dependency of the Abbey of Mothel, is of great extent. Its name is non-ecclesiastical—derived from the townland on which are the ruined church and graveyard. Two of its townlands, scil:—Glenanore and Knockaunaffrin, are in another barony (Glenahiery) and two others, scil:—Carrigeen and Curraduff, are separated from body of parish by the Comeragh range. For fuller information on the ecclesiastical antiquities of the parish see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. II., pp. 14 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

AUGHMORE, Ath Mór—"Great Ford." Area, 200 acres.

BALLINGARRA, Baile an Gearrtha—"Homestead (or Town) of the Cutting Off." It was cut, about seventy years since, off the modern Catholic parish of Rathgormack. Gearrtha seems to be used locally in sense of "short-cut." Area, 300 acres.

BALLYCULLANE, Baile Uí Choileáin—"O'Collins' Homestead"; Area, 176 acres.

"Ballycolane" (Inq. Car. I.).

BALLYNAFINA, Baile na Foidine. Meaning unknown; O'D. renders it—"Homestead of the Green Field." This is another of the

places visited by the legendary Glas Gaibhneach; she pastured here on her way Suirwards from Coolnalingady. (*u*) Area, 257 acres.

S.D. Áth na mBarrailidhe—"Ford of the Barrels."

BOOLABEG, Buaile Beag—"Little Milking Place," i.e., *Little* in comparison with Boolacloghach, which was the Booley-*more* of which the present townland originally formed part. Area, 325 acres.

BOOLACLOGHAGH, Buaile Clochach—"Stony Milking Place." Highest point of this townland, 2,504 feet. Area, 917 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Coumgarra Lough (O.M.). The Ordnance name here is incorrect. The place so marked is really Com Iartar—"Western Basin," containing three small lakes without special names.

(*b*) Carraig na Sean Éan—"Old Birds' Rock."

CARRIGEEN, Carraigín—"Little Rock"; the townland is practically uninhabited. Area, 840 acres.

S.D. Beárna Béil a Bealaigh—"Gap of the Pass Mouth"; the best known of the passes over the Comeragh Mountains: it connects Rathgormack with the Nire.

CARROWCLOUGH. See under Dysert Par. Area, 130 acres.

"Carroughkellough" (D.S.R.).

CARROWLEIGH, Ceathramha Liath—"Grey Quarter." Area, 204 acres.

"Carhuleagh" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Bóthairín Uaitéir—"Walter's Little Road"; now obliterated.

(*b*) Cloch na gCeann—"Stone of the Heads"; a large unhewn boulder upon which the Powers of Rathgormack beheaded malefactors or their enemies!

CLONDONNELL, Cluain Domhnaill—"Donal's Meadow." Area, 961 acres.

"Clonedonill" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Aughanirvor (O.M.), Áth an Fir Mhóir—"Ford of the Big Man."

(*b*) Páirc a Tighe Mhóir—"Field of the Great House"; from former mansion of a branch of the Power family.

(*u*) "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 163.

(*c*) Cnoc a Ċronáin—Anglicised "Croney Hill"; a well-known sub-denomination—"Hill of the Humming." A few families who inhabited this place were noted for poetic and musical tastes—hence the name.

(*d*) An Croiṡ—"The Cross"; a rock on the mountain summit, bearing a fancied resemblance to the symbol of Redemption.

(*e*) Na Trí Ċarraigíniḋe—"The Three Little Rocks"; on the mountain summit.

CURRAGHKIELY, Curraċ a Ċaolaiġ—"Morass of the Fairy Flax (*Linum Silvestre*)." A Catholic Diocesan Synod—the first since the Reformation—was held here in 1677, under the presidency of John Brenan, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Owing to operation of the Penal Laws such a meeting would have been attended with much danger if held in a more public place. The exact site of the Synod house is not now on this townland, but on Poulavone, a former sub-division of Curraghkiely. To left of the main Clonmel road—fifty perches or so to west of latter—stood the residence of a Catholic middleman named Power in which the clergy assembled. "Seamuṡ Cuiṡceaċ (*v*), Curraiġ an Ċaolaiġ," one of the Powers of that ilk, is still traditionally remembered. Area, 848 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Ḋóṫaiṙín Caoċ—"Blind (*Cul-de-Sac*) Little Road."

(*b*) Páiṙc na Ġráineóiġe—"Field of the Hedgehog."

(*c*) Áṫ a Ḋáin Íṙeal—"Lower Plain Ford."

Along the Mountain Ridge occur the two following:—

(*d*) Ḋéal Muice—"Pig's Mouth."

(*e*) Ḋṙom Péiṙce—"Serpent's Ridge"; jutting out at a right angle to the general mountain line.

CURRAHEEN, Curraiċín—"Little Morass." Area, 1,766 acres. "Cuirraheene" (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Ceaṫramhan (loc. case)—"Quarter"; a sub-division.

(*b*) Lough More (O.M.), Loċ Mór—"Big Lake"; at height of 1,518 feet.

(*c*) Comduala, Com Ḋuala. Meaning undetermined; called also Quinlan's Lake. This mountain tarn is five acres in extent,

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(*v*) "James the Top-Knotted."

and is situated at height of 1,533 feet. From it the Clodiagh River rises.

(*d*) Caſan Póil—" Paul's Path "; running by side of last. The Paul commemorated gave his name likewise to a semi-savage faction, " The Pooleens," who with their barbarous rivals, " The Gows," long disturbed the peace not only of this region but of all mid-Waterford.

(*e*) Caiſleán na Saiġdiuiſiḋe—" The Soldiers' Castle "; a rock pinnacle at junction of three townlands and at height of 2,476 feet. The " soldiers " I take to be Royal Engineers engaged in Survey work, and the " castle," probably a trignometrical Survey mark.

CURRAGHDUFF, Curraċ Ḋuḃ—" Black Morass." On this townland, which is practically uninhabited, are four small lakes the names of which the 12 in. Ordnance Map has done yeoman service in confounding and confusing. The two basins forming the north group are known as the " Stilloges " (see under Ross, above), while the other two are called the " Comalachs " (probably compounded of com, a hollow, and loċ, a lake). Highest point, 2,465 feet. Area, 1,706 acres.

GLENPATRICK, Ġleann Pádruiġ—" Patrick's Glen." Area, 1,905 acres.

" Glanpatrick " (D.S.).

S.DD. (*a*) Áṫ na ġCailíniḋe—" The Girls' Ford."

(*b*) Síḋ Ġaḃnaiġe—" Gowna's (or the ' Calf's ') Fairy Mound."

(*c*) Aughnacilla (O.M.), Áṫ na Cille—" Ford of the Church." The cill referred to is the site of an early church by north side of old Clonmel road at the junction of this townland with Poulavone.

Along Mountain Summit (south to north):—

(*d*) Carraiġ Síḋe Ġaḃnaiġe. See (*b*) above.

(*e*) Carraiġ a Ċoiſiġeinṫ. Signification of qualifying word is undetermined: Coiſiġeinṫ may possibly be a corruption of some derivative from coiſriġim, I consecrate.

(*f*) Seaġainín na Ḃréiġe—" Lying Little John "; a jutting rock point which in the distance looks like a man.

(*g*) Carraig Dubh—"Black Rock."

GRAIGAVALLA; Gráig a Deallaig—"Village of the (Mountain) Pass." Area, 1,217 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) An Leac Dubh—"The Black Flagstone."

(*b*) Gleann Dubh—"Black Glen."

(*c*) An Staidhre—"The Stairs"; this is the entrance to the "Gap" from east.

(*d*) Móin a Tiomáinte—"The Hurling Bog."

(*e*) Na Sráidínidhe—"The Little Villages."

(*f*) An Dhéagán—"The Little Deceitful Thing"; a point of the mountain on the boundary line with Boola.

KILLBALLYQUILTY, Cill Daile Uí Choiltig—"Church of O'Quilty's Homestead." Here stood another mansion of the Powers, of which there is a rough sketch on one of the Down Survey Maps in the Public Record Office, Dublin. Area, 601 acres.

"Killballikilty" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D. Páirc na Cille—"Site of the Early Church"; on west boundary of the townland.

KILLBRACK, Cill Dhreac—"Speckled Church (or Church Site)." Area, 596 acres.

"Killbrack" (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (*a*) Curraċ na Muine—"Swamp of the Neck"; a village.

(*b*) Tobar na bPáidínidhe—"Well of Little Paddy's Descendants."

(*c*) Cillín, early church site, with its circular fence.

KNOCKALAFALLA, Cnoc a Leit-Daile—"Half-town Hill." An ogham-inscribed stone found here has been removed to Comeragh Lodge; its legend runs:—"Lugundi Maqi Leduqa Mocoi Donmi" (*w*). Area, 378 acres.

"Knocknafally" (D.S.R.).

KNOCKNACREHA, Cnoc na Croiċe—"Gallows' Hill." The Gallows in question was set up on a hillock (Cruaċ na Croiċe)

(*w*) Macalister, "Studies in Irish Epigraphy," Pt. III., p. 226.

by one of the Rathgormack Powers. An annual fair was held here till 1814 when it had to be discontinued owing to abuses. Area, 117 acres.

" Knocknacraghy " (D.S.R.).

S.D. Tobar Fionn—" White Well."

MONADIHA, Móin na Daibče—" Bog of the Vat "; the " vat " may have been a bog-hole. Móin, in this name, is now being corrupted into muin and even muilleann. On the townland is a fine dallán of micaceous sandstone. Area, 388 acres.

S.D. Bóthar na bFáinnibe (?)—" Road of the Rings."

PARK, Páirc Mór—" Big Field." Area, 546 acres.

" Upper Parke " (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (*a*) Clár a Rince—" The Dancing Board "; a name applied to two fields.

(*b*) Gort na Leacht—" Garden of the Monumental Cairns."

(*c*) Sean Áit a Tige—" Old Place of the House." The present is perhaps the only occurrence of the word áit in a place-name of the Decies.

(*d*) Cill Eogain—" Eoghan's Church "; a very interesting early church site, the circular fence of which is bisected by the main road. A bullán, with double basin, lies where the church stood. There is also a holy well. A " pattern " was held here annually on the 15th of August, till its suppression by the Parish Priest in 1825.

PARKBEG, Páirc Beag—" Little Field." Area, 172 acres.

" Lower Parke " (D.S.R.).

POULAVONE, Poll a Mhúin—" Hole of the Putrid Water." See under Curraghkiely, above. Area, 237 acres.

S.D. Lag na Slinne—" Slate Hollow."

RATHGORMACK, Ráth Gormaic (Ráth Ó gCormaic)—" O'Cormicks' Rath." Contrast Rathcormac (Ráth Chormaic), Co. Cork. Area, 112 acres.

S.DD. (*a*) Páirc na bFáinnibe—" Field of the Rings "; from the discovery of some gold rings which (with a bronze cross) were

dug up here some forty years since. The cross is in use, over the high altar, in Clonea Church.

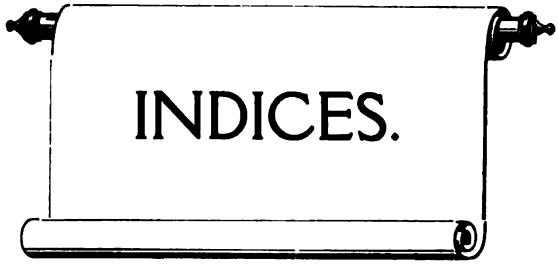
(*b*) Páirc na Cille—"Field of Early Church (Site)"; on Terry's farm.

(*c*) Ráithíní—"Little Forts"; three or four lioses in a group near centre of the townland.

"Rahines" (Inq. Jac. I.).

SHANKILL, Seana Cuil—"Old Hazel" (not "Sean Coill," O'Donovan). Area, 455 acres.

"Shannakill" (D.S.R.).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